PRESS OF
UXFORD (MASONIC) ORPHANAGE
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
1 9 3 8





HARRY THOMAS PATERSON Grand Master 1938-1939

HARRY THOMAS PATERSON

Harry Thomas Paterson was born in Newport, Kentucky, on September 7, 1874. His father was William Alexander Paterson, and his mother Alice (Clemens) Paterson. After graduation from the high school in his native city he studied engineering from 1892 to 1895 at Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute, Indiana. Due to ill health he was forced to leave school before graduation, but in 1897 he took a special course at the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri.

For most of, the period from 1896 to 1902 he made his home in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he was employed with the City and County Engineers, and with the Street Railway Company. In the early part of 1902 he was with a location party on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and in October of that year he entered the Government service as an Assistant Engineer in the Reclamation Service. While in this service he was engaged on surveys along the Colorado River, traveling over 200 miles along that stream in a row boat, from a point near the present Boulder Dam to Yuma, Arizona. He was also engaged on other surveys and construction work near the towns of Reno and Fallon in Nevada, Malta and Great Falls in Montana, Cody in Wyoming, and Roswell in New Mexico.

After spending most of the winter of 1906-1907 in a tent camp in Montana with the thermometer frequently reaching 30 degrees below zero, he decided to seek a warmer climate, and in July of 1907 obtained a transfer to the U. S. Engineer Department, with headquarters at Wilmington, North Carolina. His first assignment here was the survey and construction of the inland waterway from Neuse River to Beaufort Harbor, with headquarters at Beaufort. On completion of that work in 1910 he was placed in charge of all river and harbor works in the northern portion of the district, with headquarters at New Bern. With the closing of the New Bern Office in 1932 he was recalled to the Wilmington Office.

On December 11, 1909, he was married to Miss Loula Burroughs McConchie, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Three sons have been born to this union, Harry T., Jr., William Alexander, II, and Robert Clemens Paterson.

His Masonic career began when he was raised in El Paso Lodge, No. 13, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 10, 1900, being appointed as Steward the following year. For some years thereafter his work at widely separated and sparsely settled localities prevented his participation in Masonic activities, though he visited lodges whenever opportunity offered, and once acted as a member of the Grand Lodge of Montana at the installation of a lodge at Malta.

While stationed at Beaufort he demitted to Franklin Lodge, No. 109, and after his removal to New Bern, to St. John's Lodge, No. 3, where he was elected Worshipful Master in 1917. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Appeals of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1915, and served continuously on that committee until 1929, when Grand Master John J. Phoenix appointed him Grand Steward. Each year thereafter he has been advanced

in the line of Grand Lodge Officers. In 1935 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, in 1936 Senior Grand Warden, and in 1937

Deputy Grand Master.

In the Scottish Rite he was a charter member of New Bern Lodge of Perfection, No. 6, and received the degrees of that body on November 30, 1909. On the same date he received the remaining degrees of the rite, becoming a member of the Charlotte Bodies, from which he later demitted to become a charter member of the New Bern Bodies. He served as principal officer in all the bodies, and as Director of Work for the entire period of his residence in New Bern. He was made Knight Commander of the Court of Honor on October 20, 1915, and an Inspector General Honorary of the Thirty-third Degree on October 19, 1923. In 1930 and 1931 he served by appointment as Marshal of the Camp of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

In Capitular Masonry he was exalted in Concord Chapter, No. 1, at Wilmington on December 3, 1936, and was elected Scribe in January, 1938. He was greeted in Munson Council, Royal and Select Masters, at Wilmington, March 14, 1938.

He became a member of Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., on May 12, 1911, and was a prime mover in the establishment of Sudan Temple, to which he demitted to become a charter member in 1914. He was active in the affairs of Sudan Temple, serving as Director for about 5 years, and as a member of the Patrol for about 10 years. He also served as Assistant Recorder in 1930 and 1931.

His love for fraternalism was first manifested when he became a charter member of Beta Upsilon Chapter of Sigma Nu Fraternity at Terra Haute, Indiana, in 1895. Two of his sons followed in his footsteps and joined the same fraternity while at State College in Raleigh.

He has also been active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he became a member in Colorado Springs in 1901. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of New Bern Lodge, No. 764, and Past President of the North Carolina State Elks Association. In the Grand Lodge of Elks he served as District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler in 1928 and 1929, and as a member of the Ritualistic Committee in 1930. He was elected Grand Inner Guard at the meeting held in Seattle, Washington, in 1931.

He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1904, and is known among his associates in the profession as a man of wide experience, marked ability, and high integrity.

His early religious training was influenced by his paternal grandmother who was a childhood playmate of David Livingston, the Scottish explorer and missionary. Quite naturally he embraced the Presbyterian faith and is now a member of the First Church at Wilmington.

Proceedings

OF THE

GRAND LODGE

A.F. And A.M.

Of North Carolina



1938

*

PAST GRAND MASTERS

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1937, INCLUSIVE, AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

	Programme Age of the control of the
*Samuel Johnston1787 *Richard Caswell1788	*William R. Cox1878, '79
*Richard Caswell1788	*Henry F. Grainger1880, '81
*Samuel Johnston_1789, '90 '91	*Robert Bingham1882, '83, '84
*William R. Davie1792, '93	*Fabius H. Busbee1885, '86
'94, '95, '96, '97, '98	*C. H. Robinson1887, '88
*William Polk1799, 1800, '01	*Samuel H. Smith1889, '90
*John L. Taylor1802, '03, '04	*Hezekiah A. Gudger1891, '92
*John Hall1805, '06, '07	*John W. Cotten1893, '94
*Benjamin Smith_1808, '09, '10	*Francis M. Moye1895, '96
*Benjamin Smith_1808, '09, '10 *Robert Williams_'1811, '12, '13	*Walter E. Moore1897, '98
*John L. Taylor1814, '15, '16	*Richard J. Noble1899
*Calvin Jones1817, '18, '19	*B. S. Royster1900, '01
*John A. Cameron1820, '21	*H. I. Clark1902, '03
*James Strudwick Smith1822	W. S. Liddell1904, '05
*Robert Strange1823, '24	Francis D. Winston_1906, '07
*H. G. Burton1825, '26	*Samuel M. Gattis1908, '09
*L. D. Wilson1827, '28, '29	*Richard N. Hackett1910, '11
*R. D. Spaight, Jr1830, '31	*W. B. McKoy1912
*S. J. Baker1832	*F. M. Winchester1913
*S. F. Patterson1833, '34	*Jno. T. Alderman1914
*L. H. Marsteller1835, '36	F. P. Hobgood, Jr1915
*D. W. Stone1837, '38, '39	A. B. Andrews, Jr1916
*S. J. Baker1840	Claude L. Pridgen1917
*D. L. Crenshaw1841	*George S. Norfleet1918
*J. H. Wheeler1842, '43	Henry A. Grady1919
*P. W. Fanning_1844, '45, '46	*James C. Braswell1920
*P. W. Fanning1844, '45, '46 *W. F. Collins1847, '48, '49	J. Bailey Owen1921
*A. T. Jerkins1850, '51, '52	*James H. Webb1922
*Clement H. Jordan1853, '54	Hubert McN. Poteat1923
*P. A. Holt1855, '56	James Leg. Everett1924
*Alfred Martin1857, '58	*Leon Cash1925
*Lewis S. Williams1859, '60	*John E. Cameron1926
*W. G. Hill1861	John H. Anderson1927
*E. F. Watson1862, '63	Raymond C. Dunn1928
*John McCormick1864	John J. Phoenix1929
*E. J. Reade1865, '66	E. W. Timberlake, Jr1930
*R. W. Best1867	J. W. Winborne1931
*Robert B. Vance1868, '69	H. C. Alexander1932
*Charles C. Clark1870, '71	P. T. Wilson1933
*Charles C. Clark1870, '71 *John Nichols1872, '73	R. F. Ebbs1934
*George W. Blount1874, '75	C. B. Newcomb1935
*Horace H. Munson1876, '77	J. Giles Hudson1936
	Watson N. Sherrod1937
* Deceased	

^{*} Deceased.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 18, 1939

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

EBBCTT STATES	
M. W. Harry T. Paterson_Grand MasterWilmington	
R. W. J. Edward AllenDeputy Grand MasterWarrenton	
R. W. Thos. J. HarkinsSenior Grand WardenAsheville	
R.: W.: Chas. P. EldridgeJunior Grand WardenRaleigh	
R. W. Chas. P. EluridgeJunior Grand Warden Charlotte	
R. W. H. C. Alexander Grand Treasurer Charlotte	
R. W. John H. AndersonGrand SecretaryRaleigh	
APPOINTIVE OFFICERS	
W. Wm. R. SmithAssistant Grand SecRaleigh	
W.'.I A Vache Grand ChaplainGreensooro	
W.Z. V. Snines Grand LecturerDunn	
W. James E. Shinman Senior Grand Deacon_Hendersonville	
W. James W. PayneJunior Grand DeaconSalisbury	
W. Julius C. Hobbs Grand Marshal Wilmington	
W. Clyde H. Jarrett Grand Steward Grand Steward	
W. William J. BundyGrand StewardGreenville	
W. W. D. TerryRaleigh	
W. K. W. Parham Grand Auditor Raleigh	
W.A. M. Atkinson Grand Historian Enfield	
W. W. A. DevinRaleigh	
BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES	
P. G. M. Roy F. Ebbs, Asheville1939	
P. G. M. Charles B. Newcomb, Wilmington 1940	
P.:.G.:.M.:.Hubert M. Poteat, Wake Forest1941	
P. G. M. R. C. Dunn, Enfield1942	
P.:.G.:.M.:.F. D. Winston, Windsor1943	
BOARD OF CUSTODIANS	
Harry T. Paterson, Grand Master.	
Z. V. Snipes, Grand Lecturer.	
Z. V. Snipes, Grand Lecturer. H. M. Poteat, Wake Forest 1939	
J. E. Shipman, Hendersonville1940	
S. N. Boyce, Gastonia1941	
ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS	
P. C. Stott—First District—————P. O. Box 993, Wilson	
J. W. Patton—Second District———————————————————————————————————	
J. F. Marquette—Third District———————————————————————————————————	
W. D. Wilder—Fourth District—————Weaverville	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE	
A. B. Andrews, (1939); L. T. Hartsell (1940). Thes. I. Hartsell	
kins, (1941); R. C. Dunn (1942); J. W. Winborne, (1943); and the	

A. B. Andrews, (1939); L. T. Hartsell, (1940); Thos. J. Harkins, (1941); R. C. Dunn (1942); J. W. Winborne, (1943); and the first four Grand Officers. Appointed by the Governor: R. L. Flowers, Ben Cone and T. L. Simmons.

DIRECTORS OF MASONIC FOUNDATION

R. C. Dunn, (1939); R. F. Ebbs, (1940); A. B. Andrews, (1941); J. H. Anderson, (1942); Herbert C. Alexander, (1943).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

Ben Cone, (1939); J. Howard Brown, (1939); John S. Mc-Eachern, (1940); J. E. Latham, (1940); E. R. Ford, (1941); R. F. Ebbs, (1941); W. C. Wicker, (1942); W. R. Smith, (1942); J. J. Phoenix, (1943); W. P. Henley, (1943); and first four Grand Officers.

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen _____Warrenton

REPRESENTATIVE TO MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

J. Edward Allen

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

J. Edward Allen_____Warrenton

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No.	1—Eliz. City DistRoscoe M. Wynn (317)Eliza. City
No.	2.—Windsor DistrictS. E. Phelps (5)
No.	3—Plymouth District_Geo. Archie Thomas (509)_Belhaven
	4—Halifax DistrictI. T. Poole (56)Jackson
No.	5—Greenville District_D. M. Williford (284)Greenville
No.	6-Kinston DistrictL. H. Gillikin (112)Goldsboro
	7—New Bern District
No.	8—Jacksonville DistRom. W. Mallard (81)Trenton
	9—Clinton DistrictH. McN. Johnson (595)Willard
	0-Wilmington DistJno. S. McEachern (1)_Wilmington
	1—Lumberton District_R. T. Allen (114)Lumberton
No. 1	2—Rockingham DistR. E. Yongue, Jr. (305)Laurinburg
	3—Sanford DistrictL. L. Thomas (172)Jonesboro
	4—Fayetteville DistT. G. Slate (8)Fayetteville
	5—Raleigh DistrictHubert Eddins (155)Zebulon
	6—Apex DistrictL. G. Jordan (584)Apex
	7-Wilson DistrictDr. D. B. Darden (92)Stantonsburg
	8-Rocky Mount DistD. E. Bulluck (602)Rocky Mount
	9—Henderson District_Dr. H. A. Newell (229)Henderson
	20—Oxford DistrictOxford
	1—Durham District—Chas. M. Walker (19)——Hillsboro
	22—Eliminated
	3—Greensboro District-E. T. Howard (344) High Point
No. 2	4—Asheboro DistrictJ. R. Hinshaw (188)Asheboro

No. 25—Salisbury District_Thos. O. Kepley (99)____Salisbury No. 26—Monroe District...S. H. Green (244)...........Monroe No. 27—Charlotte District_M. C. Alexander (530)___Charlotte No. 28-Gastonia District._.A. W. Kincaid (515)_Bessemer City

No.	29—Statesville District_R. E. Levan (27)Statesville
No.	30—WSalem District_P. E. G. Renninger (289)WSalem
No.	31—Elkin District——W. H. Hardy (390)———Siloam
No.	32—Eliminated
No.	33—Wilkesboro District_J. W. Nichols (407)N. Wilkesboro
No.	34—Jefferson District. R. E. Farmer (594) Lansing
No	35—Eliminated
No.	36—Hickory DistrictR. I. Thompson (343)Hickory
Mo	27 Shelby District
No	38—H'dersonville DistC. Few. Jr. (387)Hendersonville
No	30_A sheville DistrictWm. B. Ferguson (170)weaverville
No.	40—Spruce Pine DistRoy A. Harmon (598)Elk Park
No.	41—Wavnesville DistD. K. Medford (453)Clyde
No.	42—Sylva District——.M. Y. Jarrett (459)——. Dillsboro
No.	43—Murphy DistrictP. C. Scroggs (301)Hayesville
No.	44—Rutherfordton DistFred C. Kinzie (91)Spindale

STANDING COMMITTEES

Jurisprudence—R. C. Dunn, (447); J. W. Winborne, (237); E. W. Timberlake, (282); F. D. Winston, (5); J. G. Hudson, (576); L. T. Hartsell, Jr., (32); Thos. J. Harkins, (118); John S. Mc-Eachern, (1); H. M. Foy, (322); J. E. Shipman, (387); Chas. B. Newcomb, (1); J. W. Payne, (543); Clyde H. Jarrett, (529); and first four Grand Officers.

Finance—A. B. Andrews, (218); P. T. Wilson, (167); J. C. Hobbs, (1); R. F. Ebbs, (118); W. B. Hodge, (31); E. R. Ford, (76); R. L. Pope, (214); W. J. Bundy, (284); Watson N. Sherrod, (447); and first four Grand Officers.

Oxford Orphanage—W. L. McIver, (151); R. R. Pool, (40); A. G. Powers, (532).

Appeals—H. L. Taylor, (1); H. Kauffman, (40); R. T. Allen, (114); H. M. Brandon, (289); T. O. Kepley, (99); R. E. Yongue, Jr., (305); C. C. Cole, (11); A. W. Kincaid, (515).

Masonic and Eastern Star Home—F. Eugene Hester, (384); L. G. Jordan, (584); B. C. Nicholson, (497); M. Y. Jarrett, (549); J. W. Nichols, (407).

Masonic Temple—W. S. Liddell, (31); J. Wallace Winborne, (237); F. D. Winston, (5); H. G. Etheridge, (118); M. F. McKeel, Jr., (104); E. W. Timberlake, (282); R. T. Allen, (114); A. B. Andrews, (218); R. C. Dunn, (447); F. I. Watson, (40); J. H. Anderson, (8); D. K. Medford, (453); H. M. Foy, (322); D. E. Bulluck, (602).

By-Laws-J. H. Anderson, (8); Grand Secretary.

Charters and Dispensations—D. E. Bulluck, (602); R. E. Levan, (27); Roy A. Harmon, (598).

Credentials—W. S. Mitchell, (76); Emory C. Fox, (542); P. Lee Smith, (656).

Charity—A. O. Alford, (218); State College, Raleigh. Necrology—Rev. Harvey A. Cox, (40).

Masonic Loan Fund—for Grand Lodge, W. B. Hodge, (1940), Chairman; for Grand Chapter, W. R. Smith, Secretary; for Grand Commandery, Ross E. Shumaker; for the Scottish Rite, Thos. J. Harkins.

Masonic Education—R. F. Ebbs, (118); J. P. Ashby, (167); J. E. Shipman, (387); Hubert M. Poteat, (282); Royce S. McClelland, (1); John H. Anderson, (8); B. W. Fox, (31).

Committee on Lecture Service—Harry T. Paterson, (3); John H. Anderson, (8); Z. V. Snipes, (147); S. N. Boyce, (369).

Lodge Service Commission—Chas. B. Newcomb, (1), Chairman; J. Giles Hudson, (576); W. J. Bundy, (284); D. S. Johnson, (122); W. L. McIver, (151); B. W. Fox, (31); J. T. Ingram, (262); D. K. Medford, (453); J. E. Shipman, (387).

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

Raleigh, N. C., April 19, 1938.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina convened in its 151st Annual Communication in the Masonic Temple in Raleigh on Tuesday evening, April 19, 1938, at 7:30 o'clock and was opened in ample form by Most Worshipful Watson N. Sherrod, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:Watson N. Sherrod, Enfield
R.'.W.'.HARRY T. PATERSON, WilmingtonDeputy Grand Master
R. W. J. EDWARD ALLEN, WarrentonSenior Grand Warden
R.:.W.:.Thos. J. Harkins, AshevilleJunior Grand Warden
R. W. Herbert C. Alexander, CharlotteGrand Treasurer
R. W. John H. Anderson, Raleigh Grand Secretary
W. WILLIAM R. SMITH, RaleighAssistant Grand Secretary
W.: HENRY B. ANDERSON, DurhamGrand Chaplain
W.:Z. V. SNIPES, DunnGrand Lecturer
W. Chas. P. Eldridge, RaleighSenior Grand Deacon
W. James E. Shipman, HendersonvilleJunior Grand Deacon
W. JAMES W. PAYNE, SalisburyGrand Marshal
W. Julius C. Hobbs, Wilmington Grand Steward
W. Clyde H. Jarrett, AndrewsGrand Steward
W. W. D. Terry, RaleighGrand Tiler
W. K. W. PARHAM, RaleighGrand Auditor
W. Ben W. Parham, Oxford
W.A. M. ATKINSON, EnfieldGrand Historian

PAST GRAND MASTERS

W. S. Liddell, Francis D. Winston, A. B. Andrews, J. Bailey Owen, Hubert McNeil Poteat, John H. Anderson, Raymond C. Dunn, John J. Phoenix, E. W. Timberlake, Jr., J. W. Winborne, H. C. Alexander, P. T. Wilson, R. F. Ebbs, C. B. Newcomb, J. Giles Hudson.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

F. D. Winston, C. B. Newcomb, H. M. Poteat, R. C. Dunn.

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

H. M. Poteat, J. E. Shipman

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

P. C. Stott, J. W. Patton, J. F. Marquette, W. D. Wilder.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

No. 1—Eliz. City District_Roscoe M. Wynn (317)Eliz. City
No. 2—Windsor DistrictS. E. Phelps (5)Windsor
No. 4—Halifax DistrictR. T. Daniel (203)Weldon
No. 5—Greenville District_W. J. Bundy (284)Greenville
No. 6—Kinston District—L. H. Gillikin (112)—Goldsboro
No. 9—Clinton DistrictH. McN. Johnson (595)Willard
No. 10-Wilmington DistJohn S. McEachern (1)_Wilmington
No. 11—Lumberton District_R. T. Allen (114)Lumberton
No. 12—Rockingham DistR. E. Yongue, Jr. (305)_Laurinburg
No. 13—Sanford DistrictL. L. Thomas (172)Jonesboro
No. 14—Fayetteville DistA. G. Klingler (667)Fort Bragg
No. 15—Raleigh District——Hubert Eddins (155)———Zebulon
No. 16—Apex DistrictL. G. Jordan (584)Apex
No. 17—Wilson DistrictR. M. Meacomes (411)Bailey
No. 18—Rocky Mount DistD. E. Bulluck (602)Rocky Mount
No. 19—Henderson District_Dr. H. A. Newell (229)Henderson
No. 20—Oxford DistrictD. S. Johnson (122)Oxford
No. 21—Durham DistrictChas. M. Walker (19)Hillsboro
No. 22—Reidsville District_Clyde C. Cole (11)Yanceyville
No. 23—Greensboro DistR. L. Pope (214)Thomasville
No. 25—Salisbury District_Geo. S. Moore (348)Albemarle
No. 27—Charlotte DistrictM. C. Alexander (530)Charlotte
No. 28—Gastonia DistrictA. W. Kincaid (515)_Bessemer City
No. 29—Statesville DistR. E. Levan (27)Statesville
No. 31—Elkin District———W. P. Henley (493)—Pilot Mountain
No. 33—Wilkesboro DistJ. W. Nichols (407)N. Wilkesboro
No. 34—Jefferson DistrictR. E. Farmer (594)Lansing
No. 36—Hickory DistrictJ. T. Ingram (262)Lenoir
No. 37—Shelby DistrictJ. W. Lee (486)Lawndale
No. 38—H'dersonville DistC. Few, Jr. (387)Hendersonville
No. 39—Asheville DistrictW. B. Ferguson (170)Weaverville
No. 40—Spruce Pine DistRoy A. Harmon (598)Elk Park
No. 41—Waynesville DistD. K. Medford (453)Clyde
No. 42—Sylva DistrictM. Y. Jarrett (459)Dillsboro
No. 44—Rutherfordton DistFred C. Kinzie (91)Spindale
GRAND REPRESENTATIVES
Al-land D. E. Dulluck Dooley Mount
Alabama D. E. Bulluck Rocky Mount
ArizonaFrank C. AbernethyGastonia ArkansasJ. S. McEachernWilmington
Colorado W. N. Sherrod Enfield
Dist. of Columbia E. W. Timberlake Wake Forest
FloridaW. L. McIverSanford
IdahoH. W. PickettDurham
IllinoisP. T. WilsonWinston-Salem
IIIInois Winston-Salem

Kansas	Z. V. Snipes	Dunn
Monreland	Harry W. Walker	I
*** 1 *	H T Paterson	wilmington
3.7.	H' I) Winston	VV IIIUSUI
Micciccinni	H. M. Brandon	_ willston-Salem
Montona	C. H. Pugh	Gastonia
Novada	J. E. Shipman	Hendersonville
Morr Torgov	J. H. Anderson	Raleigh
New Mexico	C. Few. Jr	Hendersonville
New York	R. C. Dunn	Enfield
North Dakota	K. W. Parham	Raleigh
Ohio	A. M. Atkinson	Enfield
Oklahoma	J. F. Marquette	Statesville
Rhode Island	J. W. Patton	Elon College
Tennessee	Herbert C. Alexander	cCharlotte
Utah	W. J. Bundy	Greenville
Vermont	C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
Virginia	Thos. J. Harkins	Asheville
West Virginia	F. M. Pinnix	Oxford
REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES		
Alpino-Switzerland	Н. М. Гоу	Mt. Airy
Alpino-SwitzerlandAmazonas E. Acre,		
Amazonas E. Acre.		
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown	Concord
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett	Concord Andrews
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines	Concord Andrews sRaleigh
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee	Concord Andrews Lawndale
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Bulgaria	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge	Concord Andrews Example Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Bulgaria Canada	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat	Concord Andrews Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chili	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat	Concord Andrews Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford	Concord Andrews S Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Jonesboro Clyde
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford	Concord Andrews S Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford Alex. B. Andrews	Concord Andrews S Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia England Finland	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge	Concord Andrews Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge	Concord Andrews Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs	Concord Andrews Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Asheville
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge Ross E. Shumaker	Concord Andrews Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Milmington
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge C. J. C. Hobbs	Concord Andrews S Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Asheville Wilmington Raleigh
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen J. E. English	Concord Andrews S. Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Asheville Wilmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen Rev. Jos. L. Peacock	Concord Andrews Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Asheville Wilmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia England Finland G. O. of Greece G. L. Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen Honduras Jugo-Slavia Manitoba Chiapas, Mexico	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen J. E. English Rev. Jos. L. Peacock Hubert Eddins	Concord Andrews Raleigh Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Asheville Wilmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City Tarboro
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia England Finland G. O. of Greece G. L. Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen Honduras Jugo-Slavia Manitoba Chiapas, Mexico Nuevo Leon, Mexico	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen J. E. English Rev. Jos. L. Peacock Hubert Eddins	Concord Andrews Raleigh Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Asheville Wilmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City Tarboro
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia England Finland G. O. of Greece G. L. Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen Honduras Jugo-Slavia Manitoba Chiapas, Mexico Nuevo Leon, Mexico El Potosi of San Luis,	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen J. E. English Rev. Jos. L. Peacock Hubert Eddins L. G. Jordan	Concord Andrews Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Milmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City Tarboro Zebulon Andrews
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia England Finland G. O. of Greece G. L. Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen Honduras Jugo-Slavia Manitoba Chiapas, Mexico Nuevo Leon, Mexico El Potosi of San Luis, Mexico	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen J. E. English Rev. Jos. L. Peacock Hubert Eddins L. G. Jordan Chas. M. Walker	Concord Andrews Raleigh Lawndale Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Milmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City Tarboro Apex
Amazonas E. Acre, Brazil Minas Gereas, Brazil Parahyba, Brazil San Paulo, Brazil Canada Chili Colombia-Bogota Czecho-Slovakia England Finland G. O. of Greece G. L. Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen Honduras Jugo-Slavia Manitoba Chiapas, Mexico Nuevo Leon, Mexico El Potosi of San Luis,	Leon Godown C. H. Jarrett Dr. Verne S. Cavines J. W. Lee W. B. Hodge H. M. Poteat L. L. Thomas D. K. Medford J. Howard Brown Alex. B. Andrews H. G. Etheridge J. C. Hobbs Ross E. Shumaker Dr. R. T. Allen J. E. English Rev. Jos. L. Peacock Hubert Eddins L. G. Jordan Chas. M. Walker Dr. C. P. Eldridge	Concord Andrews Raleigh Lawndale Charlotte Wake Forest Jonesboro Clyde Tarboro Raleigh Milmington Raleigh Lumberton Morehead City Tarboro Apex Hillsboro

National of Egypt Nicaragua	M. Saliba Sol Lipman	Wilson
New Brunswick		
New South Wales	J. W. Nichols	_N. Wilkesboro
Norway	R. L. Pope	Thomasville
G. L. Norske Pol., Norway	Henry L. Taylor	Wilmington
Nova Scotia	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
Panama	J. Edward Allen	Warrenton
Peru	A. O. Alford	Raleigh
Philippine Islands	R. T. Daniel	Weldon
Porto Rico	C. M. Gueth	High Point
Prince Edward Island	A. S. Chesson	Wilson
Quebec	Roy A. Harmon	Elk Park
Queensland	J. W. Payne	Salisbury
Republic of Guatemala	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
Saskatchewan	H. A. Newell	Henderson
Scotland	Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Uraquay	Murray C. Alexander_	Charlotte
Victoria	H. Kauffman	Raleigh
Western Australia	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro

The state of the s

We were pleased to have the following Distinguished Visitors who were introduced and received with Masonic Honors:

E. W. Timberlake, Grand High Priest, R. A. M. Michel Saliba, Grand Master, R. and S. M. Thos. J. Harkins, 33°, S. G. I. G. of N. C. N. S. Turnbull, Deputy Grand Master of Virginia. James M. Clift, Grand Secretary of Virginia. Walter F. Going, Grand Master of South Carolina.

A. J. M. Wannamaker, Junior Grand Warden of South Carolina.

Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee made the following report, showing 192 Lodges represented with 377 delegates, 18 Grand Lodge Officers, 15 Past Grand Masters and 35 District Deputy Grand Masters.

St. John'sNo.	1—W. E. Hand, proxy for Master; Jas. B. Hinnant, S. W.; E. T. Hancock, proxy for J. W.
St. John'sNo.	3—E. W. Summerell, Master; A. A. Kafer, Jr., S. W.; Harry Lipman, J. W.
St. John'sNo.	4—J. H. Hill, S. W., and proxy for Master; N. H. Kantroles, proxy for J. W.

CharityNo.	5—D. T. Van Nortwick, proxy for offi- cers.
UnanimityNo.	7—J. W. Cates, proxy for Master and S. W.; Paul Olsson, proxy for J. W.
PhoenixNo.	8-W. E. Fleishman, Master; R. W. Pritchard, S. W.; R. W. Boling, J. W.
Johnston-CaswellNo.	10-J. R. Ellis, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Caswell Brot'rhoodNo.,	11—L. G. Page, Master; W. C. Jackson, S. W.; C. E. Murphy, proxy for J. W.
St. John'sNo.	13—A. J. Blanton, Master; I. C. Burch, S. W.; G. M. Honeycutt, J. W.
EagleNo.	19—S. H. Strayhorn, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
StatesvilleNo.	27—H. S. Douglas, S. W., and proxy for Master and J. W.
PhalanxNo.	31—B. F. Houston, proxy for Master; B. F. Houston, S. W.; Charles W. Bundy, J. W.
StokesNo.	32—Leon Godown, proxy for Master and S. W.; L. T. Hartsell, Jr., proxy for J. W.
DavieNo.	39—C. Hoggard, Master and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
HiramNo.	40—James L. Murphy, Master; Wilbur F. Hodge, S. W.; Sam M. Young, Sr., J. W.
LibertyNo.	45—S. R. Laws, proxy for Master; W. A. Jennings, S. W.; T. R. Bryan, J. W.
King SolomonNo.	56—Ivey T. Poole, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
ConcordNo.	58—Dr. J. L. Peacock, Master; A. R. Wiggins, S. W.; J. P. Keech, Secretary, proxy for J. W.
PerseveranceNo.	59—Dr. C. McGowan, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
KilwinningNo.	64—C. A. Bland, proxy for officers.
Widow's SonNo.	75—F. P. Wood, Master; S. B. Seymour, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
GreensboroNo.	76—E. W. Bridges, P. M., proxy for J. W.; C. E. Bennett, Master; H. L. Bridges, S. W.
LafayetteNo.	83—R. C. Warlick, proxy for officers.
FellowshipNo.	84—C. A. Stallings, Master; O. L. Duncan, S. W.; J. R. Keene, J. W.

Joseph WarrenNo. 92—D. B. Darden, proxy for Master; A. R. Darden, proxy for S. W.; W. W. Shingleton, proxy for J. W.
HiramNo. 98—N. P. Parker, Master; R. F. Royal, S. W.; A. R. Bullard, proxy for J. W.
FultonNo. 99—C. L. Wyatt, Master; T. W. Summersett, Jr., S. W.; M. C. Brown, J. W.
ColumbusNo. 102—D. L. Bell, Master; J. A. Farrell, S. W.; W. P. Horton, proxy for J. W.
OrrNo. 104—S. C. Pegram, Master; M. F. Mc- Keel, Jr., proxy for S. W. and J. W.
PerquimansNo. 106—G. W. Jackson, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
WayneNo. 112—H. W. Perkins, proxy for Master; H. W. Perkins, S. W.; C. H. Gurley, J. W.
St. Alban's No. 114—W. C. Watts, Master; Robt. Weinstein, proxy for S. W.; R. T. Allen, proxy for J. W.
Holly SpringsNo. 115—M. B. Stephens, Master; Geo. Cullipher, S. W.; D. A. Baker, J. W.
Mt. HermonNo. 118—H. G. Etheridge, proxy for officers.
OxfordNo. 122—W. J. Evans, Master; E. T. Regan, S. W.; A. B. Overton, J. W.
GatesvilleNo 126—R. S. Boyce, proxy for officers.
BlackmerNo. 127—J. A. Ausley, Master, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
HanksNo. 128—C. H. Julian, proxy for officers.
Dan RiverNo. 129—J. O. Busick, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
MocksvilleNo. 134—M. G. Ervin, J. W., and proxy for Master and S. W.
LeaksvilleNo. 136—W. W. Gwynn, S. W., and proxy for Master and J. W.
LincolnNo. 137—M. L. Sipe, Master; A. E. Miller, S. W.; E. L. Rudisill, proxy for J. W.
King SolomonNo. 138—Dr. W. H. Young, Master, and proxy for S. W.; T. J. Betts, proxy for J. W.
Mt. VernonNo. 143—B. H. Waddell, Master; L. H. Koon, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
PalmyraNo. 147—E. C. Hemingway, Master, and proxy for J. W.; Albert Johnson, proxy for S. W.

SanfordNo. 151—H. M. Wagoner, Ma Iver, proxy for S. W	
Scotch-IrelandNo. 154—A. W. Watson, Mast idge, proxy for S. more, J. W.	,, or <u></u> ,
White StoneNo. 155—Hubert Eddins, D. for officers.	
Knap of ReedsNo. 158—W. H. Cherry, Masgum, S. W.; A. M. J. W.	imey, proxy for
YadkinNo. 162—F. D. B. Harding, M. for S. W.; David L. proxy for J. W.	Keny, Secretary,
WinstonNo. 167—D. B. Moir, Master J. W.; I. G. Hicks,	s. w.
BlackmerNo. 170—G. W. Garrison, pro	oxy for officers.
ColerainNo. 171—C. R. Brinkley, S. V	V., and proxy for
Master and J. W.	
Geo. WashingtonNo. 174—J. R. Mathews, Mathematical for J. W.; L. J. Wil	lson, S. W.
MecklenburgNo. 176—A. V. Goldiere, S. V. Master and J. W.	
BalfourNo. 188—Roy Williams, Mas proxy for S. W.; proxy for J. W.	ter; Allen Scott, C. H. Caveness,
Fair BluffNo. 190—Carl M. Townsend,	proxy for officers.
CaryNo. 198-R. O. Heater, proxy	y for officers.
ClevelandNo. 202—H. C. Wilson, prox S. W.; B. A. Lefle	y for Master and
MingoNo. 206—W. R. Warren, pros S. W.; A. E. Bagg	xy for Master and
EnoNo. 210—H. W. Pickett, pr J. M. Mangum, p T. D. Wolfe, J. W	roxy for Master; roxy for S. W.;
ThomasvilleNo. 214—John R. Perry, Mas S. W.; T. E. Witty	ster; R. A. Hanes, y, J. W.
Wm. G. HillNo. 218—Wm. D. Martin, M. S. W.; Whitmel H.	aster; Paul Kelly, Anthony, Jr., J. W.
WilsonNo. 226-W. P. Sharpe, pro	
HendersonNo. 229—C. O. Seifert, Mast	er, and proxy for
J. W.; E. G. Glenn CorinthianNo. 230—G. C. Holloman, p J. B. Barnes, prox Padgett, proxy for	roxy for Master; by for S. W.; Lee

		-R. V. McGimsey, Master; H. Y. Atkins, S. W.; W. G. Ballew, proxy for J. W.
WiccaconNo.	240—	-R. R. Jackson, S. W., proxy for officers.
MonroeNo.	244-	-S. H. Green, proxy for officers.
CatawbaNo.	248—	-Joe Ebersfield, Treasurer, proxy for officers.
		-A. G. Elliott, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
		-R. H. Gibson, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
		-H. C. Hull, Master; J. H. Killian, S. W.; J. C. Smathers, proxy for J. W.
		-W. W. Seehorn, Master; H. T. Hunt- ley, S. W.; R. L. Bradley, J. W.
FarmingtonNo.	265-	-J. F. Johnson, proxy for officers.
		-Leon English, Jr., Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
TobascoNo.	271-	-Paul M. Jordan, proxy for officers.
BinghamNo.	272-	-N. H. Cox, proxy for officers.
Beaver DamNo.	276-	-J. A. Russell, proxy for officers.
Green LevelNo.	277—	-T. C. Council, Master; J. M. Sears, S. W.; C. B. Ferrell, proxy for J. W.
		-S. G. Harness, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
		-Dr. E. S. King, Master; Dr. L. O. Rea, S. W.; R. H. Branson, J. W.
		-Elmer B. Safriet, J. W., and proxy for Master and S. W.
		-J. S. Willard, Master; G. P. Rieman, S. W.; L. F. Hales, J. W.
		-T. W. Yarborough, Master; W. S. Grant, S. W.; T. A. Shreve, J. W.
French BroadNo.	292—	-W. A. Sams, proxy for officers.
		-John S. Ball, proxy for officers.
		-P. G. Gallop, Secretary, and S. W. Weston, proxy for officers.
		-Berlie Marshal Trivette, proxy for officers.
LillingtonNo.		-J. O. Sutton, Master, and proxy for J. W.; H. E. Smith, S. W.

	304—W. J. Outlaw, Master; Paul Outlaw, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
LaurinburgNo.	305-E. D. Beverly, proxy for officers.
HatcherNo.	W. Williamson, proxy for S. W.; J. D. Eatmon, J. W.
New LebanonNo.	314—J. W. Jones, P. M., proxy for officers.
EurekaNo.	317—Clarence L. Twiford, Master; Geo. A. Cox, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
WilmingtonNo.	319—Rev. J. S. Crowley, proxy for officers.
	320—F. B. Peele, Master; E. C. Perry, J. W.; D. M. Clemmons, proxy for S. W.
GraniteNo.	322—Wm. T. Allred, Master; C. B. Shelton, S. W.; R. W. Walters, J. W.
BayboroNo.	331—Thos. G. Leary, Master; J. L. Scott, proxy for S. W.; N. M. Banks, proxy for J. W.
HarmonyNo.	340—C. S. Hinnant, Master; L. R. Worrell, S. W.; B. S. Smith, J. W.
HickoryNo.	343—E. D. Cline, Master; W. M. Fresh, S. W.; C. L. Ivory, J. W.
Numa F. ReidNo.	344—C. M. Gueth, proxy for officers.
	348—R. C. Hill, proxy for Master; W. M. Lowder, S. W.; J. B. Boyett, J. W.
	352—S. J. Angier, Master; C. B. Jones, S. W.; M. R. Hix, J. W.
	356—M. L. Smith, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
	357—J. C. Burleson, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
	363—A. D. Wilson, Master; W. W. Williams, S. W.; Lee Stout, proxy for J. W.
	369—J. S. Winget, S. W., proxy for Master and J. W.
	380—C. D. Davis, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
ReidsvilleNo.	384—R. R. Saunders, proxy for officers.
Pigeon RiverNo.	386—G. W. Bohnsdahl, proxy for officers
KedronNo.	387-J. C. Morrow, Master; S. E. Powers,
	proxy for J. W.
mooresboroNo.	388—D. C. Wright, proxy for officers.

White RockNo. 392—Willard Gunter, J. W., proxy for Master and S. W.
Tally HoNo. 393—L. D. Franklin, Master, and proxy for J. W.; J. K. Watkins, S. W.
OrientNo. 395—M. F. Fletcher, Master; R. L. Fryer, S. W.; H. F. Hufham, J. W.
ConohoNo. 399—Jno. W. Eubanks, Master, and proxy for S. W.; Elmer R. Edmondson, proxy for J. W.
Siler CityNo. 403—T. H. Grimes, Master; C. C. Brewer, S. W.; J. E. Spence, Jr., J. W.
OceanNo. 405—H. O. Phillips, Master, and proxy for J. W.; J. E. English, S. W.
N. WilkesboroNo. 407—John W. Nichols, proxy for Master and S. W.; Howard Clark, J. W.
UniversityNo. 408—R. H. Marks, Master; W. E. Caldwell, S. W.; J. P. Jones, J. W.
BulaNo. 409—G. B. Harris, Master; H. A. Boland, proxy for S. W.; C. R. Coble, J. W.
BaileyNo. 411—A. T. Winstead, Master; R. M. Meacomes, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Henry F. Grainger_No. 412—H. T. Gill, proxy for officers.
LouisburgNo. 413—J. L. Foster, proxy for Master; F. P. Wheeler, proxy for S. W.; James Collie, J. W.
PotecasiNo. 418—W. H. S. Burgwyn, Jr., proxy for
officers.
officers. MariettaNo. 444—V. C. Marly, Master; W. R. Maner, S. W.; R. C. White, J. W.
officers. MariettaNo. 444—V. C. Marly, Master; W. R. Maner, S. W.; R. C. White, J. W. EnfieldNo. 447—E. K. Neville, Master; H. M. Lynch, S. W.; J. E. Bellamy, J. W.
officers. MariettaNo. 444—V. C. Marly, Master; W. R. Maner, S. W.; R. C. White, J. W. EnfieldNo. 447—E. K. Neville, Master; H. M. Lynch, S. W.; J. E. Bellamy, J. W. AshlerNo. 451—A. F. Nichols, proxy for Master and S. W.; W. M. Greer, J. W.
officers. Marietta

	486—P. P. Richards, Master, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
	488—J. G. Madry, Master; J. B. Elliott, proxy for S. W.; R. T. Joyner, J. W.
	489—K. E. Gallagher, proxy for Master; J. V. Bowers, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
	491—W. A. Robbins, Master and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Thos. M. HoltNo.	492—J. S. Cook, proxy for officers.
Pilot. No.	493—W. P. Henley, proxy for officers.
MooresvilleNo.	496—F. J. Jones, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Royal HartNo.	497—B. C. Nicholson, proxy for Master; L. E. Williams, proxy for S. W.; B. L. Juren, J. W.
AydenNo.	498—J. B. Eure, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
CreedmoorNo.	499—W.S. Hobgood, Master; W. J. Holmes, proxy for S. W.; O. E. Wheeler, proxy for J. W.
RaleighNo.	500—Joel C. Thompson, Master; C. B. Shulenberger, S. W.; DeWitt T. Moore, J. W.
Red SpringsNo.	501—J. L. Duncan, Master, and proxy for S. W.; Geo. R. Davis, J. W.
WhetstoneNo.	515—Arnold W. Kincaid, proxy for officers.
AulanderNo.	516—H. W. Greene, proxy for officers.
FarmvilleNo.	517—J. T. Bundy, proxy for officers.
	524—W. W. Wheeler, proxy for Master; J. L. Collier, proxy for S. W.; J. F. Martin, proxy for J. W.
RodgersNo.	525—Bernice E. Strickland, Master, and proxy for S. W.; J. J. Kemp, Secretary, proxy for J. W.
LucamaNo.	527—Jonas Owens, J. W., and proxy for Master and S. W.
	529—C. H. Jarrett, Master; H. L. Mul- key, S. W., and proxy for J. W.
JoppaNo.	530—W. H. Halliburton, Master; T. C. King, S. W.; H. L. Ingold, J. W.
HamletNo.	532—A. G. Powers, Master; W. T. Reese, proxy for S. W.; L. W. Spencer, J. W.

Camp CallNo. 534—E. L. Weathers, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
CorinthianNo. 542—H. D. Strickland, Master; B. S. Eldridge, proxy for S. W.; J. R. Wilkins, J. W.
SpencerNo. 543—C. P. Huffine, Master; J. E. Connell, proxy for S. W.; L. E. Burch, J. W.
Mt. HollyNo. 544—F. W. Warren, proxy for officers.
ElonNo. 549—J. W. Patton, proxy for officers.
Roman EagleNo. 550—H. A. Gunter, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.
RevolutionNo. 552—W. W. Carruthers, Master; C. E. Oakes, S. W.; B. F. Thomas, J. W.
VesperNo. 554—B. C. Burgess, proxy for officers.
Neil S. StewartNo. 556—M. F. McLamb, Master, and proxy for officers.
WendellNo. 565—E. T. Boyette, Master; I. H. Johnson, S. W.; W. C. Land, J. W.
DoricNo 568—C. H. Barrow, Master; A. H. Brewer, proxy for S. W.; H. I. Hagood, proxy for J. W.
Mt. PleasantNo. 569—K. W. Winstead, Master, and proxy for officers.
Andrew JacksonNo. 576—John A. Myers, proxy for Master; H. R. Bellis, S. W.; S. P. Purvis, proxy for J. W.
Meadow BranchNo. 578—E. H. Webb, Master, and proxy for S. W.; W. V. Williams, proxy for J. W.
ApexNo. 584—H. C. Benton, Master; T. B. Miller, S. W.; T. A. Cash, Jr., J. W.
Roseboro
BethelNo. 589—J. S. Moore, J. W., and proxy for Master and S. W.
WallaceNo. 595—J. R. Stewart, proxy for Master; H. McN. Johnson, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
CranberryNo. 598—Roy A. Harmon, Master; W. R. Buchanan, proxy for S. W.; Frank Burleson, proxy for J. W.
Queen CityNo. 602—C. Fred Wisner, Master, and proxy for J. W.; E. Carr Speight, S. W.
ZebulonNo. 609—W. S. Cheaves, Master, and proxy
for S. W. and J. W.

Union No.	618-J. K. Eaves, proxy for officers.
John H. MillsNo.	624—R. T. Renn, Master; B. A. Newton, S. W.; D. T. Fuller, J. W.
	626—M. L. Von Cannon, Master; R. C. Evans, proxy for S. W.; R. B. Ballard, J. W.
	630—Cameron Michael, Master; Harry W. Walker, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
GoldsboroNo.	634—Fred P. Parker, Jr., proxy for Master; T. L. Blow, S. W.; T. D. Crawford, J. W.
Yadkin FallsNo.	637—W. F. Sanders, Master; R. E. Bisel, proxy for S. W.; W. S. Feezor, J. W.
HarmonyNo.	651—C. Bruce Reavis, Master; W. L. Mc- Swain, Secretary, proxy for S. W.; Ezra C. Hayes, proxy for J. W.
GuilfordNo.	656—H. R. Moag, P. M., proxy for Master, and J. W.; J. J. Greene, proxy for S. W.
BeulavilleNo.	658—A. W. Gresham, proxy for Master and J. W.; Ralph Miller, S. W.
W. AshevilleNo.	665—C. A. Dutton, J. W., and proxy for Master and S. W.
N.C. L'ge of Res'chNo.	666—Chas. H. Pugh, proxy for Master; Luther T. Hartsell, Jr., S. W.; K. W. Parham, J. W.
Fort BraggNo.	667—R. E. Ruppe, Master; Paul A. Rei- chle, S. W.; A. G. Klingler, proxy for J. W.
Holland Memorial_No.	668-F. C. Abernethy, proxy for officers.
LoveladyNo.	670—Edw. Micol, proxy for Master and J. W.; Rev. John Pons, S. W.
Snow CreekNo.	571—T. Ward Guy, Master, and proxy for S. W. and J. W.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

The Grand Master made the following address, which was referred to the Board of General Purposes:

MY BRETHREN:

Again it is past meridian and time for the Craft to be called from refreshment to labor. One year ago you inducted me into the high office of Grand Master, and tonight I bring you an account of my Stewardship. I welcome you, my Brethren, to this our 151st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and I sincerely hope that the renewing of old and the forming of many new friendships while here may make this a most pleasant occasion for each and every one of us.

To those veterans of many years' attendance upon the communications of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, I make the earnest plea that you cultivate and mingle freely with those of our Brethren who are here for the first time and make them feel at home with us, while I trust that our new members will take advantage of opportunities afforded them of fraternizing with those who, by their untiring efforts in the cause of Freemasonry have made these communications assemblies of friends and fellows among whom no contentions ever exist, "save that noble contention or rather emulation of who best can work and best agree." I greet you, therefore, my Brethren, and wish you Godspeed in the important deliberations that are before you.

FRATERNAL DEAD

Many of our brethren in this and other Grand Jurisdictions have been called and have answered the last summons of the Supreme Grand Master and have joined the great host in the Grand Lodge above, "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." The Grim Reaper has not passed over our Jurisdiction, nor our official family. Our beloved friend and Brother, John A. Livingstone, Grand Lodge Historian, entered into his eternal home on the 26th day of May,

1937. We deeply mourn the passing of our beloved officer and our brethren, and suitable memorials of our love and esteem will be presented by the Committee on Necrology, and by a special committee as an evidence of our love and esteem for those who have fought life's last battle. Let us pause for a moment in our deliberations and pay silent tribute to their memory.

VISITATIONS

At the invitation of Grand Master Harry B. Wright, accompanied by Grand Secretary John H. Anderson, I attended the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in the City of Baltimore on May 16th, 17th, and 18th. This was an outstanding communication, and the brethren of that Grand Lodge should be especially congratulated on the most wonderful celebration of their 150th birthday. From the moment that Brother Anderson and I arrived in the City of Baltimore until we departed, every courtesy possible was extended to us, and everything was done by the brethren of that jurisdiction to make our visit most pleasant.

At the invitation of Past Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, T. Troy Wyche, I attended the Summer Assembly of the Grand Council of North Carolina in the City of Waynesville July 5, 1937. At this communication there were present the Grand Masters of Grand Councils of many other states. During this Conclave, a pilgrimage was made to the entrance of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, where a box containing memorials from practically every Grand Jurisdiction in the United States and Canada was deposited. In the depositing of this memorial box, your Grand Master took an active part.

It was my great pleasure to attend the opening communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia on February 19th in Richmond and needless to say, my visit was most pleasant as the brethren of Virginia and the brethren of North Carolina are so closely allied, that it is impossible for a representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to visit the Old Dominion State without receiving

every courtesy possible to be extended. While at this communication, it was most pleasant to have the opportunity of again renewing the friendship of many Grand Masters whom I had met on prior occasions.

Brother Walter F. Going, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, was kind enough to extend me an invitation to attend the 201st Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which I accepted. Grand Master Going, Grand Secretary O. Frank Hart, and Past Grand Master Joseph E. Hart were most attentive and, as is always the case, my visit to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was most delightful and pleasant. I was accompanied on this most pleasant visit by Past Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb.

During the year I have received many invitations from other Grand Jurisdictions, which I would have enjoyed accepting, but owing to the necessity of my remaining in my own Grand Jurisdiction, I found it necessary to decline those courtesies so graciously extended me.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

During the past year, it has been necessary that there be but one Special Communication of the Grand Lodge. This communication was held in the City of Raleigh on the morning of May 28th for the purpose of paying our last sad tribute to our lamented Brother John A. Livingstone, Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

DISPENSATIONS

The by-laws of many of our lodges call for two communications per month and many of our lodges meet during the latter part of the month. Owing to the fact that the change in time for the election of officers from June to December, a great many of the dates for the election of officers fell during the week prior to Christmas. For this reason, many dispensations have been requested.

During the past year, I have received requests for

dispensations to hold the election of officers prior to the dates as specified in the by-laws of the lodges. The requests for such dispensations have been refused for the reason that it was impossible to anticipate the possibility of holding communications on the dates as specified in the by-laws of lodges making such requests.

There were resignations of several officers of subordinate lodges during the past year which, upon investigation, I have approved in accordance with the Code and granted dispensation for the election and installation of officers to fill such vacancies; also dispensations have been granted to fill such vacancies as have been created by the death of officers.

After careful investigation and strict compliance with the Code, I granted dispensations for the election of Brother H. B. Lee as Master of Rainbow Lodge, No. 479, and Brother J. O. Busick, II, as Master of Dan River Lodge, No. 129. Neither of these brethren had served as Warden of a lodge. Upon investigation I found that Brother Lee was the best fitted member of Rainbow Lodge, No. 479, for Master, he having served as Secretary for several years. It was my pleasure to be present at the election of officers of Dan River Lodge, No. 129, at which time neither the Wardens nor Past Masters of Dan River Lodge would accept the office of Master. Being present at the time of the election, I realized that for the best interest of Masonry, it was proper that I grant the dispensation for Brother J. O. Busick, II, to be installed as Master of Dan River Lodge, No. 129.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES

In order that the presiding officer of any institution may accomplish anything worthwhile, it is necessary that he have subordinate officers who are capable and eager in the work that is assigned to them. Masonically speaking, it would be absolutely impossible for a Grand Master to perform the duties incumbent upon that high office without the efficient services of a competent corps of District Deputies. In the spreading of the true aims and objectives of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master is

dependent upon his personal representatives in each of the several districts of the State. It is impossible for him to visit each and every lodge, and only through the District Deputies is he able to promulgate those ideals which are most essential to him and to the Craft.

Throughout the past year, that fine body of men, which I had the pleasure and privilege of appointing as District Deputy Grand Masters, have, as a whole, been untiring and most loyal in their support to me. Their efforts in assisting me in handling the many details necessary in the office of Grand Master have been of untold service to me as it would have been impossible for me to have accomplished anything without their complete cooperation.

In each of the forty two districts of the State, it has been my privilege to visit at the district meeting, which was presided over by the District Deputy Grand Master. These district meetings have been well attended with the majority of the lodges represented. The District Deputies have handled these meetings, as well as other matters, that have come up in their districts most admirably, and I am under the impression that they have been well worth the efforts made and the time given.

To each and every District Deputy Grand Master, I wish to express my sincere appreciation, and to assure them that my year's service with them has been most pleasant.

CODE AND ANDREWS' DIGEST

During the past year I have realized the fact that without a digest of the Code and decisions, as approved by the Jurisprudence Committee, it would be impossible for a correct ruling on the many questions that arise in the government of the Craft. The subject of the revision of the Code and Andrews' digest has been assigned to our Most Worshipful Charles B. Newcomb, Past Grand Master. As yet it has not been possible for him to complete the revision of these two most important subjects. Yet in due course of time, the results of his work will be presented to the Grand Lodge and be of untold benefit to

the Fraternity. During the past year, through his efforts and those of Most Worshipful Raymond C. Dunn, Past Grand Master, I was presented with a digest of the decisions of the past several years, which was of great assistance to me in forming conclusions relative to questions asked for my decision. I wish to express to these two brethren my sincere appreciation for this digest.

RECLAMATION PROGRAM

At the beginning of my term of office, the major objective of our year's program was that we reclaim as many of our brethren lost from our rolls as possible. I found that over ten thousand Masons had been suspended for non-payment of dues during the past five years, and with such an army of non-affiliated Masons, we had a major work of reclamation. This great work was started in 1935 by Most Worshipful Charles B. Newcomb and continued by Most Worshipful J. Giles Hudson in 1936. Appreciating the enormous task I had ahead of me, I immediately placed this program before the several lodges. During the past year there have been the greatest number of reinstatements from this particular source in the history of the Grand Lodge which is conclusive to my mind that the cooperation by the officers of the subordinate lodges in this particular work has been most fruitful.

In the district meetings I have at all times tried to impress upon the brethren that non-affiliated Masons are liabilities to the Fraternity rather than assets, that most suspended Masons do not feel kindly towards the Fraternity; rather they feel that they have been unjustly treated. I have urged personal contact with those suspended Masons where it was possible to clear any misunderstanding that might be harbored. In many instances, the personal contact method has been instrumental in the reclaiming of a brother, and usually when this is the case, such brother has reunited with the lodge with renewed pledges and enthusiasm.

DELINQUENT LODGES

This subject has been before the Grand Lodge for

many years, and at the present time is one of our most serious handicaps.

During the past two years, Past Grand Masters Charles B. Newcomb and J. Giles Hudson have given much time and attention to this phase of the work and have accomplished much good with lasting results. I have taken up the work where they left off and have attempted to carry on.

Many of our lodges today are not in satisfactory financial condition, yet many of them are in a great deal better condition than they were at the beginning of the year. We have some lodges yet that I am afraid that it is going to be impossible for them to regain such financial status that it will be possible for them to carry on. As it is true with all institutions so it is with our lodges, namely; the burden of the organization lies directly on the officers. In many cases during the past those brethren who held office have not been as diligent in their efforts as they might have been. For this reason the membership has been allowed to become delinquent thereby causing embarrassment to the lodge as a whole and the lodge to become delinquent to the Grand Lodge.

As a second major objective of my year's work, I have attempted to impress upon the lodges the necessity of handling the affairs of the lodges in a businesslike manner. In each district meeting, I have stressed the point of using sound business methods in handling the financial affairs of the lodge, urging that committees be appointed when necessary to assist in the collection of dues of delinquent members thereby eliminating many suspensions for non-payment of dues, and at the same time causing the membership to be more conscious of the existence of their lodge. In some instances I have found lodges which were carrying on their rolls members delinquent from three to seven years and with no efforts being made by the lodge to bring their membership to a current basis. In one instance, I found a lodge owing the Grand Lodge less than \$200.00 and with delinquent dues amounting to over \$800.00. In two weeks after concerted action for the collection of dues was

started in this lodge, it was possible for the lodge to clear its indebtedness to the Grand Lodge. Many of our lodges are in the same condition, and if it is possible to impress their officers with the necessity of placing their lodge on a more sound business basis there is no reason why delinquency in the lodges should not be overcome.

On September 1st, there were eighty lodges, not including the twenty seven in the hands of the Lodge Service Commission, which were delinquent for their 1936 Grand Lodge dues. To each of these lodges representations have been made from my office in an attempt to clear up these delinquencies. I am delighted to report that at the present time, less than a dozen of these lodges are delinquent in any amount whatsoever to the Grand Lodge, and practically each of those that are delinquent have made substantial payments on that amount in which they were in arrears. Although it has not been possible for me to accomplish my objective, namely, the elimination of all delinquencies, yet it is most pleasing that as many of the delinquencies as possible have been cleared.

It is regrettable that so much of the time of the Grand Master has to be used for the purpose of collecting from the delinquent lodges. Yet for the past few years, this is true, and if the Grand Master must continue to be a collecting agent, much of the dignity of his office will be lost and it cannot hold the respect that it should. I sincerely hope that within the near future the Masonic Fraternity in North Carolina may become conscious of this state of affairs and something can be done to relieve the office of the Grand Master of the embarrassment of becoming a collecting agency.

To all the officers of those lodges to whom it has been necessary that I bring the matter of delinquency to their attention, and who have cooperated so well with me in attempting to clear their delinquency, I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

APPOINTMENTS

Owing to the death of Brother John A. Livingstone

on May 26, 1937, certain vacancies were created and I made the following appointments to fill them:

Brother A. M. Atkinson, of Enfield, was appointed Grand Historian on the 12th day of July to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our late lamented brother, and Brother J. Ray Shute, II, was appointed, December 30, 1937, as a member of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to take the place of Brother Livingstone.

LECTURE SERVICE

Our present system of lecture service, although not perfect, in my opinion, is of the most benefit to the Craft that it is possible for it to be under the present conditions. During the past year, the Custodians and Lecturers held their Summer Communications, as authorized by the Grand Lodge at our last Annual Communication. This meeting of the Board of Custodians and Assistant Grand Lecturers was held in the City of Gastonia the week beginning August 30th. It was with regret that I found it impossible to be present owing to the fact that I was just completing a series of district communications. I am informed that the meeting was a great success and much benefit to those who were privileged to attend.

In traveling over the State, I have made some investigation as to the services rendered by our Assistant Grand Lecturers. I am delighted to be able to report that in every instance the Craft has been most pleased with the services rendered. I have been deeply impressed with the character of the work, as a whole, that has been done. I wish to congratulate the Grand Lodge of North Carolina upon having such an able and efficient body of Christian men as the dispensers of Light to the Craft.

A greater number of lodges have taken advantage of our lecture service during the past year than formerly. In many instances lodges have secured the services of a Lecturer themselves in addition to the services given by the Grand Lodge in order that they might become more proficient in ritualistic work. This alone proves to me that the Masons of the State are becoming more con-

scious of the necessity for the perfection of ritualistic work than they have been heretofore. I wish to commend the lodges of the State upon this increased enthusiasm, and I am sure that when the beautiful ritual is perfectly exemplified that a deeper impression is created upon the candidate than would be otherwise.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Agreeable to the mandates of the Grand Lodge, I appointed a committee to cooperate with the United States Government in the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the formation of the Constitution of the United States. The following members of Congress were appointed on this committee: Brethren John H. Kerr, Frank W. Hancock, Jr., A. L. Bulwinkle, W. B. Umstead and Graham A. Barden. This committee was notified of its appointment and its members were requested to communicate with Brother Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of the Constitution of the United States, and assist him in every way possible.

On September 16th, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia held an elaborate celebration in connection with the opening of the National Celebration, at which time the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the thirteen original states were present and took part in the program. Owing to the fact that I could not be out of the State on that particular occasion, I appointed Brother John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, as my personal representative. He reported that it was an outstanding communication and one that would be remembered. In connection with this celebration, I requested a special communication of the several lodges in the State to be held on the evening of September 16th, at which time the Honorable William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, the outstanding authority on the Constitution, addressed the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, said address being broadcast over a national hook-up. I requested that the communication of our lodges be held at the time of Brother Borah's address, and that radio facilities be arranged for receiving this address, I have received information from many of the lodges stating that communications were held and expressing their appreciation of the opportunity to co-operate in this celebration.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

As directed at our last Annual Communication I have held conferences with the brethren of Concord Lodge, No. 58, at Tarboro, relative to holding a session of this Grand Communication in the City of Tarboro. After considering the time, expense and possible benefits to be derived from a session of this Annual Communication in the City of Tarboro, the representatives of Concord Lodge agreed with me that it was impracticable to attempt to hold either of the sessions out of the City of Raleigh. For this reason, I declined the invitation of the Brethren of Concord Lodge, No. 58, and no session will be held outside of the City of Raleigh.

At the December meeting of the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage, I held an informal conference with several members of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee relative to the plans for this Annual Communica-After this conference, I decided that rather than to attempt to have an elaborate form of entertainment, it would be of greater service to the Craft to have a Memorial Copy of the Proceedings of this Annual Communication prepared with sketches of the lives of our Past Grand Masters for the first fifty years of this Grand Lodge, together with the photographs of those Past Grand Masters. I, therefore, requested Senior Grand Warden J. Edward Allen to have these sketches written and to supervise the preparation of that portion of the Proceedings used for this purpose. At his request, these sketches have been prepared by various brethren over the State. I am sure that their efforts will preserve to the Craft data of great value, which, had it not been collected at this time, would have been lost entirely in the near fu-

We have been entirely too negligent in preserving our

records and today it is extremely difficult to learn the early historical facts of this Grand Lodge. Little has ever been written about many of our Past Grand Masters, and much concerning their lives is unknown to us. With the preservation of the sketches prepared by those who have been so diligent and earnest in delving into the ancient archives, not only of our Grand Lodge, but of the State, it will be possible for the future generations to be equally as well informed at all times as we are at present. This Grand Lodge is deeply indebted to those brethren, and I wish to express to them my personal appreciation for their complete cooperation in this lasting work.

Tomorrow morning we will have the pleasure of listening to a historical sketch of the beginnings of Masonry and the Grand Lodge in North Carolina. Brother A. M. Atkinson, Grand Historian, has delved deeply into the archives of Masonry in this State, and from those archives he assembled information that is most interesting to every student of North Carolina Masonry. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation to Brother Atkinson for the time and effort that he has given in securing this information and placing it in such form that it will go down to our posterity so they may know of the early history of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

MASONIC LOAN FUND

During the first of the year, I communicated with Brother William B. Hodge, Chairman of the Masonic Loan Fund Committee, relative to the notes in the hands of the trustees of defunct Davenport College. After considerable correspondence with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Davenport College and its former president, it has been possible for the Masonic Loan Fund Committee to secure these notes. They now have them in their possession and are attempting to make collection thereon, as will be shown in their report.

CORNERSTONE LAYINGS AND DEDICATIONS

During the year a number of requests for dispensations for the laying of cornerstones of buildings which had progressed beyond the point at which the cornerstone should be laid were received. Owing to this fact, I have declined such requests, pointing out the reasons therefor. I did, however, grant a dispensation to Hiram Lodge, No. 98, to lay the cornerstone of the Rowan Baptist Church near Clinton, N. C.

I received a request from Black Mountain Lodge, No. 663, for permission to lay the cornerstone and participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Western North Carolina State Sanatorium at Black Mountain, N. C. For the reason that this building had progressed beyond the proper point for laying the cornerstone, it was impossible to grant their request. The request for participation in the dedication ceremonies was also refused as the laws of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina prohibit the participation in the dedication ceremony of any building other than one to be used for Masonic purposes.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS FROM FOREIGN GRAND JURISDIC-TIONS

About the first of September I was informed by our Senior Grand Warden, Brother J. Edward Allen, that the following distinguished brethren from the Grand Jurisdiction of Ireland would arrive in our State on September 9th:

Edward H. Burne, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Thomas J. Smalley and George W. Hamill, Past Grand High Priests of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland, Fred E. Davies and J. H. Hamill of the Grand Council of Ireland, and Arthur H. Kirkpatrick, Grand Superintendent of the Tabernacle of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland.

These brethren were conducted over our Grand Jurisdiction by our Senior Grand Warden, Brother J. Edward Allen, and our Grand Auditor, Brother K. W. Parham, by Brethren Fred Bahnson, Luther Hartsell and others, and were accorded every courtesy and consideration to which their high Masonic offices entitled them. Accepting Brother Allen's invitation, it was my pleasure

to attend the communication of William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, on September 13th where I was pleased to officially welcome to North Carolina these distinguished officers and brethren from our sister jurisdiction of Ireland. North Carolina Masonry was signally honored by the visit of these distinguished guests, and I trust that their sojourn among us was both pleasant and profitable.

INTERSTATE COURTESIES

On January 19th I received a request from Grand Master Harry B. Wright of the Grand Jurisdiction of Maryland requesting waiver of jurisdiction in favor of Laurel Wreath Lodge, No. 149, Laurel, Md., over John McCullen Warren, who had stated in his petition to Laurel Wreath Lodge, No. 149, that he was rejected by University Lodge, No. 408, in the jurisdiction of North Carolina. It was impossible for me to grant this request for waiver of jurisdiction over this applicant as the laws of this Grand Lodge provide "When a profane moves his residence from the State of North Carolina there is no jurisdiction over such profane by any subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction, and consequently none can be waived."

On May 20th I requested Chevy Chase Lodge, No. 42, of the Grand Jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, to confer the Fellowcraft and Master Mason's Degrees, on Brother K. A. Bradsher as a courtesy to Person Lodge, No. 113.

It was my pleasure to visit St. John's Lodge, No. 1, upon the occasion of a visit from Landmark Lodge, No. 76, Charleston, S. C., at which time Landmark Lodge, as a courtesy to St. John's Lodge, conferred the Third Degree upon a candidate, using the South Carolina ritual. I was greatly impressed with the visit of the brethren from South Carolina, and wish to commend interstate visits by subordinate lodges. In this way it is possible to create a friendship between jurisdictions that otherwise would be impossible. These interstate visitations by the subordinate lodges, not only are interesting, but are very instructive. I sincerely hope that it may be possible

in the future that many of our border lodges may take advantage of their opportunities to cultivate the brethren from our sister jurisdictions.

On March 31st at the request of Norfolk Lodge, No. 1, of the Grand Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, visited Norfolk Lodge, No. 1, at which time the Master's Degree was conferred upon twin Brothers, Woodrow A. Tennant and Wilson A. Tennant. At this communication, William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, conferred the Master's Degree upon one of the brethren, using the North Carolina ritual, and Norfork Lodge, No. 1, conferred the Master's Degree upon the other, using the Virginia ritual.

I regret very much that it was impossible for me to be present at this interesting meeting, but owing to pressing duties, I found it impossible to leave this Grand Jurisdiction. I understand that it was a most delightful occasion and instrumental in promoting better fellowship between the Grand Jurisdictions of North Carolina and Virginia.

JOHN C. DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY'S TRUST FUND

About October 20th summons was served upon me in an action in which the trustees of the late John C. Drewry were asking the court for an interpretation of his will. There was a contingency in the will based upon John C. Drewry, Jr., his son and James G. Haynes, his grandson, dying without issue. I accepted this summons and asked the Jurisprudence Committee of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to give me an opinion as to our interest in the matter, and if in their opinion it was consistent with good judgment that we secure the legal service necessary to protect any rights that we might have in the said estate. The Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee informed me that after examination of the proceedings in the matter of the construction of the will of the late John C. Drewry, Sr., he was of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina had no interest in the case and therefore it was not necessary for

the Grand Lodge to employ counsel in the suit. I transmitted this to Brother Alexander B. Andrews, one of the trustees of the John C. Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Trust Fund, who called a meeting of the trustees, and after discussing the matter thoroughly, unanimously adopted a resolution that in their opinion the Grand Lodge had no claim whatsoever in this fund and that no expenses should be incurred by getting counsel to pass on same.

Acting upon the advice of Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn, Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, and the majority of the trustees of the Grand Secretary's Trust Fund, I, therefore, did not secure counsel nor answer the pleadings in the case as in their opinion it would incur expense to the Grand Lodge without any benefits whatsoever accruing to the Grand Lodge.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

During the year it was the misfortune of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association to lose its President. In the death of Col. Lewis A. Watres, who had served this association for many years as President, the Association suffered a great loss. Col. Watres has been most instrumental in carrying on the work of this association, and through his untiring efforts the memorial to George Washington at Alexandria, Virginia, has progressed to its present state.

At the request of Brother James A. Johnson, who assumed the Presidency of the Association upon the death of our late Brother Watres, I sent to each lodge in our Grand Jurisdiction a letter requesting individual donation from Masons of the State in an effort to assist in the completion of the room for the receipts of the valuable relics of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge and a Memorial Hall. A few of the lodges responded to this letter, and it was my pleasure to deliver to the Association a check for \$100.00 as a donation from the Masons of North Carolina on the occasion of its Annual Meeting February 22nd. Although this was but a small amount, yet it

was indicative of the interests of the Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction in this great work, of which the Masons of the United States are so justly proud. I am glad to note that North Carolina stands high in the records of this association as to contributions made for this particular work; it having paid 93.6% of the \$1.70 per capita quota requested by the Association. In order that North Carolina may reach its quota and continue to assist in the completion of the Memorial, I recommend that the sum of \$500.00 be appropriated, provided the finances of the Grand Lodge will admit.

At this wonderful meeting, at which much enthusiasm was shown and good accomplished, I was accompanied by Grand Secretary John H. Anderson, Grand Senior Warden J. Edward Allen, Grand Junior Warden Thomas J. Harkins, Past Grand Masters A. B. Andrews, H. M. Poteat and R. C. Dunn.

Our representative to this Association will present a report for your consideration.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

In the Masonic Service Association, the Masons of North Carolina have a most valuable instrument of service to the Craft. During the past year many problems and conditions have arisen wherein this association has demonstrated its great worth. As Grand Master, I can appreciate more fully the importance of this association and the great service it is rendering the Craft.

At the present time, this association is working in conjunction with the Grand Lodges of the United States in an attempt to clarify, and if possible, secure the exemption of the Masonic Fraternity from the Social Security Act. Through its service, it is possible for the several Grand Jurisdictions to act jointly and concentrate their efforts more closely in a given direction, thereby giving the universal cooperation of the Fraternity for any given cause.

Our representative to this association will report more fully on its activities. I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to continue our membership in this association.

CONFERENCE OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

This conference was held in Washington on February 21st, and as has been stated by my predecessors, it is proving a most wonderful service to the Craft. Questions and problems that are of the most interest to the Craft were discussed, and the information gained from such discussion has been of great benefit to me in directing the Craft during the past year.

Among those who were present at this meeting from our Grand Jurisdiction were Grand Senior Warden J. Edward Allen, Grand Junior Warden Thomas J. Harkins, Past Grand Masters Alexander B. Andrews, H. M. Poteat, R. C. Dunn, and John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, and H. C. Alexander, Grand Treasurer.

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

For the past two years, the Lodge Service Commission has proven a most valuable asset to the delinquent lodges. As directed I continued the commission, which had been formed during the past year, adding to its membership Past Grand Master J. Giles Hudson, who, from his experience as Grand Master during 1937, was most fitted to assist in the completion of the task assigned to this commission.

Although it has been impossible for the commission to fully complete the task which was given it, yet many of the lodges have been brought to a current state in the financial accounts with the Grand Lodge, and others have entered into agreements which will enable them to take care of their obligations to the Grand Lodge without overburdening themselves. The commission has rendered a valuable service to the Grand Lodge in that it has given light to the subordinate lodges and has caused them to realize their obligations to the Grand Lodge more fully.

To each and every member of this commission, who

has so willingly and unselfishly given of his time and talents, the Grand Lodge is deeply indebted, and I wish to record my personal appreciation for their loyalty and support.

The full report of the activities of the commission will be presented by its Chairman, Past Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING DEVICES

Although this question has been brought before the Grand Lodge during our last two communications, yet it seems that it has not been fully understood. In 1936 Most Worshipful Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb gave a most extensive report thereon, and again in 1937 Most Worshipful Grand Master J. Giles Hudson reported further on this subject. Throughout the United States, Grand Masters of several jurisdictions have issued edicts, and yet it became necessary that I issue rulings thereon. Just a few weeks ago, a program of this nature was started in North Carolina, and upon its being brought to my attention, I requested the presiding officer of that body to direct that it be stopped at once, which request was complied with. I wish to express personally and officially my appreciation for the fine spirit exhibited by the brethren.

I was asked the question: if it would be permissible for a local organization to operate a bingo game at a public entertainment? I informed them that even though the prizes might be small, yet it was gambling and, therefore, could not be used. In another instance I found that a lodge was operating a carnival in which there were gambling devices. I immediately notified a member of the committee in charge that it would be necessary to eliminate these gambling devices if they were operated under the sponsorship of a Masonic Lodge. I appreciate the full cooperation given by these brethren in the elimination of these gambling devices.

Brethren, although Masonry needs money in order to carry on the financial responsibilities of our fraternity, yet it does not need money raised by gambling. Our fraternity's fair name must be, and shall be, steered clear of such methods. Our brethren must realize that Masons cannot resort to such methods, for if we do, our usefulness will not prosper and our efforts will be in vain.

THE ORPHANS' FRIEND AND MASONIC JOURNAL

In The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal the Masons of North Carolina have an official organ of the Grand Lodge that is most valuable. It is a medium through which information to the Craft may be carried. In Brother Frank M. Pinnix, the editor, we have a man who is most thoroughly interested in the Fraternity and most willing to do everything within his power to make The Orphans' Friend most interesting and useful. During the past year he has given me full and whole-hearted support, for which I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

The pride of the Masonic Fraternity in North Carolina is the Orphanage. When Oxford is mentioned in any Masonic organization, it touches the heart strings of the Masons as it is not possible in any other way. There three hundred and fifty of God's own children are under the care of this fraternity, and it is the prayer of the Masons that the great Architect shall keep His all-seeing eye on that sacred spot at all times.

My Brethren, it has been my great privilege and honor to visit the Orphanage many times during the past years, and as yet I have to visit it without receiving new inspiration as to the privileges that are accorded me in the opportunity of service to those who are looking to us for light. In that institution we have committed to our care children who without the opportunities provided therein would have no chance in life, yet under the guiding hand of Brother C. K. Proctor, Superintendent, and his faithful corps of co-workers, these children have opportunities that are not afforded in many of our private homes. It is impossible for me to relate to you the wonderful work that is being done at Oxford, and only by a visit to that institution is it possible to

appreciate the opportunities afforded the Masons of North Carolina to assist in the moulding of Christian manhood and womanhood out of what might otherwise be liabilities to our State.

I wish to take this opportunity of complimenting Brother Proctor and his staff of co-workers for the excellent work that they have performed during the past year.

The reports of the Superintendent and officers of the Orphanage have been printed for your consideration. I recommend that a most liberal appropriation be made for its maintenance.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

In the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Masonry has a shrine of which it can be justly proud. It was with regret that I did not have the pleasure of visiting the Home and taking part in the program on Robert Morris Day. Owing to the fact that I was engaged in a district meeting, I found it impossible to be present at the celebration. However, it was my pleasure to be present at the Semi-Annual meeting of the Board of Directors on March 26th.

Anyone who has the opportunity of visiting this shrine must experience a sincere pride in this great institution and the work that it is doing. Our guests in the Home, although aged and in many instances infirm, are most pleasant and happy. In Brother George R. Bennette, Superintendent, and his associates, we have an organization of workers well fitted for their task and they deserve our unqualified appreciation and support.

The report of the Superintendent and Manager will be given and I recommend that an appropriation consistent with our ability be made for this great institution.

DECISIONS

During the year I have been called upon for but few decisions. In the majority of cases, the decisions requested have been answered by referring to the Code or to decisions heretofore made. DECISION No. 1, Question: Is it permissible for a lodge to vote to remit any or all of a suspended member's dues prior to his application for reinstatement? Answer: No. Sections 104 and 105 and Regulation 263 of the Code are construed as specifically conditioning the application for reinstatement of a suspended member upon the payment of his dues prior to such application for reinstatement. However, Reg. 263, states that the lodge may remit the dues of such suspended member.

DECISION No. 2. Question: A petitioner has lost the first joint of the thumb on his right hand. Is he eligible for the degrees in Masonry? Answer: Yes. Section 117 of the Code, as amended in 1930, states: "A candidate for initiation must possess no maim or deformity which will prevent him from being properly instructed in the arts and mysteries of Freemasonry, and in his own person instructing others." I ruled that the loss of the thumb at the first joint would not prevent this candidate from being property instructed, nor instructing others, therefore, he was eligible to receive the degrees.

DECISION No. 3. Question: Would it be sufficient to open a lodge of Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Degree without first opening a Master Mason's Lodge and later closing said Master Mason's Lodge? Answer: No.

DECISION No. 4. Question: Which is the proper point of the compasses to show in a Fellow Craft Lodge? Answer: It does not make any difference which point of the compasses is concealed or which bare so long as one point of the compasses is concealed.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security Act, which went into effect January 1, 1937, has been a source of great annoyance to the subordinate lodges. The Grand Secretary sent out a circular letter informing the lodges of the necessity for filing reports with the Collector of Internal Revenue. During the early part of June, I went to see Brother C. H. Robertson, Collector of Internal Revenue, in an attempt to clarify the situation. I learned from Bro. Robertson that the interpretation of the law required the subordinate

lodges that made payment whatsoever to any officer or employee to file reports thereon. He informed me that it was not necessary that a report be filed each month by the several lodges if no payment was made each month. However, it would be necessary that each lodge not making monthly reports, write a letter when sending in their report stating such months for which reports would be filed and no payments would be made in the months for which reports were not filed. This I communicated to the lodges, insisting that the reports be filed according to his interpretation of the law.

In attempting to carry out the provisions of the law, owing to the fact that the Secretaries were not fully acquainted with the law, much confusion has arisen. I have received numerous communications from the Secretaries, to all of which I have tried to give such information as I had, advising them of the necessity for making the returns promptly and according to the rulings of Internal Revenue Department.

In order that we might have information as to the amount paid out by the subordinate lodges for services rendered, I mailed a questionnaire to each Secretary requesting data relative to payments made to the several officers and employees of the lodges. To this questionnaire. I received reports from 288 lodges, and I found a total of \$18,155.40 has been paid out by the 288 lodges reporting for all sources in the way of gifts to Masters, payments to Secretaries, Treasurers, Tilers, Assistant Grand Lecturers, lecture expense, janitors and others, making an average paid out by each lodge of \$63.04. From this compilation, it is easily seen that the amount of revenue that will be derived by the government from this source will be so small that it does not justify the time and trouble necessary for the filing of returns by the subordinate lodges.

At the Conference of Grand Masters in Washington on February 23rd, a committee was appointed to study the Social Security Act as it affected the Masonic Fraternity, and to present to the Department of Internal Revenue briefs and data relative to this matter in an at-

tempt to secure the exemption of our Fraternity from the Social Security Act. This resolution is not binding upon any Grand Jurisdiction, but should exemption be secured, it will afford any Grand Jurisdiction the opportunity of becoming exempt if it so desires.

I have, with the assistance of Past Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb, prepared certain information secured through the compilation of the questionnaires received from the several lodges, together with other vital information as to the amount spent for charity by this Grand Lodge during the past twenty five years, and presented same to Brother Carl H. Claudy, Secretary of the Masonic Service Association, who is working in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Association of the Grand Masters for this purpose. I am informed by Brother Claudy and Brother Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, who is chairman of this committee, that the information furnished will be worth a great deal in our attempt to secure exemption from the Social Security Act.

GRAND SECRETARY

For any organization to properly function, it is as necessary to have a capable and efficient secretary as it is to have an efficient head. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has been most fortunate during the past several years in having as its Grand Secretary Brother John H. Anderson. His knowledge of the law and timely advice has been of great assistance to the Grand Master in the performance to the duties of his office. His interpretation of the Masonic law dispensed at the officer's sessions of the district meetings has been the means of acquainting the Craft with the Law and its correct interpretation, thereby in many cases eliminating misinterpretations, unnecessary rulings and decisions by the Grand Master. I wish to take this opportunity to publicly express to him my sincere appreciation for the complete cooperation and assistance that he has given me during my term of office. My sincere hope is that his years of service may be available to this Grand Lodge for many years to come.

MATTERS TO BE COVERED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

- 1. Receipts and disbursements.
- 2. Budget and expenditures.
- 3. Names and numbers of lodges that have not filed their annual returns.
 - 4. Lodges consolidated.
 - 5. Charters arrested.
 - 6. Charters under dispensation.
 - 7. Estimate of membership.
- 8. Nomination of Grand Lodge representatives near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
- 9. Appointments of representatives near other Grand Lodges.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

Brethren, the one part of a Grand Master's report that is of greatest interest to this Grand Lodge is the condition of the Craft at the present time.

I am delighted to report that its condition today is a great deal better than it has been for several years. However, it has not reached the plane desired and there are many things yet to be done to place our lodges on the sound basis upon which we would like to have them.

Since last we met, petitions for the degrees for Free-masonry have been received by the lodges in greater numbers than in prior years. Suspensions have been less. Interest in the communications have been greater and I feel sure that the lodges are more active than they have been in the past. I had hoped that during the year, we would show a gain in membership. In this I was over optimistic; yet, I am delighted to inform you that our loss is the smallest for the past ten years. I am of the opinion that, during the coming year, it is very probable that we shall have an opportunity for a gain rather than a loss as the enthusiasm by the subordinate lodges is such that petitions for the degrees in Masonry are increasing, and our loss from suspensions has reached a point where they will be greatly lessened.

The majority of our lodges are in a great deal better

financial condition than they have been in the past. There is not a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction which has not been given an opportunity to work out its financial difficulties in such a way that it will be satisfactory both to the lodge and to the Grand Lodge. The Lodge Service Commission has worked satisfactorily with these subordinate lodges, and I feel sure that having been given the assurance that the Grand Lodge is anxious to work with them, those lodges which were under the Commission are enthusiastic to clear their financial obligations thereby causing the membership to be more enthusiastic than they have heretofore been. Many of our lodges have shown their enthusiasm by securing the services of an Assistant Grand Lecturer at their own expense in order that they might exemplify the ritualistic work in a more efficient manner. Few of our lodges, which have not had the services of a Grand Lecturer in the past three years and those which have not been so fortunate are today interested and making engagements for lecture services. All of this causes me to realize more fully that the condition of the Craft today is in a better condition, by far. than it has been in the past several years.

I learn also that the officers of the subordinate lodges are beginning to become more conscious of the fact that they should study the constitution, rules and decisions of this Grand Lodge. By so doing, it has assisted them in being able to carry out these rules and regulations without having to request rulings and decisions from the Grand Master. I wish to commend the officers upon this particular form of their work and solicit their continuance in the study of our laws. The future of our Fraternity depends, my Brethren, upon the impression that the membership creates upon the profane. Of necessity we are depending upon the young men and boys of today for the life of the Fraternity. They are watching our every movement and attempting to ascertain if Masonry is worthy of its name. Often we unknowingly contact those whom we least think are interested in the Fraternity and yet if the proper impression is created, a most devout Mason may be the result. May we at all times be so conscious of the fact that our Masonic standards are at stake; may our lives be so unblemished, that those whom we contact may be impressed with the fact, that the banners of our Fraternity may be unfurled on the loftiest pinnacle of public opinion.

However, there is one matter about which I must speak, reluctantly, but very positively. In some of our lodges the officers, and, indeed, the brethren, too, are remiss in the performance of their duty with respect to prosecution for the violation of the moral and Masonic laws. So lax have they become, in some instances, that members appear upon the rolls of lodges as in good standing, while in fact such members are now serving terms of imprisonment upon the roads or in the jails or penitentiaries of our land. This condition of affairs brings discredit to the fair name of Masonry and lays at the door of officers and members of the offending lodges an irrefutable charge of lack of knowledge of or disregard for the laws governing such cases, or a reluctance to prosecute the offender because of a mistaken idea of loyalty and friendship, or a lack of moral courage to face the issue. My Brethren, these things ought not so to be. The Masonic law is plain. The duty of the Brethren and especially of the Master and Wardens, is inescapable. The failure to prosecute where offenses have been committed is, of itself, an offense against Masonry. To see that the law is enforced in a given lodge is, primarily, the duty of the Master. I call upon the Masters of the lodges represented here to go back to their respective lodges and ascertain if a house-cleaning therein is necessary, and if such shall be found, then for your own sakes, for the good of your lodge and in the cause of Masonry, see that the law is complied with and that offending brethren are dealt with in accordance with such law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In looking back over the past year's work, and considering the principal problems which were referred to me for solution, I make the following recommendations:

First: That Sections 104 and 105 and Regulation

263 of the Code, which said sections and regulation set out the conditions applicable to the remission of dues of a suspended member, be so amended as to provide that a lodge be given the power to remit or otherwise arrange settlement of the dues of a suspended brother prior to his application for reinstatement. This will enable the lodge to handle its suspended members in a much more practical and satisfactory manner.

Second: That the Grand Lodge not require the bonding of Secretaries of subordinate lodges, but that such matter be left to the discretion of the subordinate lodge.

Third: That the Lodge Service Commission be continued as a committee of the Grand Lodge. I believe that this is both desirable and necessary in order that the work of handling delinquent lodges be not left entirely to the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The lodges seem to take it for granted that the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary are merely performing their perfunctory duties when they call upon the delinquent lodges for settlement for dues to the Grand Lodge. I believe that such lodges will pay more attention to a commission appointed for this express purpose.

Fourth: I believe the Grand Lodge should change the present method of trials for Masonic offenses. This recommendation has been made from time to time by my predecessors for many years, but no action has been taken to make it effective. I do not repeat the reasons advanced in the past for the recommendation, but it is generally admitted that the present form of trial by subordinate lodges is, at best, unsatisfactory. I am convinced that it is time for the Grand Lodge to take concurrent jurisdiction over all Masonic offences and adopt a Grand Lodge Commission form of trial to deal with them.

There are several methods of procedure now used in other Grand Jurisdictions, and I do not suggest here any particular system, however, I recommend that the Grand Lodge authorize the Code Commission in revising the Code to provide for concurrent jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge over all Masonic offenses and a Grand Lodge Commission form of trial therefor. This would not, in my opinion, transgress any of the rights and prerogatives of the Craft and the results in the future will prove more satisfactory to all concerned.

CONCLUSIONS

My Brethren, you most signally honored me when you placed your trust in me and elected me your Grand Master. Tonight, in looking back over the year's work, even while considering my own imperfections and shortcemings, I can truthfully say that I have given of my best and have rendered the highest service of which I was capable. The year has been all too short for me to bring to complete fruition the many things which I have planned. My record of accomplishment is not what I would have had it be, yet I have done my best, and I can only hope that—

"In the evening blue, at set of sun, I shall be judged by what I tried to do, Not by what I've done."

It has been one of the greatest pleasures of my life to have had the opportunity of associating with the Brethren, of meeting with them on the level and of parting with them on the square. In my every contact with them, I have always endeavored to advance the cause of Masonry, without display or show, and have advocated the advancement of its high ideals and principles.

To the officers of the Grand Lodge, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the complete cooperation and assistance which they have given me during the past year. They have been most loyal and at all times have shown themselves not only willing but anxious to be of service to the Craft. Their loyalty to me and their distinct service to Masonry have gone far towards making my term of office one of the happiest years of my life.

I shall soon pass on to my successor the gavel of authority with which you intrusted me, and as I give to him that gavel, I give to you, my Brethren, sentiments of my great appreciation not only for the high honor

you conferred on me but for the many evidences of friendship and loyality you have shown me and the many contributions of service you have made to my administration. My year of office as your Grand Master is, indeed, near its end, but I pledge you that my gratitude to you, my Brethren, my love for Masonry, and my zeal in the cause of our great institution, and my desire to be of service to the Craft shall never wane nor die, and my heart's desire and prayer to God for each of you is that you may have Peace.

Trebru Holando Grand Master.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

The Grand Treasurer submitted his report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina:
My Dear Brethren:

RECEIPTS

I beg to submit herewith my fourth annual report:

Balance on hand January 1, 1937 Received of the Grand Secretary	_\$	10,914.08
(See Grand Auditor's Report, Page 12) Interest on Bank Balances		89,550.57 280.11
interest on Dank Dalances	-	280.11
	\$.	100,744.76
DISBURSEMENTS		4
Paid Out on Warrants from Grand Secretary	_\$	94,369.66
Intangible Tax on Bank Balance	\$ -	6,375.10 3.14
Balance on Hand December 31, 1937	_\$	6,371.96
Respectfully,		
H. C. ALEXANDER Grand T	Г _м ,	a constant

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Grand Secretary submitted his report, which was referred to the Finance and Jurisprudence Committees:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

BRETHREN:

I herewith submit my tenth Annual Report as Grand Secretary for the year ending December 31, 1937:

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES

For prior years		_\$10,6	55.49
For Current year:	V		
Per Capita\$	59,645.76		
Initiation Fees			
Charity	5,540.00		
Claudy Books	554.00		
Fines	30.00		
Drewry Fund	1,728.78		
Permanent Fund	7,938.90		
Paid in Advance	743.75		
Miscellaneous	218.71		
Interest	10.46		
Income from Defunct Lodges	329.29		
Bank Dividends	1,113.93		
Refund on Audits	487.50	78,8	95.08
Total		\$89,5	50.57

All of which has been turned over to the Grand Treasurer.

Vouchers were drawn against the Budget as follows:

	BUDGET	PAID
Oxford\$	45,000.00	\$45,000.00
Interest	1,500.00	1,500.00
Debt	3,500.00	3,500.00
Masonic and Eastern Star Home	11,000.00	11,000.00
Charity	1,000.00	675.00
Grand Secretary's Salary	3,600.00	3,600.00
Grand Treasurer's Salary	100.00	100.00
Grand Tiler's Salary	100.00	100.00
Foreign Correspondent's Salary	300.00	
Clerks	1,800.00	1,800.00
Masonic Service Association Dues	800.00	791.76
Grand Master's Conference Dues	25.00	25.00
Grand Secretary Guild Dues	10.00	10.00
Masonic Relief Association	100.00	135.44
Grand Master's Expense	1,000.00	965.52
Grand Secretary's Travel	500.00	467.80
Grand Lecturers	4,000.00	4,500.00
Auditing	700.00	625.00
Grand Historian	100.00	

	BUDGET	PAID
Bonds	125.00	\$ 112.50
Printing Proceedings	1,650.00	1,533.34
Sesqui-Centennial	250.00	
Masonic Education	200.00	
Lodge Service Commission	1,000.00	759.39
Gr. Masters' Conference, Exp. G. M	50.00	
Gr. Masters' Conference, Exp. G. S	50.00	50.00
Visiting other Grand Lodges (G. M.)	75.00	52.50
Visiting other Grand Lodges (G. S.)	75.00	69.25
Geo. Washington Memorial Association	50.00	32.50
Masonic Service Association	30.00	
Rent	1,050.00	1,050.00
Office Expense	600.00	494.77
Annual Expense Gr. Lodge Officers	300.00	193.37
Annual Expense Past Gr. Masters	200.00	218.09
Annual Expense D. D. G. M.	500.00	599.40
Annual Expense Custodians	150.00	84.50
Annual Expense Others	50.00	14.10
Annual Expense Credentials Committee	30.00	30.00
Annual Expense Reporting	50.00	33,00
Past Grand Master's Jewel	100.00	100.00
Past Grand Master's Apron	50.00	47.43
D. D. G. M. Expense	1,000.00	809.30
Contingent	1,000.00	570.70
Grand Master's Expense	2,115.96	2,115.96
Claudy Books	_,	1,000.00
Paid Cash Summer Meeting		137.04
\$	85,885.96	\$84,869.66
Ox. Orphanage (back appropriation		6,000.00
M. & E. S. Home (back appropriation)		3,500.00
- \$	88,885.96	\$94,369.66

CHARTERS ARRESTED

The charters of the following lodges were ordered arrested by the Grand Master for the good of Masonry:

King Solomon, No. 313—Nov. 15, 1937. Scottsville, No. 385—Feb. 4, 1938. Rockyford, No. 430—March 14, 1938. Rusk, No. 456—March 14, 1938. Pollocksville, No. 175—March 15, 1938. Crumpler, No. 467—March 15, 1938. Black River, No. 652—March 19, 1938.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED

Roaring Gap, No. 599—Dec. 1, 1937. Mill Creek, No. 480—Feb. 4, 1938.

CONSOLIDATIONS

On July 16, 1937, Mooresboro Lodge, No. 388, and Lattimer Lodge, No. 508, were consolidated as Mooresboro Lodge, No. 388, at Mooresboro.

On March 12, 1938, Liberty Lodge, No. 45, and Moravian Lodge, No. 353, were consolidated as Liberty Lodge, No. 45, at Wilkesboro.

NEW LODGE

On January 14, 1938, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the organization of a New Lodge to be known as Robbinsville Lodge at Robbinsville, Graham County, and named Clarence A. Bales as Master; J. K. Patterson, Senior Warden, and John Orr, Junior Warden.

ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Total number of Masons January 1, 1937_ Errors in Returns	
	27,061
Raised during 1937Admitted	_ 336
Reinstated	1427
4	28,488
Lost by Expelled	_ 5
Lost by Suspended	743
Lost by Dimitted	
Lost by Death	
	1,600
Total number Masons January 1, 1938	26,888
Net Loss since Last Report	200
CHARTERED LODGES	
Number Lodges April 1, 1937	347
Charters Surrendered	
Charters Arrested	
Lost by Consolidation	
	11
Number Lodges April 1, 1938	336

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissions have been received and delivered to the following Grand Representatives:

Grand Lodge of New Mexico, C. Few, Jr., Hendersonville. Ohio—A. M. Atkinson, Enfield. Quebec—Roy A. Harmon, Elk Park. Nuevo Leon—L. G. Jordon, Apex. Chiapas—Hubert Eddins, Zebulon.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

NECROLOGY

Since our last Annual Communication we have been called on to mourn the loss of a number of distinguished brethren of other Grand Jurisdictions:

Alabama—Duncan C. Carmichael, P. G. M., born July 26, 1860; died Apr. 27, 1937.

Alberta—Robt. Patterson, P. G. M., born April 1, 1855; died Feb. 28, 1938.

Arizona—Arthur Clyde Taylor, Grand Orator, born July 2, 1885; died Dec. 27, 1937.

Arkansas—Thos. Chauncey Humphrey, P. G. M., born Nov. 25, 1885; died Dec. 4, 1937.

Connecticut—Leonard J. Nicholson, P. G. M., born Oct. 23, 1857; died Feb. 11, 1937. Walter T. Arnold, P. G. M., born Apr. 11, 1874; died Feb. 12, 1937. Theodore Foster, P. G. M., born Feb. 6, 1875; died Feb. 11, 1937.

Delaware—Henry J. Beers, Jr., P. G. M., born Mar. 3, 1867; died Oct. 4, 1937. J. Bayard Hern, P. G. M., born Feb. 8, 1880; died Sept. 12, 1937. Joseph L. Cahall, P. G. M., born Aug. 9, 1859; died June 28, 1937.

Florida—J. S. B. Moyer, P. G. M. and Gr. S., born Oct. 27, 1877; died Aug. 5, 1937.

Indiana—Jere West, P. G. M., born Mar. 7, 1862; died Mar. 31, 1937. Thos. J. Wilson, P. G. M., born Sept. 6, 1863; died Nov. 13, 1937.

Iowa—Frederick W. Craig, P. G. M., born June 19, 1854; died Apr. 24, 1937.

Kansas—Owen Jason Wood, P. G. M., born Aug. 10, 1853; died Oct. 18, 1937. John McCullagh, P. G. M., born Mar. 11, 1870; died Dec. 6, 1937. Giles H. Lamb, P. G. M., born Feb. 22, 1858; died Nov. 19, 1937.

Kentucky—Geo. Allison Holland, P. G. M., born Sept. 8, 1861; died July 12, 1937. John Irving Fisher, P. G. Secy, born Mar. 12, 1858; died Jan. 12, 1938.

Maine—Henry Warren Loring, Jr. G. W., born Aug. 9, 1857; died Oct. 4, 1937.

Manitoba—Lynds Smith Vaughan, P. G. M., born Sept. 10, 1847; died Aug. 25, 1937.

Maryland—Geo. W. Livingston, P. G. M., born Jan. 2, 1867; died Oct. 16, 1937.

Michigan—Geo. W. Graves, P. G. M., born Mar. 20, 1876; died Oct. 29, 1937.

Missouri—John Pickard, P. G. M., born Oct. 12, 1858; died Nov. 25, 1937. George Coslow, Gr. Treas. Emeritus, born Feb. 11, 1856; died July 4, 1937.

Montana—Moses Morris, P. G. M., born May 5, 1844; died Nov. 8, 1937. Rual Vance Brown, Gr. Marshal, born Feb. 7, 1892; died Oct. 24, 1937. William Ray Calvin, Deputy G. M., born Apr. 22, 1890; died Nov. 25, 1937.

New York—Arthur W. Tompkins, P. G. M., born 1865; died Jan. 20, 1938.

Nova Scotia—Charles R. Smith, P. G. M., born Nov. 18, 1854; died Aug. 7, 1937.

Oklahoma—Thos. C. Humphrey, P. G. M. of Arkansas and fraternal correspondent of Oklahoma, born Dec. 20, 1846; died Dec. 3, 1937.

Oregon—Oliver Perry Coshow, P. G. M., born Aug. 14, 1863; died Dec. 18, 1937.

Pennsylvania—Louis A. Watres, P. G. M., born Apr. 21, 1851; died June 28, 1937.

Philippine Islands—Samuel Roy Hawthorne, P. G. M., born Aug. 1, 1891; died Nov. 16, 1936.

South Dakota—Joseph J. Davenport, P. G. M., born Jan. 25, 1850; died Oct. 17, 1937.

Tennessee—Paul C. McCommon, Grand Tiler, born July 27, 1895; died July 16, 1937.

West Virginia—Simon P. Richmond, P. G. M., born Jan. 20, 1870; died Feb. 22, 1938.

Wisconsin—Chas. C. Rogers, P. G. M., born Dec. 15, 1847; died May 11, 1937. Everett A. Upham, S. G. W., born July 4, 1858; died July 12, 1937.

Wyoming-James M. Rumsey, P. G. M., born Mar. 18, 1862;

died Aug. 13, 1937.

GRAND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Grand Auditor made the following report, which was adopted:

To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I present herewith my sixth annual report as Grand Auditor:

The financial records of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, the Custodians of the Permanent Fund, the Masonic Temple Construction Company, the Masonic Foundation of N. C., Inc., Oxford Orphanage, and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of North Carolina, Inc., have been audited by me and complete financial statements and reports rendered. These are on file in the office of the Grand Secretary. In my opinion, these reports show the condition of the various interests of Grand Lodge at December 31, 1937, and the result of operations for the year ended on that date.

Fraternally submitted,

K. W. PARHAM, C. P. A., Grand Auditor.

ORATION

The brethren were privileged to hear the following address by the Grand Orator:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

I am quite aware that the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge is essentially a working and not a speaking occasion. I shall therefore try not to delay you unduly. I am not attempting to bring to you any new thoughts or new ideals, but an old thought, which has been put before us in many different ways for many centuries. Indeed I think that it is more than a thought—it is a principle of life.

Some weeks ago my young daughter brought home her school report. She is like her mother and gets pretty fair reports. I looked down the column and there was "History—A plus," and "Arithmetic—A minus." After she had used the report as a good reason for extracting a little change from me and had gone, I kept looking at

that A plus. A—reaching out on the plus side. A—with something added. A big, full, rich A. What an index to the character of that A was that plus mark! What a territory was covered by that plus mark! And I said to myself, men are like that and Masonry is like that—Plus or Minus.

That school report from the Fifth Grade suggests the subject for this little speech. Masonry—Plus. Masonry that reaches out. Masonry that looks forward. Masonry that adds. Masonry that meets new opportunities with eagerness and joy. Masonry that expands the letter of its obligations to meet the spirit of a new time and a new condition. I think that the joy and the life of Masonry is in that Plus territory which lies just beyond the specific mandates of the technical terms of its obligations.

New addition is a fundamental principle of Life. Every day is an added achievement, if we like. Always we are adding to our mental and spiritual growth, or we stagnate and shrivel. Addition is the primary law of business. Business must grow. It must add. When it ceases to do so, it may hold its own, as we say, for a time, but it is soon losing out. Go through a bank or an office and hear the click and clatter of the machines. You know what they are. They are adding machines. Nobody needs a subtracting machine. Any fool can subtract. Adding is the real job.

The life of Masonry is a record of glorious plus marks. Far back in its traditional beginnings Masonry was Operative. Masons worked with compasses and square—with trowel and gauge. Masonry was an organization of operative workmen—a trade guild—a sort of primitive labor union—not exactly a C. I. O. But at least a group of workmen banded together for protection and the promotion of mutual welfare. If Masonry has gone just that far and no further, it would long ago have been lost in the tumult of the turbulent centuries and gone from the mind and memory of man.

But bold spirits arose in the Masonic Fraternity. They were Masons Plus. They said: "We will grow.

We will expand. We will add. We will live. We will take great legends and traditions of Operative Masonry, running far into the 'dark backward and abysm of time' and upon this ancient foundation we will build a greater, nobler and broader brotherhood." They advanced from Operative to Speculative Masonry. They converted the physical working tools of Operative Masonry into the symbolic and spiritual tools of Speculative Masonry. They moved forward into the realm of the spiritual and immortal. From the old roots of Operative Masonry the flower of Speculative Masonry grew to burgeon and blossom in ineffable fragrance and beauty and to intrigue and charm and bless mankind.

This was the great plus mark in the history and progress of Masonry. Tonight I look back to those pioneer Speculative Masons, with bowed head and swelling heart, for I know that I owe my Masonic life to them. They were all their obligations required them to be and more. They were Masons Plus.

On through the years Masonry has flourished and grown and been a vital force in the world; and the history of Masonic achievement and progress is the record of those great Masons-whether they wore the purple of position and power or not—who found the fertile fields of their Masonic life and endeavor well beyond the technical terms of their obligations. For these great souls Masonry had not at any time reached the zenith of its possibilities; nor had its obligations at any time defined and expressed the whole duty of man. They welcomed opportunities; they accepted challenges. They were all that the letter of Masonic Law required them to be-and more-Oh! so much more. They were Masons—plus. They kept the life springs of our Fraternity flowing pure and sweet and strong. They lighted up the records of Masonry with the glowing plus symbols of their lives.

Nearly three quarters of a century ago, great Masons in North Carolina caught a vision well outside the beaten paths of Masonic precedent and the *technical terms* of Masonic obligations. They heard the cry of the

orphan child in North Carolina-"An infant crying in the night and with no language but a cry." What did it matter to them that Masonry had not heeded that cry before? What did it matter to them that neither church nor state had heeded that cry? What did it matter to them that no obligation definite in expression and mandatory in terms compelled them to make provision for fatherless children and to assume financial and moral responsibilities to run through the years to come? What they saw was an opportunity for service not only to Masonry, but to humanity. They saw more than an opportunity. They saw the joy of such service. They felt the thrill of catching the broken ends of life and lifting helpless children up to the throne of God. They went beyond the specific mandates of Masonic obligations out into the glory land of the plus of life and they built over yonder at Oxford the institution which is tonight a well of joy in the very heart of this Grand Lodge.

If you will pardon a personal reference, it is my pleasant lot to live and work in Oxford. I have been a pretty close neighbor of the Oxford Orphanage about all my life. I have been present on many of its happy occasions and some of its sad ones. I have been in its buildings and on its grounds in the midst of its busy days. I have passed its gates in the far hours of the night, when its children and those who guard and protect and teach them were asleep, dreaming dreams and gathering strength and resolution for another day.- I have seen its great oaks standing like God's sentinels over it all. Here is the cynosure of the thoughts and tears and hopes of many a mother. Here is the answer to the last earthly prayer of many a father—Great Mother Institution, reaching out over North Carolina, gathering the fatherless under her wing as the hen gathereth her chickens. Here is the great shining plus mark in the life of North Carolina Masonry.

Again North Carolina Masonry went beyond the requirements of its defined obligations and into this plus territory and established at Greensboro its home for the

aged. Here old men and women are given more than food and clothing and bodily comfort. They are given a part of the great heart of Masonry. They are seeing Masonry at its best—Masonry plus.

As Masonry has in the past found its strength and its progress—and I think its joy—in its readiness and its will to grow, to expand and to add; to welcome its opportunities and accept its challenges, so must we of today carry on. We will grow and live or we will stagnate and die. It is the law of life.

Now mark you, this law of addition—this reaching out into the realm of plus, involves no condition of surrender of the great Masonic possessions which are ours. Indeed just the opposite is true. We hold and we add. The great basic principles of our fraternity are fixed. They will endure forever. A great history is our own and who would take from it one jot or one tittle. A symbolism of unparallel beauty and richness is ours and surely we will permit no profane hand to touch or mar it.

But, my brethren, we cannot spend our Masonic lives sitting in solemn dignity amid the shining records of achievements of great Masons who have gone before. They did not rest while mankind marched on. We cannot walk through Masonry admiring the beauty and richness of its rituals and symbols as we would stroll through an art gallery, serenely gazing at its pictures and statues. Masonry is not an art gallery. It is not a museum for the preservation of antiques and curios. Art galleries and museums are fine things and have a very definite place in life, but the great symbolic teachings of Masonry were not given to you and me as works of art for exhibition. They came to us as the inspiration and the working tools of life and God forbid that we should lay them down when the world about us is so desperately in need. We are not tourists looking at tapestry and painting. We are workmen in the Temple of Life.

It is the task and the privilege and—I think the joy—of a Mason today to interpret and exemplify in terms

of life the meaning and the spirit of Masonry. And standing firmly on the great principles of the Order to hold its torch high in a dismayed and bewildered world. It is the task of a Mason-plus. I doubt if there has ever been a time in which sincere, true and purposeful men have been more needed in the world than at the present. I doubt if there has ever been a time when there was greater need for such men banded together in a great brotherhood, with a common purpose and a determination that the fundamental principles upon which human society can be permanently maintained and the individual live and develop, unfettered, in the image of God shall withstand all assault. Surely no order has more steadfastly throughout the years maintained and fought for these principles than the Masonic Fraternity. Is not this day our great opportunity? Is it not our obligation and responsibility? Does it not bring to us the eagerness and thrill of a great challenge? Our position is not defensive. It is and must be offensive. We must demonstrate to the world about us that the principles and teachings of Masonry can and will work. We must justify our existence as an organization. All about us skeptics, both ignorant and learned, are asking, "What are you good for? What real purpose do you serve in life? Are you superfluous and unnecessary in human society?" We cannot disregard these questions. They may be and I think sometimes are sincere. Certainly we ought not to complain when they are asked. We must answer them. I do not think we can properly answer them with argument. I doubt if we can successfully answer them with recitals of the history and achievements of Masonry. We must answer them with a clearcut, positive demonstration of the worthwhileness of Masonry in the world today. We must answer not only in the terms of Masonic achievement but in the terms of the life and character of the individual Mason, whereever he may live and work.

Masonry is a brotherhood but it is made up of individuals. It is no better and no worse than the average of the individuals who compose its membership. Masonry is

better or worse tonight because I am a Mason. It is better or worse because you are. Insofar as I count at all I improve its average or I lower it. There is no neutral position. I cannot escape—I am plus or minus.

We have Masons minus. They are like the A-minus on the school report. It was almost A but not quite. It didn't get quite to the top of the hill. It didn't get far enough to see the promised land beyond. It was an A. but there was something lacking. Now some Masons are like that. Often they are pretty good fellows. They comply with the technical and literal terms of Masonic obligations. They go as far as they are compelled to go and not one bit further. There is another group who do not worry particularly about the obligations and responsibilities of Masonry. They love its privileges, its fellowship, its badges and its social distinctions. They are the joy riders of Masonry. They too are often good fellows, but if the membership of the Masonic Fraternity were confined to these groups Masonry would never move another inch forward. On the roster of every lodge, whether it is written down or not, there is a minus sign after the names of these members.

But I am talking about a Mason plus. What a man and a Mason he is! He does not ask, "What must I do, but what can I do." He doesn't ask what he can get out of Masonry but what he can put in it. He doesn't ask, "What is Masonry worth to me, but what am I worth to Masonry and how can I help to make it worthwhile to mankind?" He knows that the life of Masonry and the joy and thrill of Masonry is out in the plus territory. "Whosoever shall compel thee to go with him one mile, go with him twain," said the Great Teacher of Nazareth. He knew that the joy and fulness of life was in that second mile.

As a boy on the farm I used to help my father measure potatoes and corn for the market and when we would get the old wooden measure full he would say to me, "Put on a little more for good measure, son." And through the midst of the years, again and again, I have heard his voice calling clear and true, "Put on a little more

for good measure." That extra handful of potatoes put on after the measure was level full carried a world of joy and satisfaction. It is the second mile, the extra handful of potatoes, it is the plus of life which is the index of human character. It is these things that mankind looks for, and trusts and loves. It is the Mason plus who will preserve the historic glories and achievements of Masonry, who will save the life of Masonry and who will justify its existence and glorify its future.

The prohibitions of Masonic obligations irk and restrain the plus Mason not at all. He has no cause to feel their pull. He does not tug at these prohibitions. He does not want to violate them and therefore is not worried by them. More than this, he has enlarged them and the prohibitions which his obligations have imposed on him with reference to a brother Mason he has imposed on himself with reference to all men everywhere. Masonry to him is affirmative, not negative. It has given to him splendid working tools and upon the trestle board of life it has drawn for him the designs of the Great Architect of the Universe. He is a builder. His work is good work and true work. The world knows him, trusts him and follows him. The world asks at what altar does this man worship and whence comes his inspiration and strength, that he goes forth from day to day so true and strong. All that is required of him, he does—and more. No command is so compelling upon him as the urge of his own soul. God made him a man; he makes himself a good man and a great man. He is a Mason plus. He is the joy and the hope and the light of Masonry.

And so, my brethren, to you and to me Masonry is calling today, that we get the minus sign away from our lives and set up a plus. Calling to you and to me to demonstrate definitely and positively that the teachings and the inspiration, the beauty and the spirit of Masonry, have not been spent upon us in vain; calling to you and to me to answer all questions and doubts by saying to the world about us, "Look at us from day to day and behold Masonry at work!"

For North Carolina Masonry there can be but one

course today. You will recall that when Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt they encamped near the sea, and Pharaoh pursued them. A great fear came upon them and they murmured against Moses and against God. And you will recall that in the midst of this fear and murmuring the voice of God thundered in the ear of Moses. "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Before them the sea would roll back and a pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire would lead, if they would but go forward and follow. New opportunities will come to us-we will welcome them. New challenges will arise—we will meet them. New problems will face us—we will solve them. New obstacles will confront us—we will conquer them. We will go forward. No decree of king nor fiat of dictatorship shall compel us; no act of Congress nor executive order shall command us, but through the wilderness of a confused world a pillar of cloud and a pillar of fire will lead us and we will gird ourselves and follow.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I give you North Carolina Masonry—Masonry plus; a living, flaming spirit, a shining light, which, like the just, "shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

GRAND MASTER OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Grand Master of Massachusetts was introduced and made a few very pleasing remarks and concluded by presenting the Grand Secretary with the Henry Price medal.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES

The Board of General Purposes made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Board of General Purposes has the duty of carefully considering the address of the Grand Master and of distributing it to the proper committees for further consideration and report. Before making this distribution, the Board desires to congratulate the Grand Master upon his successful administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and to commend him for the excellent work which he has done during the year. He has given freely of his time and talent, and by his very earnestness and sincerity of pur-

pose he has made a strong appeal to the Masons of every district of the State—and he has visited all of them. The duties of a Grand Master are onerous and exacting, but Grand Master Sherrod has performed those duties with ability and dispatch. His report covers his year's efforts fully but concisely and in interesting detail, and this Board recommends to every Mason in the State a careful reading and study of the same.

To the Jurisprudence Committee, we refer all parts of the report covering matters dealing with Masonic law and procedure, decisions, suggested changes in the Code, and recommendations having to do with Masonic law. In this connection, the Board strongly urges the Jurisprudence Committee to submit proposals, or to request the Code Commission to submit them, giving the Grand Lodge original concurrent jurisdiction of certain offenses, as suggested by the Grand Master, and providing for the long-delayed and badly needed form of trial by Commission.

To the Finance Committee, we refer all matters of suggested appropriations and all other parts of the report pertaining to finance and accounts. To the Committee on Necrology are referred all references to our Fraternal Dead. To the Committees on Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home are referred, respectively, all matters referring to or dealing with those institutions. All matters having to do with Charters and Dispensations are referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations and to the Jurisprudence Committee as their several interests therein may appear. All parts of the Grand Master's address not hereby specifically distributed are assigned to their proper committees.

We rejoice in the "Condition of the Craft" as reported by the Grand Master, and we sincerely trust that the coming year may find even greater harmony and peace among the Brethren and the spirit of real Masonry continuously abiding with us.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. POTEAT, Chairman,

R. C. DUNN,

F. D. WINSTON,

C. B. NEWCOMB.

The following telegrams were received and read:

Gainesville, Florida.

Hon. WATSON N. SHERROD, Grand Master.

Raleigh, N. C .:

Letter received too late to reply since I returned from France. Time of Grand Lodge meeting has found me in hospital or under doctor's care. Regret exceedingly can't be with you. My heart's desire is to be there. Thanks for remembering me. Want you express to our guests and to Grand Lodge for me my continuing pride in our sublime order and my abiding love.

Dr. C. L. PRIDGEN, Past Grand Master.

Little Rock, Arkansas.

John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, Raleigh, N. C.:

Will you convey to your Grand Master and through him to the Fraternity in North Carolina the fraternal greeting of the Masons in Arkansas upon the occasion of their annual meeting? The Grand Lodge of Arkansas will celebrate their Centennial anniversary on November 21 and 22, 1938, and a very cordial invitation is extended to your Grand Lodge to have a representative join with us in this celebration. By order of the Grand Master.

W. A. THOMAS, Grand Secretary.

Fairmont, West Virginia,

J. H. ANDERSON, Grand Secretary, A. F. & A. M.

Raleigh N. C.:

Impossible to be with you. Lay cornerstone crippled children's sanitarium tomorrow. Thought I had substitute but must attend in person. Fraternal greetings.

H. H. Rose, Grand Master, West Va.

RESOLUTION

The Finance Committee approved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved: That the Finance Committee is hereby directed to prepare and submit its report, accompanied by a budget of estimated receipts and disbursements, not later that 8:00 p. m., Tuesday, April 19, 1938, the same to be taken up as first order of business after election of Grand Officers.

Resolved: Further, that all reports of Institutions, Officers and Committees, and all motions or resolutions carrying appropriations or expenditures of money shall be presented to, and acted upon, by the Grand Lodge, on or before 12:00 Noon, Tuesday.

Resolved: Further, that all such reports, motions or resolutions coming in after the last named hour shall be carried over to the Grand Lodge of 1939.

The removal of Ashler Lodge, No. 451, from Stony Fork to Deep Gap was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee (and approved).

The following amendments to the Code were proposed and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

Amend Regulation 263 (Sec. 104). See report of Jurisprudence Committee.

Amend Sec. 105. See report of Jurisprudencee Committee.

The appeal for restoration of Dr. Ben W. Tugman, formerly a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 219, was read and referred to the Committee on Appeals. (See Committee's report).

The petition for a charter to Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., was read and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations. (Granted).

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Lecture Service. (Not adopted).

RESOLUTION

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., Greetings:

Be it Resolved, that Whereas, the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Kenansville, N. C. realize the importance and necessity of the services of an Assistant Grand Lecturer more often than once in each two years, in order that the subordinate lodges may become more efficient in Masonic Education; and,

Whereas, the Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. M., has appointed us a committee to offer resolutions to this Grand Masonic Body; now,

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that we request that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina provide the services of an Assistant Grand Lecturer at least once each Masonic year for each subordinate lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted, this the 19th day of April, A. D., 1938, A. L. 5938.

G. M. HONEYCUTT, J. W., Chairman,

F. W. McGowan, P. M.,

J. M. Brock, S. D.

The following petition from Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., was read and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations and the Finance Committee: (Not adopted).

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has seen fit to honor and grant us a warrant of dispensation under which we have endeavored to work regularly and faithfully, animated with our sincere desire to promote the honor and interest of Masonry, endeavoring to so conduct and improve ourselves and under such report that the Grand Lodge may be pleased to grant a charter to our lodge; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that we acquire and furnish a hall or house in which to meet and hold our communications, transact the proper work of the craft and accommodate the lodge; and

WHEREAS, there is but one place in or near our place which is properly located and formed which is available, it being the old Masonic Hall of Lone Oak Lodge situated on the second story of the old Robbinsville School House in the Town of Robbinsville, for which the second story or hall Lone Oak Lodge held an easement or equitable title for use, which right or title is now vested in or controlled by the Grand Lodge, as we are advised; and

WHEREAS, the said school house and hall is old, dilapidated and in a bad state of repair and unless proper extensive work of repair be made it will soon become unsafe, unusable and valueless; that such repairs according to estimations obtained will cost several hundred dollars and the former owner of the fee title to the property is unwilling to defray any cost of repairs; and

WHEREAS, for the purpose of providing a Hall for the accommodation and convenience of the lodge, some of our brethren and members have bargained with the owner of the fee title for purchasing same and have at sacrifice arranged and deposited the funds therefor; and

WHEREAS, on account of our poor circumstances and lack of funds, we are not able to pay the cost of purchase, repair, and furnishing the Hall without some outside assistance:

Be it Resolved By This Lodge (U. D.), That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina be petitioned and memorialized, in the event it favors and grants a charter to our lodge, that it grant unto our lodge such rights, title and interest, as meet and proper, to the Old Lone Oak Masonic Hall; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the Grand Lodge be petitioned and most respectfully and earnestly requested to appropriate and grant unto our lodge funds in such amount as it may see fit and appropriate to enable us to repair, arrange and furnish said Lodge Hall in such a way and manner as to meet the appropriation and merit the approbation of the Grand Lodge that it may be dedicated to proper Masonic purposes in solemn form; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the Worshipful Master, C. A. Bales, H. F. Carpenter, and T. M. Jenkins be constituted and authorized as a committee for the lodge to present the application to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Session.

The foregoing resolution was duly considered and passed by the lodge in regular communication.

> C. A. BALES, W. M., ARTHUR FORD, Secretary.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, April 20, 1938.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., in the Masonic Temple by M... W.: Watson N. Sherrod, Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Rev. R. V. Hope, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, was introduced and received with Grand Honors.

The following reports were made and all were adopted:

DIRECTORS OF OXFORD ORPHANAGE

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage submits herewith a brief report concerning the Oxford Orphanage. The report of the Superintendent follows in detail and your Board of Directors requests a careful reading of his report.

We have held the regular quarterly meetings of the Board as required during the year and the Executive Committee has held its meetings each month.

A total of 388 children have received the service of the Orphanage during the year that has passed. The number of Masonic children in the Orphanage at present is 50% of the total.

The Grand Lodge paid its entire appropriation of \$45,000.00 to the Orphanage during the year and also paid the sum of \$6,000.00 on the unpaid balance of a few years ago. The Grand Lodge also paid the annual installment and interest on the Building Fund, reducing this indebtedness to \$22,000.00.

We again express our appreciation to all the benefactors of the Orphanage and especially to the trustees of the Duke Endowment for their generous aid. The Thanksgiving and Christmas collections were the largest in years and we urge upon the Lodges that they continue to emphasize this special offering.

We call attention to the outline of Orphanage needs as

provided by the Superintendent and urge upon our brethren the solicitation of special bequests that these requirements may be secured as early as possible.

We urge the brethren to read and increase the circulation of *The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal*. The value of this periodical cannot be estimated.

The Oxford Orphanage still continues to interpret the spirit of Masonry in our State and with the aid of all contributing agencies, including the State of North Carolina, we have been able to render distinct service to the dependent children of our State. We look upon the Oxford Orphanage as an investment and again most heartily recommend it for the most careful consideration of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

WATSON N. SHERROD, Grand Master, Ex-officio Chairman,

HARRY PATERSON, Dep. Gr. Master,

J. EDWARD ALLEN, Sr. Gr. W.,

THOS. J. HARKINS, Jr. Gr. W.,

A. B. ANDREWS

R. C. DUNN

R. L. FLOWERS

J. W. WINBORNE

R. E. SIMPSON

LUTHER T. HARTSELL, JR.

BENJAMIN CONE

A full report of the institution may be had by writing to Oxford Orphanage or the Grand Secretary.

NECROLOGY

Speak to him, thou, for he hears, And spirit with spirit doth meet; Closer is he than breathing, And nearer than hands and feet.

We are conscious of an invisible presence. We can all but hear the voice that has been stilled. We can almost reach out and touch him even though he has vanished from our human sight. We feel his presence at this Grand Lodge meeting for when in the flesh he was always moving around at his usual duties, touching life with brotherly hand, and disseminating the spirit of his own immortality. We have heard his voice so many times read this report on necrology but now his form has vanished out of our sight and we see him no more. Who will dare say that Leon Cash is dead? Who will dare to believe that he is not still really alive somewhere in God's great universe? Who knows but that his immortal spirit may be hovering over us now to inspire us to higher thoughts and nobler deeds? His body has returned to mother earth from whence it came but he still speaks to us in the silent halls of memory and affection. And to live in the heart and memory of those we leave behind is surely not to die.

You never can be dead, not while laughter
And joy that you have made lives on, and grows;
The garden spot is blest with fragrance after
The vivid life has gone from June time's rose.
And you who gave the world new dreams of gladness,
Who gave the faith of childhood back again,
Will never pass into a vale of sadness.
Just as the rainbow follows cooling rain,
The people of your pen will live, and lighten
The path that earth-bound folk must tread—
The thoughts of your sweet mind will always brighten
The lives of others. You cannot be dead—
You are transplanted, just across the way,
And we will meet you, smiling there, some day.

In all the ages of mankind men have been asking deep questions about human destiny. Whence came we? Where are we going? What is on the other side of the grave? If a man die shall he live again? The deep hunger for life beyond the grave is universal. Something very deep in human nature tells us that human personality is of infinite value; and while the body may become lifeless and return to mother earth, personality is immortal and lives on forever in God's great universe of spirit. That immortal part of man survives the grave and shall never, never die.

So much of the history of the thought of immortality is bound up with the resurrection of a physical body. Natural conditions among the Egyptians were favorable to the preservation of dead bodies for long periods of time. Indeed, one can see mummies now thousands of years old. Hence there arose the idea that immortality was bound up with the preservation of a physical body.

One of the greatest spiritual minds in all ages once said that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God. Neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye" to fit us for that spiritual realm that is beyond this earthly life. In olden times the knight girded himself with his mail-clad armor and went out to fight for his lord but when he came back home, the battle being finished, he

took off his armor of steel and hung it upon the wall. When we shuffle off this mortal coil that the poet speaks about, our immortal spirits go to dwell with the Great Spirit of the universe, some day to be clothed with a medium appropriate to that blessed life beyond the grave.

This body is my house—it is not I;

Herein I sojourn till, in some far sky,
I lease a fairer dwelling, built to last

Till all the carpentry of time is past.

When from my high place viewing this lone star,

What shall I care where these poor timbers are?
The ancient heavens will roll aside for me
As Moses monarched the dividing sea.
This body is my house—it is not I,
Triumphant in this faith I live and die.

Life comes and goes in cycles. What we know as life and death are parts of that cycle. After the sun-lit day with its routine of daily duties comes the night when all earth becomes still in rest and sleep. Humanity enters the realm of the unconscious. With the rising of the sun to mark a new day consciousness returns and man awakes refreshed and renewed for the labor of a new day. Do we not have here a symbol of life and death? Man wakes; man sleeps; again man wakes to a new life. In winter all nature looks cold and dead. In the spring we see new life, a resurrection if you please, to newness of life. Twigs that once appeared dead and lifeless put on their glorious apparel of green foliage to blossom and bloom in spring and summer. Life, death; who will say where one begins and the other ends? Are not all these great and sublime facts in our earthly experience that have abiding significance? The acorn falls into the earth and disappears from human sight. Dare we say that it dies? In its place comes, in God's good time, a stately oak that spreads its branches, furnishing man shade in summer and fuel for winter. Can we have an oak without an acorn falling into mother earth and producing it? The Great Teacher of mankind very truly said that to live we must die and that if we would die we will live.

What, then, is death? Is it the end of things? Can we honestly say that when a person dies that is the end of him? All humanity says no. All our experiences at its best teaches us that death is not the end of anything but a greater beginning. What is death but a transition, a passing from something less to something greater? What is human death but passing into a larger life? Socrates drank the hemlock and died but did not his followers take up his spirit and teachings and perpetuate them for the inspiration of mankind? Did not the Great Teacher of men die? Who will dare say that He is not living today in His loyal

followers? To live in the hearts and memory and affections of those whom we leave behind is surely not to die.

There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection,— But gone into that school Where she no longer needs our poor protection, And God himself doth rule.

Day by day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken,
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion, Clothed with celestial grace; And beautiful with all the soul's expansion Shall we behold her face.

A sick patient in a hospital once said to his doctor: "Doctor, I feel that I shall never pull through this spell of sickness and I fear to die. What is on the other side of the grave?" The good doctor replied, "My friend, I do not know." At that moment there was a scratching at the patient's room door. His faithful dog came running to the sick man's bed and licked the hand of his master.

"There", said the doctor; "Is there not the answer to your question? How did that dog know that he need not fear to come into this room? It was because you, his devoted master, was in this room and he knew that there was no need to fear." God above us; God within us; God all around us; God beyond. There is no need to fear the beyond, if conscience is clear, because God is there. Whether we live or whether we die we are God's and God is ours to praise and enjoy forever.

The basis of immortality is to be found in the eternal value and significance of human personality. The psalmist asks what is man? Then answers by saying that man is just a little lower than the angels; man who is crowned with honor and glory. Shakespeare says that man is the beauty of the world; in action how like an angel; in apprehension how like God! Human personality at its best is all of these things. Human personality, the source of art and music and literature; human personality the father of

good deeds, noble thoughts and holy aspirations! Human personality, the highest of all God's creation, the revelation of God Himself to our world. To say that such an infinite and glorious piece of God's handiwork is ended by physical death is to make a riddle and meaningless puzzle of the whole universe! Personality lives on forever because it is of infinite and eternal value.

Whenever I hear that glorious Moonlight Sonata I do not think of the composer as really dead; Beethoven is still alive and we feel his very soul breathing through that immortal composition. Whenever I turn to the poetry of Tennyson and Browning I seem to hear their very voices speaking to my own soul. They still speak through their poetry. When I look admiringly at the handiwork of Michael Angelo or Raphael I can all but feel their very presence. Or when I look at the buildings of Sir Christopher Wren I can all but see him drawing his designs upon his trestleboard. Or when I turn to pages of Holy Writ and read the teachings of Him who spake as never man spake I know that He still lives through those matchless words. Personality is about the only thing in this universe that is eternal and immortal. All of these truly great men still live and will forever live because they have lived and left their lasting impression upon the world. Those brethren in Masonry who have lived and left their spirit in our world and the impress of their personalities in the hearts of men will live forever. May they sleep a peaceful and happy sleep in that blessed land beyond and may eternal light shine upon them forever.

Then let us so live day by day that when our time comes to depart from this earthly scene of life we may go like that good woman of God whom I knew once who, when she was about to go hence, looked up and with a smile on her face said: "Father, receive my spirit; I am coming home to dwell with Thee forever".

Let us so live that when our summons comes

To join that innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall

Take up his abode in the silent halls of death;
Go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged

To his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by
An unfaltering trust, approach thy grave like

One who wraps the drapery of his couch about
Him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

Since the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge we have been called upon to mourn the passing of our beloved friend and Brother, John A. Livingstone, who was called by the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe from labor to refreshment on May 26, 1937.

Brother Livingstone was an active and enthusiastic Mason, and at the time of his death was Historian for this Grand Lodge. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Wilmington. He was initiated as an Entered Apprentice in that lodge on July 24, 1914, passed to the degree of a Fellowcraft on August 14, 1914, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on September 18, 1914, since which date and up to the time of his death he took an active part in all of the affairs of Masonry.

In addition to his membership in the Blue Lodge, Brother Livingstone, was also a Shriner, being a member of Sudan Temple.

Brother Livingstone was born in Lilesville, Anson County, North Carolina, on September 6, 1886, son of Walter Woodberry Livingstone and Lydia Vick Livingstone, and at the time of his death was 51 years of age.

He was a graduate of Pee Dee Institute in Wadesboro and studied at Trinity College, now Duke University, and also the University of North Carolina, and the Raleigh School of Law. He taught school from 1907 to 1909 and for the following two years was assistant principal of Brevard Institute.

Brother Livingstone had been identified with North Carolina newspapers in an editorial and reportorial capacity for more than a quarter of a century and was one of the State's best known journalists. After beginning his newspaper career as associate editor of *The Gaston Press*, Gastonia in 1911 and serving on the Wilmington Star as reporter and city editor, he came to The News and Observer in Raleigh in 1919. For the next eight years he was State news editor, Legislative reporter and editorial writer.

In 1927, he went to Washington as *The News and Observer's* special correspondent and served in that capacity until 1930 when he entered the practice of law, maintaining a part time connection with the paper which continued in an editorial capacity until his death. In 1931 he was appointed Librarian of the Supreme Court and was later made Marshal of the Court.

In war-time, he was assistant county administrator and "four-minute" speaker in New Hanover County and in 1918 went to Washington to serve with the Military Intelligence Service.

Active in civic affairs, Brother Livingstone also was indentified prominently with church work, being teacher of a Bible class named in his honor at Central Methodist Church in Raleigh.

He was a member of the State Bar Association and the State Literary and Historical Society. A leader in affairs of the American Legion, he was second vice-commander of Raleigh Post, No. 1, He also was past president of the Wake-Franklin Duke University Alumni Association.

In 1930-31, he was associate editor of the Commercial Law Journal published in Chicago.

Brother Livingstone was a man who had convictions and he

pursued them with vigor and without compromise, but his mind was never closed by any intolerance or prejudice. He was a friend to those who were in distress and needed help and counsel. He practiced his Masonry and religion in his every day life and his passing was mourned by not only his family and immediate circle of friends, but by many throughout the State who knew him for his many fine qualities of mind and heart.

Brother Livingstone's body was laid to rest in Montlawn Cemetery in Raleigh on May 28, 1937. The three Masonic Lodges in Raleigh, acting in behalf of Brother Livingstone's own lodge, St. John's, No. 1, of Wilmington, accorded full rites of the order at the church and the grave-side. Serving as acting pallbearers were the following: Ross E. Shumaker and Roy Poole of Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Richard Turner and James E. Briggs of William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; William R. Smith and R. L. Stephenson of Raleigh Lodge, No. 500.

We shall not again see Brother Livingstone's face among his brethren at our regular and special communications, but we know that he must at this hour be one of those present in the Celestial Grand Lodge on High to which place many, many of our brethren have already entered through the carefully guarded door.

I now move, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that a copy of this Memoriam be spread upon the minutes of this session of the Grand Lodge, and that this Grand Lodge now stand in memory of our departed Brother who has so faithfully honored us here with his presence, his counsel, friendly smile, and warm grip in the the years that are now gone.

WILL X. COLEY, Mocksville Lodge, No. 134.

PRESENTATION OF GAVEL BY P. G. MASTER A. B. ANDREWS

This gavel is cut from a white oak tree, estimated to be 400 years old, which still stands in what was a part of the front yard of Past Grand Master William Polk's home, and which shaded his house during that part of the day after high twelve. Under its shade were born and raised his children, one of whom, Lucius Junius Polk, was prominent in Masonry in Tennessee, being the first Grand Generalissimo of Knights Templar of that state, in 1849. Another son was Leonidas Polk, who was Bishop of Louisiana in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was killed at the battle of Pine Mountain on June 14, 1864, while a Major-General in command of the Confederate troops.

In 1800 he removed to Raleigh, erecting a home on the northern edge of the city, where he resided until his death.

He was twice president of the State Bank, Intendent of Police (Mayor) of Raleigh, and in the War of 1812 was offered a commission as Brigadier-General, which he declined. He was a Trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1792 until his death.

May this gavel, cut from a tree that sheltered from the sun Colonel William Polk, whose wise counsel so aided the Grand Lodge, be useful to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in transacting its business.

For full report of his Masonic career see Sketches of Grand Masters. William Polk was the fourth Grand Master of North Carolina.

HISTORIAN'S REPORT (See Pages 3 to 24 in Appendix)

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Lodge Service Commission submits herewith a report of its work with its recommendations.

The Commission, authorized by the Grand Lodge (1936 Proceedings page 122) and continued to this Grand Lodge (1937 Proceedings page 111) was organized August 28, 1936, by Past Grand Master Hudson, then Grand Master, at which time the work of the Commission was outlined as follows:

- 1. To determine by personal investigation the cause of delinquency in the lodges.
- 2. To use every reasonable effort to collect the past due accounts
- 3. To determine the ability of the lodges to pay their accounts in the future.
- 4. To ascertain the attitude of the officers and members of the lodges regarding their delinquency.
- 5. To approach the subject with the view of reviving interest in Masonry and in the lodges; saving the lodges and membership; recommending ways and means of making the lodges active and going concerns.

Assignments of the lodges were then made to the several Commissioners, and to Grand Master Hudson.

It is neither our desire nor our purpose to present to you a lengthy report of specific cases of gross irregularities uncovered by our investigation, many of which have been corrected; however, we believe there are certain conditions which should be brought to your attention in order that corrective measures may be provided for the future.

It appears to us that there are three general groups in which

delinquent lodges may be placed:

A. Cases in which the lodge officers and members generally do not appear to give any serious consideration to the affairs of the lodges, particularly as to the management of business affairs. As a result we find:

1. Lodges whose annual dues are not sufficient to defray the

fixed and known expenses of the lodge.

2. Lodges allowing members to become so far in arrears that they cannot pay before suspending them; thereby incurring further debts for per capita taxes in the meantime.

3. Total absence of any business methods in handling lodge

affairs.

- B. Cases in which one or more of the officers, or some assertive members, make undue and unwise efforts to control and manage the lodge affairs and to exclude or make impossible the necessary cooperation and assistance by other members. As a result we find:
- 1. Unwillingless or hesitancy on the part of the responsible officers to present to their membership the true condition of the lodge.
- 2. Defalcation of fiscal officers, without bonds; and losses by fire, without insurance.
- C. Cases in which the members of the lodges have become discouraged by building debts too large to be easily carried and prudently discharged.

Having made the foregoing analysis, based upon our experience in dealing with delinquent lodges, we would suggest that the Grand Lodge carefully consider these various problems and provide a remedy for them. We believe that every one of them has its solution, and if they are not solved, we may expect a continuation of delinquency and probably more serious consequences in the future.

We suggest that the Annual Returns of each Lodge show the following data:

1. The information now required by form D 3.

2. A statement of assets and liabilities as of December 31. This would place in the hands of the administrative officers of the Grand Lodge sufficient information to enable a proper supervision of lodges where necessary and would quickly indicate any financial problems which would receive prompt attention.

A total of 136 delinquent lodges with a membership of approximately 7,500 have been handled since the Commission was organized. On December 31, 1935, there were 93 delinquent lodges, affecting about 6,900 members, and owing about \$24,917.64; on December 31, 1936, this had been reduced to 65 lodges, with approximately 5,300 members, owing about \$17,910.67.

We regret to report that the charters of five of the delinquent lodges have been arrested since January 1, 1938, because of inability to continue and function as active lodges.

We report that each lodge that has heretofore requested or applied for a reduction or a compromise in its delinquent account, has withdrawn such request, and that none of the lodges are now asking or expecting such action.

To include herein the details of our investigation of each lodge would extend this report beyond reasonable limits; we therefore submit our recommendation in the form of a resolution pertaining to each lodge, in which is set forth the plan of settlement for its delinquent account, and the minimum payments to be made each year by the respective lodges. As the financial condition of the lodges improve we may expect, and we have been assured, that larger payments than those named in the resolutions will be made.

After a thorough and careful consideration of all of the factors involved in each case, no two of which were exactly alike, and considering each lodge on its merits, and its ability to pay and to continue as a going concern, we unanimously recommend the following resolutions to the Grand Lodge for adoption:

St. John's Lodge, No. 4 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by St. John's Lodge, No. 4, amounting to \$939.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$100.00 each year for three consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

Greensboro Lodge, No. 76 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Greensboro Lodge, No. 76, amounting to \$2,400.00 on this date,

be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$100.00 each year for four consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

CHEROKEE LODGE, No. 146 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Cherokee Lodge, No. 146, amounting to \$298.21 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$135.00 on or before October first 1938, and \$50.00 each year for two consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1939 and 1940, and on or before the first day of October, 1941, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

Monroe Lodge, No. 244 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Monroe Lodge, No. 244, amounting to \$436.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$100.00 on or before the first day of October, 1938, \$175.00 on or before the first day of October, 1939, and on or before the first day of October, 1940, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the delinquent account then unpaid, and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

GASTON LODGE, No. 263 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Gaston Lodge, No. 263, amounting to \$754.63 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$50.00 each year for five consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, and on or before the first day of October, 1943, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

Unaka Lodge, No. 268 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Unaka Lodge, No. 268, amounting to \$307.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$50.00 each year for four consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default

shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

FRENCH BROAD LODGE, No. 292 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by French Broad Lodge, No. 292, amounting to \$855.00 on this date be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$90.00 each year for three consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

CRAIGHEAD LODGE, No. 366 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Craighead Lodge, No. 366, amounting to \$153.00 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon \$75.00 on October first, 1938, \$50.00 on April first, 1939, and the remainder to be paid in full before April first, 1940; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made

by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

GASTONIA LODGE, No. 369 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Gastonia Lodge, No. 369, amounting to \$2,086.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$200.00 each year for five consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, and on or before the first day of October, 1943, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

BALD CREEK LODGE, No. 397 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, amounting to \$517.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$50.00 each year for four consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

ROCKINGHAM LODGE, No. 495 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Rockingham Lodge, No. 495, amounting to \$411.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$50.00 each year for three consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

Parkton Lodge, No. 541 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Parkton Lodge, No. 541, amounting to \$291.50 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$20.00 each year for four consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

ROMAN EAGLE LODGE, No. 550 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 550, amounting to \$256.50 on this date,

be placed in a suspence account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$56.50 on or before the first day of October, 1938, and \$100.00 each year for two consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1939 and 1940; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payments to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

MAIDEN LODGE, No. 592 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Maiden Lodge, No. 592, amounting to \$400.35 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon \$100.35 on October first, 1938, \$150.00 on October first, 1939, and the remaining \$150.00 in full on October first, 1940; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

HELTON LODGE, No. 594 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Helton Lodge, No. 594, amounting to \$321.25 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$161.25 on or before the first day of September, 1938, and \$160.00 on or before the twentieth day of December, 1938; and if the lodge fails to make the payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith.

GUILFORD LODGE, No. 656 April 19, 1938

Resolved: That the delinquent account due the Grand Lodge by Guilford Lodge, No. 656, amounting to \$487.00 on this date, be placed in a suspense account without interest, and that this lodge shall pay thereon not less than \$50.00 each year for four consecutive years, on or before the first day of October in the years 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, and on or before the first day of October, 1942, the lodge shall pay in full the balance of the said delinquent account then unpaid; and if the lodge fails to make the annual payments in the amounts herein named, on the said delinquent account and as and when it is due and payable by this resolution, such default shall be sufficient cause for the Grand Master to arrest its charter forthwith. In addition to the annual payment to be made on the delinquent account, the lodge shall pay in full the amount due on its current annual returns to the Grand Lodge each year as and when it is due and payable under the Code.

Until the delinquent account is fully paid, all payments made by this lodge shall be credited first to its current annual returns until the amount due thereon under the Code is fully paid, and then such payments shall be credited to the delinquent account.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF RESOLUTIONS

The Lodge Service Commission recommends that a certified copy of the resolution regarding each lodge be sent to the Masters of the respective lodges with the order that it be read in open lodge and inscribed on the minutes thereof at the first Stated Communication after its receipt. Further, that a second copy be sent to the District Deputy Grand Master of the proper district and that he be directed to see that this order has been complied with.

ANNUAL DUES CARDS

Whereas under the present system of dues cards it is difficult to make an accurate audit of subordinate lodges as required by Grand Lodge at the 1937 Annual Communication, the Lodge Service Commission recommends that dues cards and stubs be serially numbered, beginning with No. 1, for each lodge. Further that each Secretary be required to keep on file the invoices showing the numbers of the individual cards received by him and be able to account for each card not in his possession with cash or legal authority for issuing the same.

INTEREST ON DELINQUENT DUES AND LODGES APPLYING FOR REFUNDS

With regard to the matters under the foregoing subjects, referred to the Lodge Service Commission at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge (1937 Proceedings, pages 105 and 106) we recommend as follows:

1. That the Grand Secretary be authorized to credit to current

or future accounts of Luke McGlaughan Lodge, No. 504, and Corinthian Lodge, No. 230, the amounts paid by the said lodges as interest, as follows: Luke McGlaughan Lodge, No. 504, \$8.25; Corinthian Lodge, No. 230, \$32.76.

2. At the 1934 Annual Communication (1934 Proceedings, page 108) the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved: That all lodges which are in arrears to the Grand Lodge January 1, 1934, shall, if current year's assessments be paid on or before August 1, 1934, be allowed to pay such arrearages as existed January 1, 1934, one-third during 1934; one-third in 1935, and one-third in 1936. No interest to be charged on amounts paid in 1934, but all unpaid amounts January 1, 1935, to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum until paid."

- 3. We recommend that all interest charged and collected from lodges under the foregoing resolution of 1934 be credited by the Grand Secretary to any present or future accounts of the respective lodges.
- 4. We recommend that all interest charged pursuant to said resolution of 1934 and not paid be abated, and the Grand Secretary be instructed to give the respective lodges credit for the amounts so charged on his books.
- 5. The delinquent item of Bakersville Lodge, No. 357, has been paid and this lodge at present owes only the amount due on its 1937 returns.
- 6. The appeal for reduction in the amount due by Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, has been withdrawn.

This report was presented to and considered by the Finance Committee and the Jurisprudence Committee, each of which unanimously approves all such matters therein as pertain to their respective committees, and we were requested by those committees to include this statement in our report.

We express our appreciation for the full cooperation and assistance we have received from the Grand Masters under whom we have served, J. Giles Hudson and Watson N. Sherrod, the Grand Secretary, the District Deputy Grand Masters, and the officers and members of the lodges.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB, P. G. M., Chairman.
J. GILES HUDSON, P. G. M.
J. E. SHIPMAN, J. G. D.
W. J. BUNDY, D. D. G. M.
D. S. JOHNSON, D. D. G. M.
J. T. INGRAM, D. D. G. M.
D. K. MEDFORD, D. D. G. M.
BURKE W. FOX, P. M.
W. L. McIver, P. M.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

During the past year the Committee has written and caused to be published in *The Orphans' Friend* a number of articles of an instructive nature, and we heartily recommend that all members of the fraternity in this jurisdiction be encouraged to read this organ which affords a splendid means of contact between the Grand Lodge, its officers, and the members of all the subordinate lodges.

We have further encouraged the practice of talks of an educational nature at the various stated and special communications of subordinate lodges. In the three blue lodges in Charlotte active local committees have been at work and they have encouraged a number of men to write and read in open lodge original papers on Masonic subjects. We hope that this idea will spread and become prevalent throughout the state.

The Grand Lodge Committee would like to ask that where original papers of this sort are prepared that copies be sent to our committee so that all or selected parts of them may be published from time to time.

We find that like our sister jurisdictions who are using the Lodge System of Education for candidates as inaugurated by this body several years ago, many of the subordinate lodges are not carrying out this plan. We feel that the idea of personal contact between candidates and experienced Masons is the most valuable part of this plan and wish to insist that the plan be carried out in all lodges. If it is impossible to have a committee of five read the papers, we authorize the reading of them by a committee of one. The difficulty seems to be due chiefly to lack of co-operation by the Masters in appointing and seeing that the committees function. We plan to contact the other jurisdictions following this plan and jointly with them work out any necessary improvements. We further would suggest that the Grand Lecturer consider the question of instructing his assistants to see that these papers are read in each lodge during their period of visitation, as the material should be of help in giving lodge officers, as well as candidates, a better knowledge of the fraternity, its history, laws and usages.

Inasmuch as this plan is not being universally used we recommend that the presentation of the Claudy books under the present plan be continued for at least one more year. We recommend to the Masters that distinguished members of the lodge be requested in advance of degree meetings to prepare suitable educational talks to be used in presenting these books.

We further request that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for our committee for the past year be continued for the use of the committee, but do not ask for any new appropriation.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy F. Ebbs, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

- 1. After considering the resolution presented by Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., this committee recommends that the Grand Lodge grant to Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., without remuneration, the use for Masonic purposes of the second story or hall of the building formerly owned by Lone Oak Lodge, and now held by the Grand Lodge.
- 2. This committee further recommends to the Finance Committee, that no recommendation for appropriation of funds for the assistance of Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., be made, as we feel that this would establish a precedent for Grand Lodge.

After a thorough investigation of the books and records of Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., and interviewing the representative thereof, it is recommended to this Grand Lodge that a charter be granted to the above named Lodge.

D. E. BULLUCK, A. G. KLINGLER.

Committee.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURE SERVICE

We, your committee, to which was referred the resolution of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, in regard to Lecturers respectfully recommend that it be not adopted.

MASONIC LOAN FUND

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

BRETHREN: The Masonic Educational Loan Fund Committee in the endeavor to report in a concise and yet complete form, the present status of this fund, has thought it desirable to print a tabulation of the status of the fund in each institution at which allotments were made. From this tabulation it can readily be seen the success which this fund has attained in numerous institutions.

A number of colleges report that collections have improved. We feel confident that in other colleges not enough attention has been paid to the collections. We have insisted on new notes having the endorsement of responsible guarantors, and we hope that this method will help in conserving the principal fund.

The outlook is not as discouraging as it was a few years ago, but there is ample room for improvement in many of the institutions.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MASONIC LOAN FUND COMMITTEE FOR EXPENSES

In May, 1935, the following sums were received by the Masonic Loan Fund Committee:

Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Grand Chapter, R. A. M. Grand Commandery, K. T. A. A. S. R. in North Carolina	25.00
Disbursed as follows:	\$100.00
Printing report blanks and circulars Service charge on checks Telegrams, three years Stenographic service, three years Postage, three years	7.00 6.30 46.70

\$102.99

The above shows that the work of the Masonic Educational Loan Fund Committee only costs the Grand Bodies a little over \$8.00 per year. We ask for an appropriation of \$25.00 for expenses.

W. R. SMITH, Secretary to Committee.

		Amount			Individual	Amount On	Total Amt.
NAME		Allocated to	Interest	Individual	Loans	Hand to Be	Outstand-
		Institution	Collected	Loans	Collected	Loaned	ing Loans
Meredith	36	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 1,026.71	\$ 12,487.00	\$ 7,610.00	\$ 1,629.91	\$ 3,896.80
	37	4,500.00	1,293.86	14,737.00	9,470.00	1,586.34	4,207.52
	38	4,500.00	1,597.97	17,162.00	11,962.59	1,921.73	4,086.21
Louisburg	36	1,500.00	442.23	331.00			1,942.23
	37			1,337.23			1,257.23
	38		312.23	82.02	·		1,312.23
Mars Hill	36	2,250.00	no report				
	37	· '	240.80	4,436,56	2,058.00	112.28	2,378.52
	38		247.43	4,614.43	2,146.25	183.86	2,240.00
Chowan	36	2,500.00	no report		:		
,	37		no report				
	38			420.00		310.67	
High Point	36	1,500.00	67.57	2,606.47	1,253.47	363.07	1,359.50
	37		16.57	2,786.72	1,408.47	1,264.43	1,254.43
	38		67.57	3,106.47	1,408.47	108.39	1,459.18
Wingate	36	1,500.00		3,000.00	2,210.27	710.27	789.73
	37			3,000.00	2,343.77	783.77	716.23
	38			3,000.00	2,393.77	1.98	714.25
Flora McDonald	36	2,500.00	700.19	6,789.07	3,399.50	648.62	3,302.65
	37		776.14	7,773.07	4.099.50	307.07	3,794.42
	38		783.59	8,173.07	4,199.50	435.01	3,837.93
Asheville Normal	36	3,000.00	432.65	7,350.50	1,992.50	718.02	2,559.50
	37		538.75	7,350.50	2,307.50	1,263.92	2,027.40
	38		707.25	7,480.50	2,587.50	1,466.37	2,093.45
App. State Tea.	36	6,000.00	1,631.28	16,495.55	7,544.05	282.78	8,698.34
	37		2,054.83	17,501.76	8,419.38	1,263.06	6,393,86
	38		2,360.50	18,129.24	9,260,65	1,040.02	5,584.65
Guilford	36	2,500.00	358.30	6,079,45	3,024.15	1,060.62	2,165.94
	37		422.67	6,079.45	3,424.15	1,425.49	1,753.19
	38		482.68	6,079.45	3,761.81	1,697.89	1,278.19
Wo. Col. U.N.C.	36	4,500.00	874.53	13,820.30	7,650.30	247.62	5,126.91
	37		1,013.35	13,820.30	8,541.70	48.11	5,465.24
	38		1,195.01	15,726.45	9,189.34	826.72	4,868.29
Pineland	36	1,000.00	538.83	3,864.53	2,068.25	435.00	1,796.28
	37		646.60	4,301.21	2,328.82		1,972.39
	38		682.54	4,756.61	3,004.24		1,752.37
N. C. State	36	4,500.00	1,770.72	11,838.81	6,276.02	602.57	5,562.79
	37		2,140.13	17,737.29	12,674.56	1,472.04	5,062.73
	38	. ——	2,289.52	17,737.29	13,057.64	2,003.51	4,680.65
Univ. of N. C.	36	4,000.00	973.30	7,983.00	3,773.09	779.39	4,209.91
	37		1,109.26	9,269.00	4,262.31	121.35	5.003.91
	38		1,242.48	8,206.00	3,956.09	249.54	5,008.94
			-,10	0,200.00	3,300.09	445.04	0,000.94

	Amount		Individual	Amount On	Total Amt.
NAME	Allocated to Intere	st Individual	Loans	Hand to Be	Outstand-
	Institution Collecte	d Loans	Collected	Loaned	ing Loans
Catawba 36	\$ 2,000.00 \$ 523.7		\$ 1,175.00	\$ 369.77	\$ 2,153.94
37	616.3	3 4,805.00	2,150.00	509.06	2,107.27
38	712.2	5,505.00	2,550.00	379.37	2,332.89
Campbell 36	1,000.00 167.2	2,244.48	1,302.73	. 446.21	721.05
37	<u>293.2</u>	2,549.48	1,552.73	552.76	740.50
38	307.79	2,783.48	1,761.27	541.83	765.96
Atlantic Christ. 36	2,500.00 609.2	8,907.48	4,812.18	54.96	3,054.32
37		7 10,038.18	5,500.49	6.06	3,139.71
38	——— 667.2	11,058.70	6,183.95	71.45	3,095.76
Wake Forest 36	3,500.00 1,973.5	3		276.25	5,473.53
37	2,213.2	3		563.45	4,523.80
38 (528.65	4,574.38
Davidson 36	3,500.00 276.3	9,740.25	5,282.75	17.34	3,759.00
37	387.8		6,283.25	361.42	3,526.41
38	482.2		6,918.75	545.73	3,436.50
Duke 36	4,000.00 784.4		4,188.68	1,251.14	3,533.35
37	946.5		5,890.18	1,453.37	3,493.20
38	1.053.8		6,735.18	1,087.99	3,965.85
W. Car. Tea 36	5,500.00 2,136.9		17,020.97	1,616.16	4,353.74
37	2,391.5			2,652.13	3,445.48
38	2,692.9		21,163.38	3,764.74	3,416.33
E. Car. Tea 36	6,000.00 no repor				
37				1,376.20	5,434.13
38				1,533.65	5,448.88
Peace 36	1,000.00 89.2		1,157.50	403.25	686.00
37	157.5		1,209.00	37.82	1,119.68
38	162.5		1,309.00	45.32	1,117.18
Greensboro 36	2,500.00 578.5		3,626.46	518.94	2,559.65
37	739.3		4,026.46	401.39	2,837.92
38	962.7		4,326.46	979.90	2,482.85
St. Mary's 36	1,000.00 396.6		1,320.10	102.55	1,025.55
37				257.11	970.75
38	438.5			321.32	968.25
Mitchell * 36	1,500.00	1,026.50		79.66	876.90
37	1,500.00	1,020.50		185.61	010.50
38	*see repor	.+		248.11	208.50
Salem 36	2,500.00 198.1		10,076.58	898.00	1,800.05
				1,054.42	1,000.00
37	198.1		10,393.91		1,240.17
38	219.2		11,023.25	1,479.06	1,044.30
Brevard ** 36	1,000.00 31.5		580.16		3,019.96
Queens-Chic. ‡ 36	2,500.00 34.5		2,869.40		3,019.96
37	34.5		2,869.40	201 47	
Elon 36	2,500.00 182.2		5,152.16	381.47	2,300.78
37	Letter with list of no			200 20	0 101 00
38		2,766.62	150.00	378.37	2,121.23
Davenport § 36	1,250.00	_ [‡			
Total 1938 Report	\$85,000.00 \$20,650.6	3 \$103,866.24	\$28,899.09	\$21,772.81	\$71,969.99

^{*} Mr. Smith: You will recall that I have written you several times about the condition of this Fund. I have cash in bank, \$253.11, and notes to the amount of \$208.50, a total of \$461.61. The old notes will never be collected.

^{**} No report for 1937-38, although five requests were made, no complete report furnished.

[‡] Notes have been placed in the hands of collecting agency.

[§] The officers of this institution have made no attempt to collect the outstanding notes, and very recently these notes were handed over to the Committee. They were given to an attorney who reports that up to the present time he has had no success in making any collections.

NOVA SCOTIA

The following invitation was read and accepted and the Grand Secretary appointed to represent the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

1738-1938

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NOVA SCOTIA

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENARY OF THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF FREEMASONRY IN CANADA
TO BE HELD AT HALIFAX IN NOVA SCOTIA,
SUNDAY, JULY TENTH, AND MONDAY, JULY ELEVENTH,
AND AT ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, TUESDAY, JULY TWELFTH,

A. D. 1938. A. L. 5938
N. T. AVARD, Grand Master.
JAMES C. JONES, Grand Secretary.

REPRESENTATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

I have the honor to report to you that pursuant to election, I attended the Annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Va., on February 22, last, as your official representative. The meeting was quite widely attended and manifested very significant interest in the Memorial.

This Annual Convention was quite important. During the year which had just passed, the Association had lost by death its President, Colonel Louis A. Watres, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Colonel Watres became President of the Association in 1917, and had in a sense nursed it and contributed very largely toward making it what it has become.

Colonel Watres was a very striking character. Self-educated, he became a successful lawyer and newspaper publisher. He was successful in business. He was a man of clear vision and a farseeing man. He had served as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. Very fortunately he became interested in Freemasonry, and served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1916-17. It is probable that his contributions in money to the George Washington Masonic Memorial were larger than those of any other person.

The Association elected as the successor to Col. Watres, Past Grand Master Elmer R. Arn, of Ohio, who seemed to be admirably suited to the position. Brother Arn had set up a record for financial support of the Memorial in Ohio which was the envy of many another state chairman. He had shown moving pictures of the George Washington Memorial in many lodges or lodge groups, and followed this up with the plan of attaching to each Mason's bill for lodge dues, a request for one dollar additional for the Memorial. The request and the campaign produced a net result of \$26,500.00 in contributions, for which he handed to the Association a check at this meeting. He had also served as chairman of the Ohio Grand Lodge Flood Relief Committee in January and February, 1937, and had done a good job of it.

At the Annual Meeting last February, contributions were received in checks totaling \$66,053.01, while during the year there had been received \$7,329.44, or a total of \$73,382.45. Several of the Grand Lodges which have already contributed their quota of \$1.70 per member as of the date of calculation (1932), are now making their contributions to the Endowment Fund rather than to the Building Fund; so in the above total there are three of a total of \$5,628.80, which are so designated. North Carolina had one check for a hundred dollars included in the totals, ours going to the Building Fund because we have not yet reached our quota.

It is estimated that it will require some six or seven hundred thousand dollars to complete the Memorial. It is expected that more work will be done shortly, finishing certain rooms for meetings. Before the Memorial can be widely useful, the Endowment must reach a substantial sum. Those lodges and organizations which possess valuable Washingtonia will not place them in the Memorial until its maintenance and the safety of its contents are made dependable from an adequate source such as an endowment.

The largest single contributor to the Memorial has been the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, whose total is \$598,617.85 to date, with Pennsylvania next at \$393,317.25. Among other organizations, the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite have contributed \$135,100.00, and the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine has given \$168,000.00. North Carolina has contributed \$64,052.10, which is shown as 93.6 per cent of its quota. It would be fine if we could discover a way to bring us up to one hundred per cent during the next year or two.

Among the Grand Lodges of the United States, the smallest support has come from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, which has been credited with total contributions to date of \$1,911.00 from a Masonic population which was listed as 78,848 as of 1932, and a present membership of 62,552. The most outstanding was New Hampshire, which has contributed altogether \$3.50 per member on its rolls in 1932, while eleven states have given more than the \$1.70 per member as of that date that was requested, and thirteen states have contributed less than a dollar per member on their rolls in 1932.

At the meeting last February, Past Grand Master R. C. Dunn

of North Carolina, was elected a Director for a term of three years, succeeding himself.

North Carolina was represented at this meeting by the following: Watson N. Sherrod, Grand Master; John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary; R. C. Dunn, P. G. M.; A. B. Andrews, P. G. M.; Thomas J. Harkins, J. G. W.; Frederic F. Bahnson, and the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

J. EDWARD ALLEN, Official Representative.

DIRECTORS MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:

We, your Board of Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, herewith submit this our 24th Annual Report of the operation of the Home for the year ending December 31, 1937.

We have thought much as to the effect Old Age Assistance would have on the enrollment in the Home. We have had Old Age Assistance now for six months, and we have had more requests for application blanks during the past six months than in any six months in a number of years. For the first time in more than three years we have a waiting list of applicants. Since the Masons and Eastern Stars represent only about 3% of the total population of our State, and the total amount set up by the state for Old Age Assistance is so small, it is our opinion that for some time to come it will not have any effect on our enrollment.

Our losses by death during the past year has been much heavier than usual. We lost eleven by death and one by withdrawal. Eight new members were admitted.

Fifteen Guests were treated in the infirmary with 3,276 days of care, or an average of nine all the time. We have two wards, one for men and one for women. This makes it very crowded, and at times when some of them are very ill, very unsatisfactory. We propose to add a one-story addition to the infirmary, giving us seven additional rooms so that those who are very ill can have a room to themselves. The cost will be approximately \$7,800.00 and will be paid for out of the building fund. We request approval for the erection of this addition to the infirmary.

The annual audit was made by the Grand Auditor, K. W. Parham, and shows the following:

OPERATING INCOME

Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina \$ 11,	000.00
Subordinate Lodges1,	480.50
Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star	000 000
Interest from Investments	520 14
Income from Guests	108.82
Oasis and Sudan Shrines	200.00

York Rite Bodies Miscellaneous Income	
EXPENDITURES	\$94 499 79
Administration and General	14,980.49
Direct Care of Guests Property Expense, Replacements and Repairs Home Aid	1,237.91
	\$ 25.054.61

We want to thank the Masons, Eastern Stars, and our friends for their continued loyal support of the Home.

We request the Grand Lodge to appropriate \$12,000.00 for maintenance in 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

W. N. SHERROD, Grand Master.
HARRY T. PATERSON, Deputy Grand Master.
J. Edward Allen, Senior Grand Warden.
THOS. J. HARKINS, Junior Grand Warden.
DR. W. C. WICKER, Chairman of Board.
E. R. FORD, Secretary-Treasurer.
W. RITCHIE SMITH, J. J. PHOENIX, W. P. HENLEY,
BENJAMIN CONE, J. H. BROWN, J. S. McEACHERN,
J. E. LATHAM, ROY F. EBBS.

MRS. ALICE CULPEPPER, Grand Matron.
MRS. ATHALEA BROWN, Asso. Grand Matron.
MRS. MINNIE K. LEWIS, MRS. ALICE H. PARKER,
MRS. CLYDE P. FITZGERALD, MRS. DAISY MAE DAVIS,
MRS. MARJORIE HOGAN, MRS. ELIZABETH BERGMAN.

GRAND MASTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Grand Master of South Carolina, M. W. Walter F. Going, was introduced and addressed the Grand Lodge in a happy and pleasing vein.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

We, your Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home, beg leave to make report as follows:

We have examined the report of Bro. Geo. R. Bennette, Superintendent of the Home, also the report of the Board of Directors. We find that the Home is economically managed and the Guests are well cared for and happy. The management is to be commended. We have read that part of the Grand Master's address which refers to the Home. We approve his recommendations and request as large appropriation as possible.

We also recommend that the Home be given more publicity and the brethren make more frequent visits and learn of its wonderful facilities for making life happier in the declining years for

our less fortunate sisters and brothers.

Respectfully submitted,

F. EUGENE HESTER, Chairman,

B. C. NICHOLSON,

L. G. JORDAN,

For the Committee.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE COMMITTEE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

The Committee on Oxford Orphanage submits the following report:

We have read the sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of Oxford Orphanage, and we commend the Directors, the Superintendent and heads of the various departments for the splendid progress made during the past year.

We urge the brethren to read, and increase the circulation of, The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal, and we recommend that the Masters of all lodges co-operate fully with the representatives of The Orphans' Friend when soliciting their members. The value of this periodical, under the able editorship of Brother Frank M. Pinnix, and the real good that it is doing among the Craft in our Grand Jurisdiction, cannot be estimated.

We are pleased to note that the percentage of children of Masonic parentage has increased, and we recommend that such children be given preference where possible.

We recommend that the Grand Lodge be as liberal as possible in the appropriation for the needs of Oxford Orphanage.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. L. McIver, A. G. Powers, Roy R. Pool.

INVITATION TO MEET IN GREENSBORO

Resolutions from the four lodges and various business organizations inviting the Grand Lodge to hold its next Annual Communication in Greensboro were read and the invitation was accepted.

MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

I have the honor to report that as your duly elected represen-

tative I attended the nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Masonic Service Association, which was held in the city of Washington on the afternoon of February 23, 1938, and observed the condition, activities and plans of the said Masonic Service Association carefully.

Your representative is no stranger in the ranks of the Masonic Service Association. He attended several of its Annual Meetings when they were held in the city of Chicago a dozen years ago; and, together with Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson of Massachusetts and Past Grand Master Oliver Day Street of Alabama, was appointed to make a survey of Freemasonry throughout the world which might afford information to Grand Lodges seeking light upon the problem of whether or not to extend recognition to Grand Lodges wishing such but not hitherto recognized by them. The death of former Executive Secretary Andrew L. Randell and the reorganization of the Association with the elimination of the publishing business prevented the consummation of this plan; but the groundwork of that investigation afterward came to be useful in the work which Past Grand Master Johnson and the undersigned did in the preparation of the American Edition of the Gould History of Freemasonry.

In Masonic Service Association circles, much water has gone over the dam with respect to work and objectives since those days. Carl H. Claudy became Executive Secretary in 1930, and the Association weathered the Great Depression in very good form. It has consistently grown since that time. In many emergencies it has extended its good offices, and not least among these was the great Ohio River flood of 1937. The Masonic Service Association sent out an appeal to all Grand Lodges in the United States asking for contributions equivalent to one and one half cents per capita. The responses brought a total of thirty three thousand dollars, and it is declared that this is equivalent to almost two and one-half cents per capita in the Grand Lodges which responded directly to the appeal.

The Masonic Service Association sends out its bulletins on timely topics once each month, so that lodges in member jurisdictions can have these as the material for lodge talks, readings and other program material once each month. It is the observation of the present writer that lodges make use of these bulletins in a most satisfactory way, and that more lodges make use of them from time to time than is commonly supposed.

Another feature which is most useful is the "Digests" which are published from time to time. These aim to present compendia of the facts, the laws and the practices with respect to certain conditions and procedures. The following were sent out during the past year:

"Liquor and Gambling"—a synopsis of laws on this subject.

"Historic Masonic Relics"—very informative reports from Grand Lodges.

"Masonic Libraries"-synopsis of the facts from the entire

1

country.

"Doctrine of the Perfect Youth"—digest of law on maimed candidates.

The Association derives its support from contributions from member Grand Lodges in accordance with fixed rules. Member jurisdictions include New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Connecticut, Delaware, Texas, North Carolina, Utah, Kentucky, Vermont, the District of Columbia, South Carolina; and recently Massachusetts has been added to the list.

It may be said in passing that to your Representative, that one feature of the Masonic Service Association which has held most attraction has been the annual address of its Chaplain, Doctor Joseph Fort Newton. In 1937, his subject was, "Masonry in an Uprooted World"; and in 1938, he spoke upon "A United Masonry in a Divided World". It is not out of place here to give certain salient quotations from this wonderful address:

"Surely all of us must realize that we have come to a date in the world and to a state of affairs on this earth when all the finer agencies must somehow learn to stand together and to work together, if what we are pleased to call civilization is to continue. If the appalling disintegration that is now going on is to be arrested, it can only be by the concerted efforts of all spiritually minded men and women who love liberty, who believed in the dignity and worth of human beings, and who still have hope for the grand advance of our race. * * * If I were to take a text, * * * it is in the Seventy-Fourth Psalm:

"Have respect unto the covenant; for the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of violence. * * * *.

"'Edmund Burke wrote the majestic paragraph in his Reflections on the French Revolution:

"'Society is indeed a contract. It is a partnership in all science; a partnership in all art; a partnership in all virtue and all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living but between those who are dead and those who are to be born. Each contract of each particular state is but a clause in the great primeval contract of eternal society, linking all lower or higher natures, connecting the visible with the invisible world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned by the inviolable oath which holds all physical and all moral natures, each in its appointed place'.

"Whether we like to admit it or not, we are entering upon an era when the world is going to try to live without justice, without honor, and without mercy. The covenant has been broken—the primeval covenant. When nations no longer have any honor and will not keep any treaty, then there is no security in the world. When faith fails, nothing is left but force. The covenant is broken!

"In the Bible, in the Second Book of Kings, there is a story that is a parable. It tells of a body of a man being carried forth to his burial; by some chance he was put into an old tomb. Those who were burying him evidently had forgotten, if they ever knew, that it was the tomb of the Prophet Elisha. When the body was laid in that tomb it touched the bones of the Prophet, and the man came to life again. Some of us have been going back and trying to touch the bones or the spirit of the great prophets of Liberty and Justice, Peace and Righteousness, in the world, in the hope that such a touch might rekindle faith in our dismay and new courage in the face of frustration—new belief in the worth of human beings and in the majesty and righteousness of God.

"Goethe has an expression; 'Mankind advances, but man remains the same'. Perhaps we can turn it the other way around, too; 'Mankind may decline, but men and women remain the same', —as we know them and come in contact with them and as we come to love and value them. * * * It is our group life, then, that is the tragic trouble today. In groups, large or small, we do what no individual member of the group would do. As soon as we form into a group we seem to drop to a lower level of moral life and to a lower level of intelligence as well. It is mass-mindedness.

"If democracy should go, Christianity goes with it. They rest upon the same basis, upon the worth of individual human beings.

* * * It is very easy for the faith that has created our Christianity and our Freemasonry to be lost. * * * We must build up within ourselves and in our fellowship in the church and the lodge such reserves of moral strength and understanding that we can draw upon them in the days that lie ahead of us, which hold no one knows what.

"Charles A. Beard * * * was asked how long it would take him to sum up the lessons of history. * * * At last he agreed to do it in two minutes by quoting four ancient sayings:

"First-Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

"Second—The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small.

"Third—The bee always fertilizes the flower that it robs.

"Fourth-When it is dark enough we can see the stars.

"* * * One night some men from Scotland Yard asked the Prime Minister (David Lloyd George) to be unusually careful in his movements because they had discovered a plot to take his life. He burst into song, singing an old Welsh hymn, a hymn of Thanksgiving and rejoicing. * * * He said, 'I love all this upheaval and window smashing when nations are in turmoil'. And he added,

1937-

'I remember the saying of an old Welsh preacher, that when there is disturbance on the earth below, when things seem all awry, it means that there is a mighty divine movement going on in the world above, something new trying to break into human life, something God is trying to say to man.' * * * I do believe that something new, something divine, some other word of God not yet heard upon the earth, is trying to make itself heard".

JOHN C. DREWRY GRAND SECRETARY'S FUND

The Trustees of the Drewry Memorial Fund submits the following report for the year ending December 31, 1937:

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

1931—	
Dec. 31—Receipts	None
Dec. 31—Disbursements	None
Dec. 31—Balance Cash on Hand\$.77
INCOME ACCOUNT	
RECEIPTS	
1937—	
Jan. 2—Coupons \$9,800 Mas. Temple Con. Co., 4's\$	196.00
Jan. 4—Div. 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B"	48.75
Jan. 15—Div. 55 shares Am. Tel. and Tel. Co	123.75
Mar. 15-Div. 10 shares Am. Woolen Co., pfd	10.00
Mar. 25-J. S. Bache & Co. Sale 140 Penn. R. R. Co.	
Rights @ .34375 \$51.25, less commissions and	
postage, \$3.22	48.03
Apr. 3—Div. 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B"	48.75
Apr. 5—Div. 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knit. Co., 7% pfd	70.00
Apr. 15—Div. 55 shares Am. Tel. and Tel. Co.	123.75
June 16—Div. 10 shares Amer. Woolen Co., pfd.	10.00
July 1—Coupons \$9,800 Mas. Temple Con. Co., 4's	196.00
July 2—Div. 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B"	48.75
July 2—Div. 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knit. Co., 7%, pfd.—July 15—Div. 55 shares Am. Tel. and Tel. Co	70.00
July 22—Div. 140 shares Pa. R. R. Co., common	$123.75 \\ 70.00$
Sept. 16—Div. 10 shares Am. Woolen Co., pfd	10.00
Oct. 2—Div. 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knit. Co., 7%, pfd	70.00
Oct. 6—Div. 65 shares Reynolds Tob. Co. "B"	48.75
Oct. 16—Div. 55 shares Am. Tel. and Tel. Co.	123.75
Dec. 2—J. H. Anderson, Gr. Sec., Interest to Jan. 1, 1938	120.10
on \$1,000 note of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M	60.00
Dec. 16—Div. 65 shares Pennroad Corn	16.25
Dec. 20—Div. 140 shares Pa. R. Co. common	105.00
Dec. 25—Div. 25 shares A. C. L. Rwy. Co. common	37.50
Dec. 28—Div. 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knit. Co., 7%, pfd	70.00

Dec. 31—Total Receipts _____\$1,728.78

DISBURSEMENTS

1937—			
Jan. 19-J. H. Anderson, Gr. Sec., Income to date\$	368.50		
Apr. 14-J. H. Anderson, Gr. Sec., Income to date	176.78		
July 13—J. H. Anderson, Gr. Sec., Income to date	448.50		
Oct. 13—J. H. Anderson, Gr. Sec., Income to date	322.50		
Dec. 28—J. H. Anderson, Gr. Sec., Income to date	412.50		
	. 500 50		
Dec. 31—Total Disbursements\$	L,728.78		
SECURITIES HELD			
\$9,800 par value Mas. Temple Construction Co. 2nd mortgage 4's. \$1,000 Note of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., dated Feb. 1, 1924, due Dec. 1, 1932. 55 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., common. 10 shares American Woolen Co., 7%, preferred. 25 shares Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., common. 40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., 7%, preferred. 140 shares The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., common. 65 shares Reynolds Tobacco Co., "B", common. 65 shares The Pennroad Corporation (V. T. C.).			

TRUSTEES PERMANENT FUND

The Trustees of the Permanent Fund submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1937:

INCOME ACCOUNT

1937—	
Jan. 1—Cash on hand\$	7.71
Jan. 5—Interest on State Bonds	1,032.50
Jan. 5—Interest on Meredith Bonds	150.00
Apr. 1—Interest on State Bonds	190.00
Apr. 1—Interest on Carolina P. & L. Stock, 7%	87.50
June 28—Interest on Deposits	6.34
July 1—Interest on State Bonds	1,032.50
July 1—Interest on Carolina P. & L. Stock	87.50
July 1—Interest on Citizens B. & L. Stock	100.00
July 1—Interest on Deposits	63.12
Aug. 26—Interest on Oxford Note	750.00
Oct. 1—Interest on State Bonds	190.00
Oct. 1—Interest on Carolina P. & L. Stock	87.50
Dec. 4—Interest on notes Masonic Temple	3,249.33
Dec. 4—Interest on Deposits	6.38
Dec. 14—Interest on Oxford Note	750.00
Dec. 31—Interest on Deposits	151.82

DISBURSEMENTS

1 9 3 7 — June 28—Safe Deposit Box Dec. 8—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary Dec. 15—J. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary	0,200.00
	\$ 7,942.20
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT	
RECEIPTS	
1937—	
T C I am hand	\$ 5,728.19
Jan. 5—Meredith Bonds sold	5,000.00
Jan. 1—Cash on hand	8,000.00
	\$18,728.19
DISBURSEMENTS	Ψ20,12012
Jan. 13-50 Shares Carolina P. & L. Stock, pfd	5.250.00
Dec. 31—Cash on hand	13,478.19
	\$18,728.19
SECURITIES HELD	φ10,120.10
	#90 000 00
Four Masonic Temple Notes, \$7,500.00 each	94 155 49
One Masonic Temple NoteOne Oxford Orphanage Note	22,100.40
10 4½% N. C. Highway Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1940. Nos	_ 22,000.00
37670 to 37679, both inclusive	10.000.00
20 4½% N. C. Highway Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1946. Nos	
39509 to 39528, both inclusive	2,000.00
10 4½ % N. C. Highway Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1947. Nos	
51601 to 51610, both inclusive	_ 10.000.00
Two 4½% N. C. Highway Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1941. Nos	.
A77580, A77581	_ 2,000.00
Four 4½%, N. C. Institutional Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1966	5.
Nos. 20201-04-05, 20471 Eight 4¾ % Educational Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1963. Nos	_ 4,000.00
Eight 4% % Educational Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1963. Nos	
M15605 to M15612, both inclusive	_ 8,000.00
50 Shares Carolina P. & L., 7%, Preferred Stock	_ 5,000.00
	\$148,155.43

CODE COMMISSION

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Some work has been done during the past year in revising the Code and the Digest, but it has not been completed. I hope to have the revision ready to report at the next Annual Communication.

CHARLES B. NEWCOMB.

BY-LAWS

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on By-Laws begs to report that numerous changes in by-laws of lodges have been approved, as none proposed were contrary to Masonic law or usage.

J. H. ANDERSON, Committee.

CHARITY COMMITTEE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

During the calendar year 1937 your Charity Committee was instrumental in relieving the distress of eight worthy brother Master Masons, their widows or orphans. Twelve appeals for aid from the charity fund were received, with donations being made to eight. One appeal was withdrawn, due to outside assistance, and the other three are being held pending further investigation or report.

We give you herewith the list showing amount of donation to each:

Date	Lodge	Name	Amount
1937	7 —		
Feb.	8—StokesdaleNo.	428-W. A. Branson	\$ 25.00
Mar.	1-BayboroNo.	331-J. E. Delamar	100.00
Mar.	9-Fair BluffNo.	120-Mrs. Elisha Muldrow.	25.00
Mar. 2	25—Unaffi'ated, G. L. D	oimit—H. Tyler Johnson	25.00
May	6—LinvilleNo.	489—H. S. Calvert	50.00
May	1-GriftonNo.	243-Noah Vick	50.00
June 1	6—AshlerNo.	451—Jas. E. Greene	25.00
Aug.	3-GreensboroNo.	76-Mrs. S. Franklin	100.00
Aug. 3	0-YoungsvilleNo.	377-W. L. Eddinger	75.00
		**	\$475.00
was		er a check in the amount o lge of Kentucky for relief o	

Total expenditures from the Charity Fund_____\$675.00

This shows a healthy reaction in the subordinate lodges in handling their own relief cases, but due to economic conditions we are of the opinion that appeals will reach a much higher mark in 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. Alford, Chm. Charity Committee.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

SECOND DAY—NIGHT SESSION

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock in the Masonic Temple by M.'.W.'. Watson N. Sherrod, Grand Master.

The following reports were presented and adopted:

MASONIC TEMPLE COMMITTEE

The Masonic Temple Committee submits the Auditor's report showing the operation of the Masonic Temple for the year ending December 31, 1937.

Operating Income: Rent of Offices—Commercial Rent of Stores—Commercial Rent of Offices and Lodge Room to Masonic B		_ 6,629.81
Total Operating Income		_\$20,635.39
Operating Expense: Salaries and Wages\$ Fuel Power and Light Water Repairs Insurance Premium on Bond of Sec. and Treas Elevator Inspection and Service Window Washing Janitor and Building Supplies and Expense_ Intangible Property Tax Social Security Taxes—		
Total Operating Expense		9,943.38
Operating Profit		\$10,692.01
Miscellaneous Income: Interest on N. C. State Bond\$ Div. Carolina Power & Light Co Interest Earned—Ral. Bldg. & Loan Ass'n Int. Earned—Sabraton Bldg. & Loan Ass'n Recovery of Accounts Charged Off	40.00 18.00 344.67 13.00 40.00	455.67

\$11,147.68

Deductions from Income:

Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds\$	500.00	
Interest on Notes Payable		1.1.
Amortization of Imp.—Corner Store, 25%	500.00	
Amortization of Cost of Drinking, 33 1-3%	288.38	4,597.71

Net Profit for Year_____

\$ 6,549.97

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS

The Committee has carefully viewed all cases coming before it and begs to submit the following report:

In the case of Winston Lodge, No. 167, we concur in the action of the Lodge.

In the case of Fort Bragg Lodge, No. 667, we recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained, also the action of Clingman Lodge, No. 440, be sustained.

In the case of Rich Square Lodge, No. 488, it being found that irregularities were committed in the trial Lodge, and on account of sufficient important evidence to convict was excluded at the trial, this case was sent back two years ago for retrial. Since there has been a most serious miscarriage of justice by the action of this Lodge and there seems to exist an unquestioned disposition or attitude on the part of a majority of its members to uphold the Lodge in this miscarriage of justice and feeling that such action has brought reproach upon the Masonic fraternity and it being plain and evident that the officers and members of the Lodge have refused or failed to secure and present the evidence available, the Committee recommends that this Lodge be cited to appear and show cause why the charter should not be arrested.

In the case of Ben. W. Tugman, sufficient evidence having been submitted to show that the applicant for reinstatement has been and is living a proper and upright life, the Committee recommends that he be reinstated.

(Signed) Z. V. SNIPES, Acting Chm.,

R. T. ALLEN,

R. E. YONGUE, JR.,

T. D. KEPLEY,

H. M. BRANDON.

BOARD OF CUSTODIANS

To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:

The summer meeting of the Board of Custodians provided for at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Temple at Gastonia, N. C., on August 30, 31, and September 1, 1937. At this meeting all of the Lecturers and members of the Board of Custodians were present and the ritualistic work was thoroughly rehearsed and exemplified. We feel that the good accomplished amply justified the appropriation made for this meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Grand Lecturers was held in the Masonic Temple in Raleigh, N. C., April 18 and 19. at which all of the members of the Board and Lecturers were present with the exception of the Chairman, Brother S. N. Boyce, who could not be with us on account of another important engagement. At this meeting the work was reviewed and exemplified in all three degrees; the exemplification of the Third Degree was given by St. John's Lodge, No. 13, of Kenansville, N. C. This team is well equipped and exemplified the degree in a most efficient manner. It was witnessed by quite a large number of Masons from other Lodges and made a most favorable impression upon the audience. We believe that our Lecture System is indispensable to the welfare of Masonry in North Carolina, and that our future progress will largely depend upon its proper maintenance and support. An intelligent understanding of the teachings and principles of Masonry is a prerequisite to Masonic interest and activity. Therefore, if we expect to go forward in the attainment of the ideals of our great Fraternity we must provide adequate means for proper Masonic instruction.

The Board of Custodians is highly appreciative of the fine cooperative spirit of both the Grand Lecturer and the Assistant Grand Lecturers and is glad to recommend to the incoming Grand Master their reappointment.

Respectfully submitted, H. M. POTEAT, Chairman, Pro Tem., J. E. SHIPMAN, Secretary.

The report of the Foreign Correspondent was received and ordered printed.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., hereby endorses the project of erecting a Masonic Memorial Monument in the Great Smoky Mountains in Western North Carolina during 1938, and recommends that the incoming Grand Master take such action as he may deem desirable and prudent in relation thereto.

The Grand Master announced the hour of election had arrived and appointed the following tellers: L. H. Gillikin, J. T. Ingram, W. L. McIver, D. S. Johnson.

The election resulted as follows:

- HARRY T. PATERSON, Wilmington_____Grand Master J. Edward Allen, Warrenton__Deputy Grand Master Thos. J. Harkins, Asheville____Senior Grand Warden C. P. Eldridge, Raleigh_____Junior Grand Warden Herbert C. Alexander, Charlotte____Grand Treasurer J. H. Anderson, Raleigh_____Grand Secretary
- J. W. Winborne was elected a Director of the Oxford Orphanage for a term of five years.

Bros. John J. Phoenix and W. P. Henley were elected Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for a term of five years.

- H. C. Alexander was elected a Director of the N. C. Foundation for a term of five years.
- R. F. Ebbs was elected a Director of North Carolina Masonic Foundation for the unexpired term of J. Le-Grand Everett, resigned.
- J. Edward Allen was elected as representative to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.
- J. Edward Allen was elected as representative to the Masonic Service Association.
- W. B. Hodge was elected a member of the Masonic Loan Fund Committee for the term ending in 1940.

The following reports were presented and adopted:

GRAND LECTURER

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina:

I beg to submit to you my report as Grand Lecturer for the first year's service rendered:

In comparing our Lecture Service and set-up with some of the other States, I am proud to be able to report to you, that in my opinion, we have one of the very best. I do not pretend to convey the idea that we have a perfect set-up, but I do say it will compare most favorably with the Lecture Systems and Service of those in any of the other Grand Jurisdictions.

Most of us are familiar with the fact that our Lecture system divides the State into four Districts,—with an Assistant Grand Lecturer in each. Each of our Assistant Grand Lecturers has been extremely busy during most of the entire past Masonic year, as the following figures will show:

DISTRICT	ASST. GRAND LECTURER	NO LODG		NUMB! ECTUR		CO YEARS
No. 1—P.	C. Stott	89		39		9
	W. Patton			41		10
	F. Marquette.			44		6
	D. Wilder			46		7
				_		
No Lodges	in State	345	Lectured	170	Not Lec'ed	32

Number of Lodges that have not had lecture service in four years or more, 9.

During the year letters have been sent to a large number of those lodges that have not had the required lecture service,—some by our Grand Master, and a goodly number by your Grand Lecturer, calling their attention to Regulation No. 268, Section 114, which requires that all Lodges employ the services of a Lecturer at least one week every two years. I feel that very good results have been obtained from these letters, as, at the beginning of the year there were around 25 lodges that had not been lectured in four years or longer. This number has been reduced to 9.

We have four as good Assistant Grand Lecturers as can be found in any Grand Jurisdiction. They are fearless, and not only know and teach the catechism and ritualistic work, but the spirit of Masonry as well. They are to Masonry, just what our preachers are to our churches, and the great revival of interest and enthusiasm in Masonry throughout the State is very greatly due to their hard labors and efforts toward upholding the principles and ideals of the Craft. I bespeak for each of them the most hearty support and co-operation, love and respect of every Mason in our Grand Jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. V. SNIPES, Grand Lecturer.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

For the second time in ten years, your committee have to report that they have under-estimated the receipts of the Grand Lodge.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that his office has received the following amounts, which he has turned over to the Grand Treasurer, and in a parallel column we place the estimate made by our committee at the Grand Lodge of 1937.

These statistics are as follows:

RECEIPTS

	RECEIPTS		
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATED
1.	Dues Prior Years	\$10,655,49	\$
2.	Dues Current Year	59.645.76	67,720.00
3.	Initiation Fees	_ 554.00	632.00
4.	Charity	5,540.00	6,320.00
	Drewry Fund		1,500.00
6	Permanent Fund	7,938.90	8,000.00
	Fines		50.00
8	Sale of Claudy Books	_ 554.00	632.00
	Interest on Arrears of Dues		052.00
10	Miscellaneous	218.71	500.00
	Paid in Advance		500.00
	Dividends from Closed Banks		
	Refund on Audits		
	Income from Defunct Lodges		
14.	Income from Defunct Lodges	329.29	
	Total	_\$89,550.57	\$85,885.00
	All of which has been turned over to	the Grand Tre	easurer.
	GRAND TREASURER'S R	EPORT	
19	37—	21 0101	
Jan	. 1—Balance on Hand		\$10.914.08
	Received from Grand Secretary		
	January 22		
	February 18	10,000.00	
	March 2		
	March 24		
	April 2	10,000.00	
	April 14	10,000.00	
	May 21	5,000.00	-
	July 27,	5,000.00	
	October 14		
	November 28	The state of the s	
	December 10		
	December 16	5,000.00	
	December 31	1,550.57	
			\$100,464.65
Int	erest (Industrial Loan and Investment	t	
I	Bank, Charlotte)	\$ 280.11	
Les	ss State Tax on Bank Balance	3.14	276.97
			e100 741 CO
			\$100,741.62
Wa	rrants of Grand Secretary		_ 94,369.66
Ba	lance December 31, 1937		_\$ 6,371.96

GROUPINGS OF EXPENDITURES

I. CURRENT YEAR

BUDGET	EXPENSES		EXCESS
,			
\$62,000.00	\$61,675.00	\$ -	325.00
			300.00
			27.20
			561.45
3,020.00	0,000.00		\$01. 1 0
,	22125		
330.00			125.75
1,650.00	1,544.77	_	105.23
1,430.00	1,286.89	_	143.11
			190.70
	2.686.66		429.30
0,110.00			,000.00
_			•
_	137.04		137.04
		`	
RS' APPROPE	RIATIONS		
s –	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6	,000.00
			,500.00
			,
\$85,885.96	\$94,369.66	\$ 8	,483.70
	\$62,000.00 5,900.00 935.00 9,525.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,430.00 1,000.00 3,115.96	\$62,000.00 \$61,675.00 5,900.00 5,600.00 935.00 962,20 9,525.00 8,963.55 330.00 204.25 1,650.00 1,544.77 1,430.00 1,286.89 1,000.00 809.30 3,115.96 2,686.66 - 1,000.00 - 137.04 RS' APPROPRIATIONS \$ - \$ 6,000.00 - 3,500.00	\$62,000.00 \$61,675.00 \$ - 5,900.00 5,600.00 - 935.00 962,20 9,525.00 8,963.55 - 330.00 204.25 - 1,650.00 1,544.77 - 1,430.00 1,286.89 - 1,000.00 809.30 - 3,115.96 2,686.66 - 1,000.00 1 37.04 RS' APPROPRIATIONS \$ - \$6,000.00 \$60.00

GRAND LODGE DUES OWING AND UNPAID

As of April 18, 1938, there was owing and due the Grand Lodge, as shown by the Grand Secretary's report, \$28,397.84 for the following years ending on December 31 of the calendar year:

YEAR	LODGES	AMOUNT	
1933	2	\$ 121.50	
1934	6	570.88	
1935	13	2,391.50	
1936	21	4,367.06	
Total			7,450.94
1937		\$21,444.23	
Less Char	ters Arrested	497.33	
			20,946.90
Grand Tot	al Due	- 	28,397.84

The showing of two years' dues and over of \$7,450.94 is satisfactory as compared with a year ago, when the amount was two and a half times that.

UNPAID APPROPRIATIONS

As shown by the books of the Grand Lodge, there is now due

and outstanding by the Grand Lodge the following appropriations which will have to be met:

. t	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Total
Oxford Orph. Maintenance	\$	\$ 8,500	\$	\$	\$	\$:	\$ 8,500
Int. on Bldg. Fund Debt		2,175	2,175				4,350
Curtail on Bldg. Fund Debt		3,500	3,500				7,000
M. and E. S. Home Main.		5,500					5,500
Drewry Memorial Fund Note	1,000						1,000
Masonic Temple Rent		1,050	1,050				2,100
Sesqui-Centennial		250	250	250	250	250	1,250
	\$1,000	\$20,975	\$6,975	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$29,700

This amount of \$29,700.00 should be taken care of and will have to be reckoned with in the making up of the budget.

With regard to the \$29,700.00 of unpaid appropriations of prior Grand Lodges, we do not set forth these in the budget, but leave to the Grand Master, in his discretion, to direct the Grand Secretary how any extra monies, over the estimated budget should be applied for maintenance in reducing these obligations of the Grand Lodge.

While the Grand Lodge owes large outstanding amounts like this, it is necessary that appropriations be not increased, and especially the money in excess of the estimated income should not be appropriated.

As the income of the Grand Lodge is largely based upon the per capita tax of \$2.50 on each Mason, it is well just here to consider the trend of the times, as reflected in the statistics of the Grand Lodge.

A year ago, one of the members of the Committee made a forecast of what would be the membership on December 31, 1937. This was put in a forecast dated May 1, 1937, and in the following table is set forth in the first column the forecast made May 1, and in the second column the actual statistics, compiled as of December 31, 1937, and in the third column how much the forecast was over or under.

This is as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, A. F. & A. M. Forecast May 1, 1937

Actual Statistics December 31, 1937

	FORECAST MAY 1, 1937		TISTICS 1, 1937		CAST OVER UNDER
Forward	27,088		27,088		_
Adjustment		- 27			_
Raised 6	30	721		-	61
Admitted 3	29	336		_	7
Reinstated 4	86	370	*		116
Gross Gain	1,445		1,427		18

	FORECAST	STATISTICS	FORECAST OVER
	MAY 1, 1937	DEC. 1, 1937	OR UNDER
Dicu	68 35 37 3 1,242	492 360 743 5	- 24 - 25 - 306 - 2 - 358
Net Gain	202		-
Net Loss	-		-
Membership	27,290		402

This forecast shows an error of 402, as a forecasted gain of 202 turned out to be a net loss of 200. It approximates the membership on which the per capita tax is calculated by $1\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Just here, it is interesting to note what will probably be the statistics of the membership at the close of the year 1938, on which the Finance Committee of 1939 will make up their budget of estimated receipts.

Using the experience of one, two and three years, and averaging them, we get the following:

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, A. F. & A. M. Forecast for December 31, 1938 Statistics to be Released April 15, 1939

	A		В		C		D
Forward	26,888		26,888		26,888		26,888
Raised 873		803		803		826	
Admitted 332		288		336		319	
Reinstated 337		391		396		375	
Gross Gain	1,542		1,482		1,535		1,520
Died 523		512		509		515	
Dimitted 389		378		358		375	
N. P. D 634		517	,	294		482	
Expelled 6		6		5		6	
Gross Loss	1,552		1,413		1,166		1,378
Net Loss	10		_		_		_
Net Gain	. -		69		369		142
Membership	26,878		26,957		27,257		27,030

These figures forecasting a net gain of 142, look as though one year hence, in 1939, Freemasonry will show a net gain.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The Committee has been asked in regard to that part of the report set out on page 104 which relates to Capital Expenditures by institutions of the Grand Lodge, which reads as follows:

"How far will the National or State government go in caring for aged people and dependent children? The Masons of North Carolina want to do their share, yet they want to share like other people in whatever work the National or State government undertakes.

"Any enlarged building program for the purpose of adding to the capacity of the institutions or for increasing the number served means an increased maintenance which has to be met out of per capita revenue.

"The committee recognizes fully the need for repairs and replacements to renew whatever existing work is carried on, which replacements and renewals are absolutely necessary.

"We, therefore, recommend that any or all authorizations for erecting buildings, or enlarging existing facilities, to take care of additional capacity, be withdrawn.

"Further, that any institution or agency receiving an appropriation from the Grand Lodge shall get the consent in writing of the Grand Master before proceeding with any contracting for any building or other property looking to enlargement of institutions, agency or charity."

This resolution sets forth the policy of the Grand Lodge and is a continuing resolution which extends in full force and effect until vacated by the Grand Lodge. Therefore, this matter stands as heretofore and all institutions or agencies receiving an appropriation from the Grand Lodge are forbidden to undertake such, except with the written consent of the Grand Master.

OXFORD ORPHANAGE

We make the appropriation for \$45,000.00 for maintenance, as recommended by the Grand Master and approved by the Committee on Oxford Orphanage. Also, bring forward the \$1,100 interest on the building debt and \$3,500.00 payment towards its reduction.

MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

We make the appropriation for \$11,000.00 as requested in their report and approved by the Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home, which has been adopted by the Grand Lodge.

AUDIT

Under the resolution of the Grand Lodge, we have placed in the budget the item of \$600.00 for auditing. Against that will be an income of refunds from audits from the institutions which will materially reduce that item.

This is for the information of the Grand Lodge as showing how much is expended for auditing.

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS ATTENDING THE GRAND LODGE

As there was a \$500.00 budget item a year ago for this pur-

pose, and the expense accounts turned in aggregated \$599.40, we have raised this budget item to \$600.00.

GRAND LECTURERS' EXPENSES

As the expenses of the Grand Lecturers this year were \$4,500.00, out of the budget of \$4,000.00, we have raised that item to \$4,800.00.

INTEREST ON DREWRY MEMORIAL FUND NOTE

There is an unpaid appropriation of \$1,000.00 for a note executed by the Grand Lodge to the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund in 1932 which is entered on the assets of that Fund, on which the Grand Secretary has been paying \$60.00 annual interest out of the Contingent Fund.

Believing that recurring items should be included in the budget, we have included that in the budget and hereafter it will not come out of the Contingent Fund.

CREDIT OF CERTAIN INTEREST PAID

We concur in the recommendation of the Lodge Service Commission that the Lodges that paid interest prior to July 1, 1934, under the circumstances set forth in their report, which aggregate not exceeding \$150.00, be allowed these payments as credit on the current year's dues for this year, the same to be ascertained and determined by the Grand Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL

We note with interest the recommendation of the Grand Master in his address that work has again been resumed on this Memorial and recommending "provided the finances of the Grand Lodge will permit" an appropriation of \$500.00 towards the remaining amount of the pro rata of the North Carolina Masons. We would like very much to make this appropriation, but until the back appropriations of former Grand Lodges are completed and the present finances of the Grand Lodge get on an even keel, we regret being unable to comply with the Grand Master's recommendation.

We recommend to the incoming Grand Master the securing of this sum, or such other sum as may be proper, by solicitation from the Masons who have been raised since 1929, when the last appropriation was made by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to this purpose.

BUDGET

In preparing the budget we recognized that the appropriations in heading (A) Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education, (B) Salaries and (C) Masonic Dues, are expected to be for the full amount, while the appropriations (D) Sundry Expense, (E) Out of State Expense of Representatives. (F) Office Expenses, Grand Secretary's Office, (G) Estimated Annual Expenses and

Summer Expense and (I) Miscellaneous, are authorizations to spend so much thereof as may be needed, and no more.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master authorize and direct when the several appropriations shall be paid by the warrant of the Grand Secretary, and furthermore, that the Grand Master have authority when he deems it advisable for the best interest of the Grand Lodge, to suspend the allotment made to any committee, activity or agency.

Furthermore, we recommend that the Grand Master, when he deems it for the good of the Grand Lodge, be authorized, upon written application being made to him, to give written authorization for this budget to be exceeded, or for any department agency or office incur out of the ordinary expenses not herein provided for.

Furthermore, whenever the Grand Lodge finances will permit, we recommend the Grand Lodge authorize the anticipation of any outstanding notes or obligations by payment before maturity.

ESTIMATED INCOME 1938

1.	26,888 Masons @ \$2.50	\$67,220.00
	Dues from prior years	
3.	788 Initiates @ \$1.00	788.00
4.	788 Initiates (charity fee) @ \$10.00	7,880.00
5.	Drewry Fund Interest	_ 1,500.00
6.	Permanent Fund Interest	8,000.00
	Fines	
8.	788 Educational Books @ \$1.00	788.00
	Miscellaneous	
	Including	
	A. Interest on Arrears	
	B. Dimits	
	C. Dues paid in Advance	
	D. All other Receipts	
	Di III Omei Receipte	
	Total	\$86,726.00
10.	TotalRefunds of audits from institution	
10.	TotalRefunds of audits from institution	
10.		462.50
10.	Refunds of audits from institution	462.50
10.	Refunds of audits from institution	\$87,188.50
	Refunds of audits from institution Gross Income GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA 1938 BUDGET	\$87,188.50
A.	Refunds of audits from institution Gross Income GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA 1938 BUDGET OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND CHARITY:	\$87,188.50
A.	Refunds of audits from institution Gross Income GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA 1938 BUDGET OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND CHARITY: Oxford Orphanage\$49,600.00	\$87,188.50
A.	Refunds of audits from institution Gross Income GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA 1938 BUDGET OXFORD ORPHANAGE, MASONIC HOME AND CHARITY: Oxford Orphanage\$49,600.00	\$87,188.50
A.	Gross Income Grand Lodge of North Carolina 1938 Budger Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity: Oxford Orphanage\$49,600.00 Maintenance\$45,000.00	\$87,188.50
A.	Gross Income Grand Lodge of North Carolina 1938 Budget Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity: Oxford Orphanage\$49,600.00 Maintenance\$45,000.00 Interest on Building Debt1,100.00	\$87,188.50
A. 1	Gross Income Grand Lodge of North Carolina 1938 Budget Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity: Oxford Orphanage\$49,600.00 Maintenance\$45,000.00 Interest on Building Debt1,100.00 Payment on Debt3,500.00	\$87,188.50
A. 1	Gross Income Grand Lodge of North Carolina 1938 Budget Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Charity: Oxford Orphanage\$49,600.00 Maintenance\$45,000.00 Interest on Building Debt1,100.00 Payment on Debt3,500.00	\$87,188.50

B. SALARIES	· 1 ·;
1. Grand Secretary\$ 3,600.00	4.45
2. Grand Treasurer 100.00	
3. Grand Tiler 100.00	
4. Foreign Correspondent 300.00	
5. Clerical Help (Grand Secretary) 1,800.00	
5. Clerical ficip (diama see	\$ 5,900.00
C. MASONIC DUES:	
1. Masonic Service Association 800.00	
2. Grand Master's Conference 25.00	
3. Grand Secretary's Guild 10.00	
4. Masonic Relief Association 140.00	
1. 12400111	\$ 975.00
D. SUNDRY EXPENSE:	
1. Grand Master's Expense\$ 1,000.00	
2. Grand Secretary's Travel Expense 500.00	
3. Grand Lecturers 4,800.00	
4. Auditing 600.00	
5. Grand Historian 100.00	
6. Bonds 125.00	í
7. Printing Proceedings 1,650.00	
8. Masonic Education 100.00	
9. Lodge Service Commission 750.00	
0. 20ago 20a 110	\$ 9,625.00
	•
E. Expenses Representatives Outside of State:	
1. Gr. Master's Conference—Gr. Master_\$ 50.00	
2. Gr. Master's Conference—Gr. Sec 50.00	
3. Visit other Gr. Lodges—Gr. Master 75.00	
4. Visit other Gr. Lodges—Gr. Sec 75.00	
5. George Washington Memorial 50.00	
6. Masonic Service Association 30.00	
30100	\$ 330.00
	φ σσσ.σσ
F. EXPENSE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:	
1. Rent\$ 1,050.00	
2. Office Expenses 600.00	
	\$1,650.00
C Ayyyyar Consequence E	
G. ANNUAL COMMUNICATION EXPENSE:	
1. Expenses Grand Officers\$ 300.00	
2. Expenses Past Grand Officers 200.00	
3. Expenses District Dep. Gr. Master 600.00	
4. Expenses Custodians and Lecturers 150.00	
5. Expense Others 50.00	
6. Per Diem Credentials Committee 30.00	
7. Past Grand Master's Jewel 100.00	
8. Past Grand Master's Apron 50.00	
	\$ 1,480.00
	φ 1,300.00

H. DISTRICT DEPUTIES	7	
1. Visiting Lodges\$	1,000.00	
		\$ 1,000.00
2. Miscellaneous:		
1. Contingent	1,000.00	
2. Gr. Master's Expense, additional	167.76	
3. Masonic Loan Fund Committee	25.00	
4. Purchase Claudy Books	1,000.00	
5. Interest on Drewry Fund Note	60.00	
		\$ 2,252.76
A. Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home and Cha	aritv	_\$61.600.00
B. Salaries		
C. Magania Duca		,
C. Masonic Dues		_ 975.00
C. Masonic Dues D. Sundry Expense		_ 975.00 _ 9.625.00
D. Sundry Expense		_ 9,625.00
D. Sundry ExpenseE. Expenses Representative Outside of State_		_ 9,625.00 _ 330. 0 0
D. Sundry Expense E. Expenses Representative Outside of State_ F. Expense Grand Secretary's Office		- 9,625.00 - 330.00 - 1,650.00
D. Sundry Expense E. Expenses Representative Outside of State- F. Expense Grand Secretary's Office G. Annual Communication Expenses		 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00
D. Sundry Expense E. Expenses Representative Outside of State_ F. Expense Grand Secretary's Office		 9,625.00 330.00 1,650.00 1,480.00 1,000.00

\$84,812.76

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, P. G. M., P. T. WILSON, P. G. M., ROY F. EBBS, P. G. M., J. C. HOBBS, WM. B. HODGE, E. R. FORD, R. L. POPE, W. J. BUNDY, A. M. ATKINSON.

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Moved that after expenses of Sesquicentennial incurred in connection with the present Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge are paid, the unexpended balance of all appropriations by the Grand Lodge for this purpose be cancelled.

J. EDWARD ALLEN.

REPORT OF JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report:

DISPENSATIONS

1. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve all of the dispensations granted by the Grand Master as reported in his address.

CORNERSTONE LAYINGS AND DEDICATIONS

2. We recommend the approval of the report of the Grand Master on this subject.

LODGE SERVICE COMMISSION

3. The Grand Master has recommended that the Lodge Service Commission be continued as a committee of the Grand Lodge, we therefore recommend that the Lodge Service Commission be continued until the Code revision is completed, and that all of the provisions of the report of the Jurisprudence Committee under the heading "Lodge Service Commission" recorded at page 122 of the Proceedings 1936 as item number thirteen of that report, be reenacted and be continued in full force and effect until the Code has been revised unless sooner revoked by the Grand Lodge.

We further approve and recommend the adoption of the report of the Lodge Service Commission dated April 19, 1938, which was presented to this Committee at its first meeting Tuesday, April 19, and fully discussed by the Lodge Service Commission.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING DEVICES

4. Your Committee heartily approves the prompt and vigorous action of the Grand Master on this subject as reported in his address and we congratulate him on the excellent manner in which he handled the problems then before him.

DECISIONS

5. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve decisions numbered 1, 2, and 3, as reported by the Grand Master. Decision number 4 is a matter for the Board of Custodians to consider, and not for this Committee.

SOCIAL SECURITY

6. We have carefully considered the report of the Grand Master under this title and recommend that the incoming Grand Master appoint a Committee to consider the subject further.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

7. In the last paragraph under this title in the report of the Grand Master he has presented to the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction a distinct challenge to the performance of our duties in regard to violation of the moral and Masonic law. We commend his courageous presentation of the subject and we heartily approve his express condemnation of the indifference shown by responsible officers of our lodges in the prompt discharge of this important duty imposed upon them under the Code.

We recommend that the Masters of our Subordinate Lodges be directed to read that entire paragraph of the Grand Master's address to their Lodges, that the brethren may be informed of the position of the Grand Lodge on this subject.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CODE APPROVED

8. We recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment to Regulation 263 reading as follows:

"Amend Reg. 263 to make it read as follows:

"Reg. 263. As a condition precedent to the filing of an application for reinstatement by a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, such suspended brother shall pay all arrearages due the lodge at the time of his suspension or such an amount as the lodge may determine; and in case of the rejection of such application for reinstatement the applicant shall not be entitled to the return of any part of such payment, but the lodge may remit same." (Annotate to Sec. 104.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE-DELAYED

9. The following amendment to the Code was proposed and will lie over until the Annual Communication of 1939 as provided in Chapter XXX of the Code.

"Amend Sec. 105 by striking out the words "after petition" so that it will read as follows: Sec. 105. Same—How Remitted—Dues of one under suspension for nonpayment thereof can only be remitted by unanimous ballot. Remission of dues of one not under suspension may be determined by viva voce assent of a majority of those members who are present at a stated meeting.

COMMISSION FORM OF TRIAL

10. The recommendation of the Grand Master (number 4 under title "Recommendations" in his report) on this subject is approved by your committee and we recommend that it be referred to the Code Commission with instructions by the Grand Lodge that in revising the Code, the Commission provide for original concurrent jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge over all Masonic offenses and for a Grand Lodge Commission form of trial.

BONDING LODGE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

11. We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master on this subject.

CHARTERS ARRESTED

12. We approve the arrest of the charters of those lodges listed by the Grand Secretary in his report under this title.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED

13. We recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the surrender of the charters of Roaring Gap Lodge, No. 599, and Mill Creek Lodge, No. 480, as reported by the Grand Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

14. We recommend the approval of the Consolidation of the following lodges, as reported by the Grand Secretary:

Mooresboro, No. 388, and Lattimer, No. 508, as Mooresboro, No. 388.

Liberty, No. 45, and Moravian, No. 353, as Liberty, No. 45.

LODGE CHANGING MEETING PLACE

15. It appearing that Reg. 141 (page 54) of the Code has been fully complied with in changing the meeting place of Ashler Lodge, No. 451, from Stony Fork, N. C., to Deep Gap, N. C., and that the then Grand Master, J. Giles Hudson, had consented thereto, we recommend that the Grand Lodge approve the same.

We congratulate the Grand Master on his excellent work and we commend him for the faithful service he has given the Craft in North Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. Dunn, P. G. M., Chairman, C. B. Newcomb, P. G. M., Secretary, Edgar W. Timberlake, P. G. M., J. Giles Hudson, P. G. M., Harry T. Paterson, D. G. M., Thomas J. Harkins, J. G. W., James W. Payne, Grand Marshal, Herbert M. Foy, D. D. G. M., Clyde H. Jarrett, D. D. G. M., John S. McEachern, D. D. G. M., Luther T. Hartsell, Jr.

The Grand Master-elect named the members of the Masonic Temple Committee and they were approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master announced his appointments and the following officers were duly installed by P.'.G.'.M.'. A. B. Andrews. P.'.G.'.M.'.E. W. Timberlake acted as Marshal:

HARRY T. PATERSON	Grand Master
J. EDWARD ALLEN	Deputy Grand Master
Thos. J. Harkins	Senior Grand Warden
C. P. Eldridge	Junior Grand Warden
HERBERT C. ALEXANDER_	Grand Treasurer
J. H. ANDERSON	Grand Secretary
Z. V. SNIPES	Grand Lecturer
J. E. SHIPMAN	Senior Grand Deacon

J. W. PAYNE	_Junior Grand Deacon
J. C. Hobbs	Grand Marshal
CLYDE H. JARRETT	Grand Steward
W. J. Bundy	Grand Steward
W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler

The Grand Master's apron was presented by P.:.G.:. M.:.C. B. Newcomb.

The Past Grand Master's Jewel was presented by P. G. M. H. M. Poteat.

The minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge closed in ample form to meet in Greensboro, North Carolina, Tuesday, April 18, 1939.



Hany J. Paturon

Grand Master.

ATTEST:

John Sx An duson
Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

Raleigh, N. C., May 28, 1937.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held in the Masonic Hall in Raleigh, North Carolina, on Friday, May 28, 1937, at 9:30 o'clock, a. m.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form with the following officers present:

Grand Master
as Deputy Grand Master
as Senior Grand Warden
as Junior Grand Warden
as Grand Treasurer
Grand Secretary
as Grand Chaplain
as Senior Grand Deacon
as Junior Grand Deacon
as Grand Marshal
Grand Steward
as Grand Steward
Grand Tiler
Assistant Grand Secretary

The following lodges were represented: Raleigh, No. 500; Wm. G. Hill, No. 218; St. John's, No. 1; Sanford, No. 151; Hiram, No. 40; Enfield, No. 447, and Phoenix, No. 8.

The Grand Master announced that the Special Communication was called for the purpose of conducting the funeral of our beloved Historian, John A. Livingstone.

The following brethren were appointed as pall bearers: Ross Shumaker (40), R. D. Turner (218), R. C. Stephenson (500), R. R. Poole (40), James A. Briggs (218), W. R. Smith (500).

The Grand Marshal then formed the funeral procession which proceeded in a body to The Good Shepherd Church and took charge of the body of our deceased Brother.

At the conclusion of the church services the body was escorted to the grave where it was interred with Ancient Ritualistic Honors of the Craft.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the lodge room.

The following were appointed as a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next communication of the Grand Lodge:

Will X. Coley, J. H. Anderson.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

WATSON N. SHERROD, Grand Master.

ATTEST:

J. H. ANDERSON, Grand Secretary.

1
~
6.2
6
-
$\mathbf{\mathcal{Q}}$
\vdash
-
1
-
∞
7
- ,
$\overline{}$
-
7.
-
Z
~
$\mathbf{\mathcal{Q}}$
\vdash
-
7.1
2
1
7
4
⋖:
Ç
2
=
\circ
_
\geq
0
8
_
ı
-
-4
7
-
H
0
~
-
Y.
'AE
CAI
CAI
CAI
H CAI
TH CAL
TH CAI
RTH CAI
RTH CAL
ORTH CAL
VORTH CAL
NORTH CAL
NORTH CAL
F NORTH CAL
F NORTH CAR
OF NORTH CAR
OF NORTH CAR
OF NORTH CAL
1) OF NORTH CAL
E) OF NORTH CAR
VE) OF NORTH CAR
IVE) OF NORTH CAR
TIVE) OF NORTH CAI
TIVE) OF NORTH CAR
CTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
SCTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
ECTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
LECTIVE) OF NORTH CAN
LECTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
(ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
(ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
(ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAR
S (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAN
RS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
RS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
ERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
CERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
(CERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
TICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
FICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
FFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
FFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
D OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
AD OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
ND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
and Officers (Elective) of North Cai
AND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
RAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAI
GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1937

	divide of Floring	in (minimum)	TOTAL CHICK	-	THE WILLIAM THE TANK	1001 10 1001
	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1785 1789 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 179	Samuel Johnston Richard Caswell Samuel Johnston Samuel Johnston Samuel Johnston Samuel Johnston Richardson Davie Wm. Richard Sameron John Adams Cameron John Ad	Richard Caswell Michael Payne. James Glasgow John Edword John Louis Taylor Montfort Stokes John Villiams Frobert Williams Frobert Williams Jeremiah Slade Jeremiah Lister Hawks James Iredell Frederick Nash James Iredell Frederick Lister Hawks Francis Lister Hawks Francis Lister Hawks John Wunslow John Owen John Owen	Richard Ellis. James Glasgow Stephen Cabarrus. Stephen Cabarrus. Stephen Cabarrus. Stephen Cabarrus. John Lewis Taylor Monifort Stokes Monifort Stokes Monifort Stokes Monifort Stokes Monifort Stokes Monifort Stokes John Hall John Hall John Hall John Hall John Hall Salvin John Salvin Geo. Lee Davidson Monifort Stokes Calvin Jones Louis Dicken Wilson Joseph H. Bryan Thomas A. Pasteur George E. Spruill George E. Spruill James Grant James Grant James Grant	Michael Payne Silas White Arnett. Lunsford Long Isaac Guion Lonn Mord Long John Macon John Magles Henry Hill Montfort Stokes Henry Hill Montfort Stokes David Caldwell Waighstill Averl Walliam Duffy Nathaniel Afexander William Duffy William Duffy Geo. Lee Davidson William Miller William	Abner Neale Stephen Cabarrus Stephen Cabarrus Stephen Cabarrus Stephen Cabarrus Stephen Cabarrus Stephen Cabarrus Frederick Hargett Frederick Hargett Frederick Hargett Frederick Hargett Walter Alvis John Macon Richard W. Freear Henry Potter Henry Potter Henry Potter Henry Potter William Boylan Benjamin A Barham Benjamin A Barham Benjamin A Barham Benjamin A Barham	James Glasgow William J. Dawson William J. Dawson Matthias Handy James Ellis Ratchard W. Freear Richard W. Freear Robert Williams Alexander Lucas Alexander J. Lawrence Alexander J. Lawrence Alexander J. Lawrence Alexander J. Lawrence John C. Stedman John C. Stedman

GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1937 (Continued)

	Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Gr. Warden Junior Gr. Warden	Junior Gr. Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1881 1882 1884 1885 1886 1888 1888 1889 1891 1894 1896 1896 1896 1896 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 19	Henry F. Grainger Robert Bingham Robert Bingham Rabius H. Busbee Charles H. Robinson Samuel H. Smith Hezekiah A. Gudger Hezekiah A. Gudger Hezekiah A. Gudger Hezekiah A. Gudger John W. Cotten John W. Cotten John W. Cotten Francis M. Moye Walter E. Moore Walter E. Moore Walter E. Moore Walter S. Liddell Walter S. Liddell	James W. Reid Fabius H. Busbee Fabius H. Busbee Charles H. Robinson Charles H. Robinson Samuel H. Smith Hezekiah A. Gudger John W. Cotten William H. Summerell Richard J. Noble Richard J. Winston Samuel M. Gattis Francis D. Winston Samuel M. Gattis Richard N. Hackett Richard N. Hackett Richard N. Hackett	Robert Bingham Gharles H. Robinson Charles H. Robinson Charles H. Robinson Samuel H. Smith Bezekiah A. Gudger. Hezekiah A. Gudger. Honn W. Cotten John W. Cotten Walter E. Moore Beverly S. Royster Beverly S. Royster Beverly S. Royster Beverly S. Royster Beverly S. Liddell Walter S. Liddell Rancis D. Winston. Samuel M. Gattis Samuel M. Gattis Richard N. Hackett. William B. McKoy William B. McKoy Wartherer	Charles H. Robinson William T. Kemedy Samuel H. Smith. Hezekiah A. Gudger. Hezekiah A. Gudger. John W. Cotten. Francis M. Moye. Walter E. More. James A. Leach. James A.	William E. Anderson William Simpson William William William William William William William William Willia	
	kuland N. Hackett William B. McKoye Francis M. Winchester John T. Alderman Frank P. Hobgood, Jr. A. B. Andrews, Jr. Glaude L. Pridgen George S. Norfleet Henry A. Grady James C. Braswell James H. Webb Hubert M. Poteat J. LeGrand Everett.	William B. McKoy. Francis M. Winchester John T. Alderman. Frank P. Hobgood, Jr. A. B. Andrews, Jr. Claude L. Pridgen. Geo. S. Norfleet Henry A. Grady James C. Braswell. J. Bailey Owen. J. Bailey Owen. J. Hubert M. Poteat. LeGrand Everett. Leon Cash.	John T. Alderman. F. P. Hobgood, Jr F. B. Andrews, Jr Claude L. Pridgen. Geo. S. Norfleet. James C. Braswell. J. Bailey Owen. James H. Webb. James H. Webb. J. LeGrand Everett. Leon Gash. John E. Cameron.	F. P. Hobgood, Jr. A. B. Andrews, Jr. Glaude, L. Pridgen. Glaude, L. Pridgen. Glaude, S. Norfleet. Henry A. Grady. J. Bailey Owen. James G. Braswell. J. Bailey Owen. James H. Webb. J. LeGrand Everett. Leon Cash. John E. Cameron.	Leo. D. Hearth. Benjamin R. Lacy.	John C. John William William William William William William

	İ
n W. Willson m W. Willson m W. Willson m W. Willson H. Anderson H. Anderson	
William W William W William W William W John H. A John H. A John H. A John H. A John H. A John H. A	
Benjamin R. Lacy John J. Phoenix John J.	
R. C. Dunn. J. J. Phoenix. A. J. Harris. B. S. Royster, Jr. B. S. Royster, Jr. J. W. Winborne. P. T. Wilson. F. T. Wilson. J. G. Hudson. J. G. Hudson. J. G. Hudson. J. G. Hudson. J. Edward Allen. Thos. J. Harkins. C. P. Eldridge.	
J. H. Anderson J. J. Phoenix E. V. Dunn B. R. Cyster, Jr. H. C. Alexander P. T. Wilson Roy F. Ebbs C. B. Newcomb J. G. Hudson Watson N. Sherrod Harry T. Paterson T. Edward Allen Thos. J. Harkins	
John E. Cameron J. H. Anderson. B. C. Dunn Dohn J. Phoenix E. W. Timberlake, Jr. J. W. Winborne H. C. Alexander F. T. Wilson. Roy F. Ebbs C. B. Newcomb J. G. Hudson. Watson N. Sherrod Harry T. Paterson J. Edward Allen	
Leon Cash. John E. Cameron. John H. Anderson. R. C. Dunn. John J. Phoenix E. W. Timberlake, Jr. J. W. Winborne. P. T. Wilson. Roy F. Ebbs. J. G. Hudson. Watson N. Sherrod. Harry T. Paterson.	
1925 1926 1927 1929 1930 1931 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	-

GRAND LODGES-MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

GRAND SECRETARY and ADDRESS	Guy T. Smith. Montgomery Harry A. Drachman Tucson W. A. Thomas San Francisco Charles A. Patton Bobs John Wicher Ban Francisco Winthrop Buck Hartford Jone F. Robinson Wilmington Jone Ekeiper Hartford Jone F. Baker Macon Cuttis F. Baker Bolse R. C. Davenport Harrisburg Wm. H. Swhitz Indianapolis Chas. C. Hunt Cadar Rapids Elmer F. Strain Lorea D. Peter Laguens, Jr. New Orleans Convers E. Leach Portland Harry C. Mueller Baltimore Frederick W. Hamilton Grand Rapids John H. Auderson St. Louis Luther T. Rauburg Louis Luther T. Rauburg Baltimore Edward T. Faucette St. Louis Luther T. Rauburg Concord Edward T. Faucette St. Louis Luther T. Rauburg <th>DearwSalt Lake</th>	DearwSalt Lake
GRAND MASTER and ADDRESS	Samuel B. Adams. Mobile Gunters Mobile Gunters Mobile Gunters Mobile Gunters Mobile Gunters Mobile Gunters Phoenix Lepanto Phoenix Lepanto Phoenix Lepanto Phoenix Lepanto Phoenix Lepanto Penter Burders Entreka Penters Person Penters Person	Titley
MONTH	December March November October September February October October December April May June May May June May	September
GRAND LODGE	Alabama Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Conrecticut Delaware Dist. of Columbia. Florida Georgia Georgia Illinois. Illinois. Illinois. Illinois. Illinois. Indiana Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky Louislana Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Mississippi M	Texas

Chester Archie S. Harriman Burlington Emory Jas. M. Clift Tacona Facona Tacona Tacon	
Rev. William J. Ballou	
June. February June. October June.	
la.	

GRAND SECRETARIES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

CIVILLE DECIME	
Alberta	J. W. H. KemmisCalgary
Alpino, Switzerland	Frank S. McKee
Brazil, Amazonas e Acre	Gilberto B. VieiraBahia
Brazil, Bania	-diborto b. 110114
Progil Mines Gereas	Alv. Cavalcanti de Oliveira Belo Horizonte
Brazil, Willias Gereas	Dr. Abel Nunes de FegueiredoPara Jose Calisto NobregaParahyba
Brazil Parahyha	Jose Calisto NobregaParahyba
Brazil Pernambuco	
Brazil Rio de Janeiro	Daniel Correa TrindaleRio de Janeiro
Brazil, Rio Grande Do Sul	E. P. LimaSan Paulo
Brazil, San Paulo	E. P. LimaSan Paulo
Canada	E. G. Dixon
Chili	Rudolfo Castro OliveiraSantiago
Colombia, Bogota	Jose Gregorio Fabre Begota J. V. Sedmik Prague
Czecho Slovakia	J. V. SedmikPrague
Cuba	Luis Martinez Reyes Havana Jose Lacayo Tellez San Salvador
Cuscatlan of Salvador	Jose Lacayo TenezSan Salvador
Ecuador	Dr. Clodoveo Alcivar ZGuayaquil
England	Sydney A. WhiteLondon
Finland	Arvo AaltoHeisingiors
G. O. of Greece	Sydney A. White
G. O. of Netherlands	A. F. L. Faublenague
Honduras	Constantino S. Ramos Tegucigalpa H. C. Shellard Dublin
Ireland	H. C. ShellardDublin
Trico Clorio	Anton Schokortay Delgrade
Manitoba	J. H. G. Russell Winnipeg
	Enrique MachadoCoahuila
Mexico, Chihuahua	Alonzo CastanedoGuaymas
Mexico, Del Pacifico	Alonzo CastanedoGuaymas
Mexico, Chiapas	Jose Gomez RodriguezTapachula
Mexico, Nuevo Leon	Remigio VelizMonterrey
Mexico, El Potosi oi San Luis	Alfonso GutierrezSan Luis Potosi Jose PrietoMexico City
Mexico, Valle de	T T Berger Mexico City
Mexico, Yora Cruz	F. T. Berger Mexico City Narciso Fernandaz B. Completida
Mexico, Vela Ciuz	Narciso Fernandaz B Merida
National of Denmark	Alex Troedsson Copenhagen
National of Egypt	Alex. Troedsson
National of France	W. J. CoombesParis
Nicaragua	Antonio Ortega BManagua
New Brunswick	R. D. Magee St. John
New South Wales	David Cunningham Sydney
New Zealand	H. A. Lamb Wellington
Norway	Eivend Lowig Hansen Oslo
Norway, G. L. Norse. Polarstjernen	Arne FladnesTrondhjem
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones Halifax Tomas Paredes Panama
Panama	Tomas Paredes Panama
Paraguay	Alphonzo Sa Asuncion
Peru	Gonzalo Colmenares Lima
Philippine Islands	Teodore M. Kalaw Manila Hipolit Gliwic Warsaw
Poland	Hipolit GliwicWarsaw
POTTO RICO	Podolfo Dominor Dohon Con Tron
Prince Edward Island	Charles M Williams Charlottetown
Quebec	W. W. Williamson Montreal Leslie P. Marks Brisbane
Queensland	Leslie P. MarksBrisbane
Republic of Guatemala	Pedro Donis OGuatemala City
Scotland	Pedro Donis O. Guatemala City W. B. Tate Regina
Scottand	Thos. G. Winning Edinburgh
Sweden	R. Owen FoxAdelaide
Tasmania	Ynge G. Wisen Stockholm
Uruguay	Walter H. Strutt Hobart
Venezuela	Capitan de Navio, Jose Aguiar Montevideo Carlos V. Espinoza Chacon
Victoria	William Stewart Melbourne
¹⁷ ienna, Austria	Vladimir MisarVienna
Western Australia	A. E. Jensen Perth
	Conscir

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR OTHERS	GRAND LODGE	OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR NO. CAR.
Address		
Mobile	ALABAMA	D. E. BulluckRocky Mount
P. T. PattersonSafford	ARIZONA	thy
	ARKANSAS	rn
Mark B. GillFort Morgan	COLORADO	W. N. Sherrod
Wilmington	CONNECTICOT	
Arthur C Shaw Washington	DIST. OF COLUMBIA	ake
	FLORIDA	
Thos. A. Jeffries.	GEORGIA	
	IDAHO	ţ
Robt. C. Fletcher.	ILLINOIS	
Michiga	INDIANA	y
	KANSAS	
	KENTUCKY	
C Marion Hutton.	LOUISIANA	J. W. WinborneRaleigl
	MARYLAND	кет
ט	MASSACHUSETTS	Jr
F Homer Newton	MICHIGAN	
	MINNESOTA	
	MISSISSIPPI	1
Geo. W. WalkerCape Girardeau	MISSOURI	4······
)	MONTANA	TT TT TOTAL
	NEBRASKA	T. D. Deavice
j	MEVALA	
Edward H. AdamsPottsmouth	NEW HAMFSHIRE	
		声
	Þ	B C Dunn
		T
	OKLAHOMA	J. F. MarquetteStatesvill
	OREGON	
Newport	RHODE ISLAND	J. W. PattonElon College
F. GoodaleCamden	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Gettysburg	SOUTH DAKOTA	onWin
Chas. Barnhamnashville	TENNESSEE	xander
W. Marcus WeatherredColeman	TEXAS	
Archie S. HarrimanMiddleburg	VERMONT	han
Ø	VIRGINIA	1S
	WASHINGTON	ttWashington
O. Lloyd HaughtClarksburg	WEST VIRGINIA	F. M. PinnixOxiorc
1		

REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

OF NORTH CAROLINA NEAR	Address	Grand Lodge	OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR	S NEAR N. C. Address
W. F. Paffer. Dr. Hanz Kriesi. S. J. Willis. Dr. Pedro Telmo Barba	Lacombe Fravenfeld Victoria Manaos	ALBERTA ALPINA, SWITZERLAND BRITISH COLUMBIA AMAZONAS E ACRE, BRAZIL.	G. C. Ward H. M. Foy J. P. Ashby Leon Godown	Biltmore Mt. Airy Winston-Salem
Dr. Ernesto Camara Dr. Hermano Lott, JrB	Belo Horizonte	BAHIA, BRAZILCEARA, BRAZILMINAS GEREAS, BRAZIL	C. H. Jarrett.	Andrews
Joao da Cinha Lima	Parahyba	PARAHYBA, BRAZIL PERMAHYBA, BRAZIL	B. T. Hill	Wadesboro
Julius Balthazer	Rio de Janeiro			
Jos. Whyte-	San Paulo	BITT GARIA	J. W. Lee	Lawndale
John A. McRae	Kingston	CANADA	H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
	1	COLOMBIA BOGOTA	D K Medford	Clyde
Jan Kozak	Prague	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	. M	Tarborc
A. Rudolph Sasso	San Jose	COSTA RICA		Washingtor Washingtor
Geraldo L. Betancourt-Mirando	Havana	CUBA	Н	Stantonsburg
Dr. Francis E. Morans Dr. Antonio I Ammiero	Salvador	CUSCATLAN OF SALVADOR.	J. Ray Shute, II.	Monroe
Charles R. I. Nicholl	Milwards	ENGLAND	Alex B. Andrews	Raleigh
Vaino Sola	Helsingfors	FINLAND	1	Asheville
		G. O. OF GREECE	J. C. Hobbs	Wilmingtor
A. Von Tongeren	Amsterdam	G. O. NETHERLANDS	Dr. L. P. Martin	Mocksville
Dr. Rosenbach	Prague		Ross E. Shumaker	Raleigl
H. Jose Walter	Tegucigalpa	HONDURAS	Dr. R. T. Allen	Lumberton
Draian Milicavic	Relorade	TIGO SI'AVIA	J. E. English	Morehead City
Wm. D. Lawrence	Winnipeg			Tarbor
		MEXICO OF Penito Iourez of Coehuile		
		CHIHUAHUA		
		Del Pacifico		
Abelardo R. Velasco	Tapachula	CHIAPAS	Hubert Eddins	Zepnloz

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES—Continued

F. B. Vriarte Monteray NUEVO LEON L. G. Jordan Appear Britgue P. Loya Mexico City VALLE DB MEXICO Dr. C. P. Eddridge Raleigh Juck J. Zahler Mexico City VORRK GL L T. Ingram Lenoir Youk J. Zahler Persol VORRK GL L T. Ingram Lenoir Youk J. Zahler Persol VORR GL L T. Ingram Lenoir Youk J. Zohler Persol Persol Marion Marion Youk J. Coombee Persol Persol Wilson Wilson F. C. Wade Contricton NATIONAL OF EGYPT P. Wilson Wilson F. C. Wade Contricton NATIONAL OF EGYPT P. Wilson Marion F. C. Wade G. Demanal P. Wilson P. Wilson P. Wilson F. C. Wade G. Contricton PANAMA P. Wilson P. Wilson F. E. Rice D. Gostaia PANAMA P. Payar Thomasylle J. D. Layser D. Layser P. Payar Thomasylle J. D. Layser	OF NORTH CAROLINA N	OLINA NEAR OTHERS Address	GRAND LODGE	OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR N.	OGES NEAR N. C. Address
Section Casto Ca	F. B. Vriarte Enrique P. Loya Juck J. Zahler	Monteray Mexico City Mexico City	NUEVO POTOSI, ALLE DE YORK (J	Apex Hillsboro Raleigh Lenoir
Table	Raul Sobrino Campos	Merida	La Orient Peninsular, Yucatan.	ы Э	Winston-Salem
St. John Managua NICARAGUA Sol Lipman North Wales	Youssef Ibrahim Marzouk	Cairo	NATIONAL OF EGYPT	M. Saliba	Wilson
St. John	Frederico J. Lacayo	Managua	NICARAGUA	Sol Lipman	Chapel Hill
C. C. Bryan Christchurch New ZeALAND C. C. Bryan C. Bryan C.	Sam J. Parkhill	St. John		F. W. McGowan	· i
NORWAY, G. L. Norske, Pol. Henry L. Teaplor Table	F. C. Wade	Christchurch		C. C. Bryan	
Dassa	Halvard A. Gjoenaess	olso.	NOBWAY C I NORTH Bel	R. L. Pope	Thomasville
sa. Cristobal, C. Z. PANAMA J. Edward Allen W ru Lima PARAGUAY Guy H. Morris ru Dansalan PHILIPPINE ISLANDS R. O. Alford warsaw PORTO RICO R. O. Alford warsaw PORTO RICO R. O. Alford portaction R. O. Alford portaction R. O. Alford portaction R. O. Alford portaction R. C. M. Gueth portaction R. C. M. Gueth portaction PRINGE EDWARD IS. portaction R. C. M. Gueth portaction R. C. M. Gueth portaction J. W. Payne portaction J. G. B. Newell portaction J	WIII. NOCH	Dighy	NOVA SCOTIA		Henderson
PARAGUAY	David Colman Dassa		PANAMA	_	Warrenton
Lima Dansalan PHILIPPINE ISLANDS R. T. Daniel			PARAGUAY	Guy H. Morris	'Asheville
Dansalan PHILIPPINE ISLANDS R. T. Daniel Warsaw POLAND C. M. Gueth San Juan PRINCE EDWARD IS. R. S. Chesson Stanstead Guatemala SERINCE EDWARD IS. R. S. Chesson Guatemala REPUBLIC OF GITATEMALA J. W. Payne Adanac SOUTH AUSTRALIA H. A. Newell Edinburgh SOUTH AUSTRALIA C. B. Newcomb V. Stockholm TASMANIA Murray C. Alexander VENEZUELA Hobart URUGUAY R. K. McNeely Vientz W. H. Whits Murray C. M. Gueth W. H. Whits W. H. Whits W. H. Whits R. K. McNeely W. H. Whits R. K. McNeely Wilson Western Wilson Western Wilson Western Wilson Western	fulio G. Gostia Duru.	Lima	PERU	A. O. Alford	Raleigh
Warsaw POLAND C. M. Gueth Dariottetown PRINCE EDWARD IS. C. M. Gueth Stanstead QUEENSLAND J. W. Payne Brisbane Guatemala SASKATCHEWAN Edinburgh SASKATCHEWAN J. W. Payne Stockholm SASKATCHEWAN W. R. Smith Hobart TASMANIA W. H. Whits Montivedeo VENEZUELA VENEZUELA R. K. McNeely W. H. Whits W. H. Whits W. H. Kauffman H. Kauffman WESTERN John J. Phoenix	U. D. Laya	Dansalan	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	R. T. Daniel	Weldon
Charlottetown PORTO RICO C. M. Gueth	Tytus Filipowicz	Warsaw	POLAND		
Charlottetown PRINCE EDWARD IS. A. S. Chesson	Jose Gonzalez Ginorio	San Juan	PORTO RICO	C. M. Gueth	High Point
Stanstead	Lemuel Winchester	Charlottetown	PRINCE EDWARD IS	A. S. Chesson	Wilson
Brisbane GUBENSLAND J. W. Fayne	J. D. McFadyen	Stanstead	QUEBEC	Roy A. Harmon	Elk Park
Grantenala REPUBLIC OF GRATEMALA G. Hudson G. B. Newell Wm. R. Smith Wm. R. Smith C. B. Newcomb C. B.	Vilhelm Larsen	Brisbane	OUEENSLAND	J. W. Payne	Salisbury
Adamac SSKATCHAN H. A. Newell H. A. Newell SOUTH AUSTRALIA C. B. Newcomb V. B. Smith T. South Australia C. B. Newcomb C. B. Newcomb V. B. Stockholm T. ASMANTA W. H. White White VENEZUELA R. K. McNeely H. Kauffman H.	Edmundo Osborn	Guatemala	REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.	J. G. Hudson	Salisbury
SCOTTAND Wm. R. Smith SOUTH AUSTRALIA C B. Newcomb V Hobart TASMANIA W. H. White W. H. White W. H. White VENEZUELA R. K. McNeely W. Exauffman VIENNA AUSTRALIA John J. Phoenix C Alexander C Ale	A. M. Bell	Adanac	SASKATCHTWAN	H. A. Newell	Henderson Henderson
Stockholm	Daniel Robertson	Edinburgh	SCOTLAND	Wm. R. Smith	Raleigh
Stockholm Hobart TASMANIA W. H. White TASMANIA Wontivedeo VENEGUAY R. K. McNeely VICTORIA WITHOUTH H. Kauffman VIENNA, AUSTRIA John J. Phoenix	Charles Tregear		SOUTH AUSTRALIA	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
Hobart	Carl Frdk Cassel	Stockholm	SWEDEN	Fric Norden	Wilmington
Murray C. Alexander Wentzuera Wentzuera Wentzuera Wentzuera Wentzuera Westren John W. Clinch.	Hobart Hobart	TASMANIA	W. H. White	Sanford	
P. K. McNeely VENEZUELA R. K. McNeely VICTORIA H. Kauffman Peta Fenezuela VICTORIA	Santiago Tavella	Montivedeo	URUGUAY	Murray C. Alexander	Charlotte
entz			VENEZUELA		Mooresville
entzMount Lawley VIENNA, AUSTRAIA John J. Phoenix	Geo. J. A. Cole	Bairnsdale	VICTORIA		Baleigh
	Dr. Fredk. Otto Hentz	Vienna			
	David R. Cargill	Mount Lawley			Greensboro

OF		
LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH NAMES OF	SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT	IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS

LODGES UNDER THE JU SECRETARIES AND M IN WHICH LODG NO., NAME and DISTRICT	RISDICTION OF THE ASTERS, AND THEIR ES ARE SITUATED B	SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS NO., NAME and DISTRICT POSTOFFICE SECRETARY and ADDRESS	REOLINA, WITH NAMES OF HE MASONIC DISTRICT RS IN PARENTHESIS MASTER and ADDRESS
1 St. John's (10)	Wilmington	Henry L. Taylor, Box 653, Wilmington	F. C. Lyon, 1009 Market, Wilm'gton
2 Royal White Hart (4)3 St. John's (7)	HalifaxNew Bern	J. A. Dickens, Halifax A. L. Hibbard, Box 1185, New Bern.	C. F. Marks, Tillery E. W. Summerell, New Bern
	Kinston	R. G. Wooten, Kinston	d D
	Edenton	J. Edwin Bufflap, Edenton	r. Rawlinson,
	Fayetteville	W. L. Williams, Fayetteville	W. E. Fleishman, Fayetteville I. R. Filis Macon
Caswell Brotherho	Yanceyville	O. A. Powell, Yanceyville	L. G. Page, Yanceyville
13 St. John's (9)	KenansvilleMinfreeshoro	E. Johnson, Kenansville	A. J. Blanton, Kenansville G. H. Campbell Murfreesboro
Eagle (21)	Hillsboro	S. W. Hughes, Hillsboro	S. H. Strayhorn, University
	Statesville	S. W. Hoffman, Statesville	C. B. Myers, Statesville
or Financial (21)	Ottat 10the	St. Charlotte	
Stokes	Concord	H. Grady Gibson, Concord	Albert R. Erwin, Concord
39 Davie (2)	Lewiston	Garvey Bazemore, Lewiston	Caupell Hoggard, Lewiston I I. Murnhy 2314 Byrd St. Raleigh
	rate1814	Raleigh	e. H. Marty, 2013 Dyla Dv., twarten
45 Liberty (33)	Wilkesboro	T. E. Story, Wilkesboro	R. S. Miller, Wilkesboro
	Indiantown		D. M. Forbes, Klaale Der Treit T. Doole Teckson
	Tarboro	Dr. J. P. Keech. Tarboro	Dr. J. L. Peacock, Tarboro
	Plymouth	q	Dr. Claudis McGowan, Plymouth
Kilwinning (2	Wadesboro	C. A. Bland, Wadesboro	B. T. Hill, Wadesboro
76 Greenshore (93)	Greensboro	W. S. Mitchell. Greensboro	Chas. E. Bennette, Greensboro
	Trenton		Rom W. Mallard, Trenton
	Jacksonville	R. C. Warlick, Jacksonville	Dr. J. F. Henderson, Jacksonville
84 Fellowship (14)	Nashville		
Skewarkee (2)	Williamston	K. D. Worrell, Williamston	I. B. Wynne, Williamston
91 Western Star (44)	Rutherfordton	W. O. Geer, Kutherfordton.	
Jerusalem (6)	Hookerton		_

J. E. Green, Rt. 5, Raleigh Norwood P. Parker, Clinton C. L. Wyatt, 1613 N. Main St., Salisbury	Daniel L. Bell, Pittsboro S. C. Pegram, Washington G. W. Jackson, E.F.D., Hertford C. H. Rischall Reaufort	Ω. Α.	W. C. Watts, Lumberton W. B. Stenhens, Holly Springs	T. P. Thomas, Milson Forest	Country Club, Asheville	W. J. Evans, Oxiord R. W. Sawver, Franklinton	N. C. Lee, Rt. 2, Newton Grove	G. D. Gatling, Gates J. A. Ausley. Mt. Gilead	W. P. Rodgers, Franklinville	J. O. Busick, II, Madison B. A. Mewhorn, Snow Hill	P. S. Young, Mocksville	J. B. Carter, Spray	Dr. W. H. Young. Burgaw	B. H. Waddell, Bonlee	L. B. Liner, Franklin	E. C. Hemingway, Godwin	G. W. Hart, Virgilina, Va.	J. P. Lowder, Norwood Holmes M Wesoner Sanford	A. W. Watson, Woodleaf	S. G. Bunn, Rt. 1, Zebulon	W. H. Cherry Roy 1404 Durham	F. D. B. Harding, Yadkinville	Earp, Selma	D. B. Moir, 604 W. 6th St., Winston-Salem	C. T. Gwaltney, R.F.D., Asheville	J. L. Parker, Colerain
E. T. Beddingfield, Rt. 1, Raleigh. Wm. G. King, Clinton J. F. Link, Box 566, Salisbury	J. S. Waters, Pittsboro M. F. McKeel, Jr., Washington G. C. Buck, Hertford W. H. Bailev Reaufort	٠Т.	Dr. R. T. Allen, Lumberton	M. Saliba Charles C. Bicker Mesonic	Temple, Asheville	A. H. A. Williams, III, Oxiora W. W. Cooke. Franklinton	D. V. Hill, Newton Grove	C. T. Havwood, Mt. Gilead	C. H. Julian, Franklinville	J. E. Dempster, Mayodan P. I. Harf Snow Hill	Z. N. Anderson, Mocksville	L. M. Barksdale, Spray	S. W. Cashion, Lincolnton	P. H. Nance, Bonlee	R. R. Swanson, Franklin	W. A. mennoree, much physical F. Haywood West, Dunn.	J. A. Timberlake, Nelson, Va	J. L. Lee, Norwood	Walter L. Lyerly, Woodleaf	J. M. Stallings, Rt. 2, Zebulon.	M. E. Perry, Ed. 2, Wake Forest-	David L. Kelly, Yadkinville	B. W. Hinnant, Rt. 1, Wendell	R. F. Kawley, 410 westover Ave. Winston-Salem	Stanley L. West, Weaverville	E. L. Stokes, Colerain
Millbrook	Pittsboro	Goldsboro	Lumberton	Wilson	ASHOVILLE	Oxford Franklinton	Newton Grove	Gatesville Monnt Gilead	Franklinville	Madison	Mocksville	Leaksville	Lincolnton	Bonlee	Franklin	MurphyDunn	Cornwall	Norwood	Cleveland	Wakefield	Rolesville	Bahama	Clayton, RFD	Winston-Salem	Weaverville	Colerain
Neuse (15) Hiram (9) Fulton (25)	Columbus (13) Orr (3) Perguimans (1)	Wayne (6)	(11)	Mt. Lebanon (17)	nomiau.	Oxford (20)	Mill Creek (9	Gatesville (1)Blackmer (24)		Dan River (22)				Mt. Vernon (13		Cherokee (43)	Adoniram (20)	Pee Dee (25)	Scotch-Ireland (25)	$\overline{}$	•	Knap of Reeds (21)	Archer (15)		Blackmer (39)	Colerain (2)
98	104	112		117	011	122	125	126	128	129	134	136	137	143	145	146	149	150	151	155	156	158	165	167	170	171

H CAROLINA — Continued	MASTER and ADDRESS	W. C. Buchanan, Broadway J. R. Matthews, Rt. 2, New Hill A. N. Adams, Davidson S. W. Shields, Carthage J. E. Wilder, Middlesex Roy Williams, Asheboro Dr. M. A. Waddell, Fair Bluff W. S. Penn, Clayton F. W. Ferrell, Cary F. W. Ferrell, Cary J. O. Carter, Weldon K. N. Hill, 1016 College St.,	T. A. Hall, R. F. D. 6, Dunn J. H. Leder, Whiteville R. L. Hollowell, Mt. Olive Dr. T. L. Helms, Randleman Carey W. Love, 707 Vickers Ave., John R. Perry, Thomasville O. L. Horton, Morganton	W. D. Martin, Box 723, Raleign B. C. Robertson, Charles C. O. Seifert, Henderson J. W. Thurman, Rocky Mount E. J. Fish, 511 Cutler St., Raleigh A. W. Kennedy, LaGrange Robt, V. McGimsey, Marion W. D. Cox, Moyock R. C. Masson, Harrellsville Dr. R. C. Smith, Ayden, Floyd L. Holt, Monroe R. N. Hoyle, Newton C. Ed. Taylor, Southport Plato E. Carson, Taylorsville F. A. White, Kenly
IE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	E. B. Watson, Jonesboro. R. W. Seymore, Rt. 2, Apex. M. A. Abernathy, Davidson. S. R. Hoyle, Carthage. J. A. Valentine, Rt. 2, Nashville. C. H. Caveness, Asheboro. J. P. Waddell, Fair Bluff. J. M. Turley, Clayton. R. G. Heater, Cary. R. G. Laughridge, Shelby. S. J. Dixon, Weldon. A. R. Henderson, Rt. 1, Huntersville	L. B. Wilson, Newton Grove A. C. Meares, Whiteville B. A. Summerlin, Mt. Olive Weaver Lineberry, Randleman E. W. Carlton, 910 Arnette Ave., Durham J. F. Garner, Thomasville	C. T. McClenaghan, Masonic Temple, Raleigh. David E. White, Rt. 2, Statesville. J. L. Wester, Henderson. J. B. Barnes, 508 Buena Vesta Ave., Rocky Mount. G. T. Creech, LaGrange. John E. Melton, Rt. 4, Marion. E. A Cox, Moyock. S. E. Harrell, Harrellsville. J. W. Gilbert, Grifton. J. W. Gilbert, Grifton. J. W. Gilbert, Grifton. J. E. Stewart, Monroe. J. E. Stewart, Monroe. J. R. Hood, Southport. J. R. Hood, Southport. J. R. Hood, Southport. John H. Watson, Kenly.
JURISDICTION OF THE	POSTOFFICE	Jonesboro Apex, Rt. 1 Davidson Carthage Hunts Asheboro Fair Bluff Clayton Clayton Shelby Weldon Huntersville	Dunn, R.F.D	Raleigh
LODGES UNDER THE J	NO., NAME and DISTRICT	172 Buffalo (13) 174 Geo. Washington (16) 176 Mecklenburg (27) 181 Carthage (13) 187 Central Cross (18) 188 Baffour (24) 190 Fair Bluff (10) 191 Granite (15) 198 Cary (16) 202 Cleveland (37) 203 Roanoke (4) 205 Long Creek (27)		226 Wilson (29)

Puguay (16)			
Fuquay Springs W. J. Waynesville C. B. W. J. Lenoir Dallas Dallas J. P. F. H. Henry Sylva B. N. Gibsonville C.	A. G. Elliott, Fuquay Springs R. H. Gibson, Waynesville W. W. Seehorn, Lenoir S. A. Wilkins, Dallas G. A. Hartman, Farmington Leon English, Brevard R. V. Sutton, Sylva E. R. Gerringer, Gibsonville B. F. Wilson, Mebane B. H. Griffin, Marshville T. C. Council, Rt. 3. Apex Rev. S. G. Harness, Rose Hill E. S. King, Wake Forest L. H. Tatum, China Grove James S. Willard, Greenville T. W. Yarborough, 1406 Horace Mann Ave., Winston-Salem J. J. Ramsey, Marshall C. B. McElroy, Jr., Stocksville Geo. T. Davis, Swan Quarter J. A. H. Coopper, Union Grove		Campbell, Roy Lewis, Kings Combs, Rt. 2, Poole, Iron Cline, Hickor
(41) Waynesy Charlott Lenoir Dallas. (38) Farming Brevard Sylva. (38) Farming Gibsonv Gibsonv (26) Apex, B Rose Hi (15) China C China	S HELDHI S HOLMER S		F. I. Adams, Rowland
Fuquay (16) Waynesville (41) Hibriten (36) Gaston (28) Dunn's Rock (38) Tobasco (23) Tobasco (23) Tobasco (23) Tobasco (23) Tobasco (23) Bainham (21) Rehoboth (9) Renoboth (9) Green Level (16) Renoboth (30) Greenville (5) Greenville (5) Greenville (5) Greenville (10) French Broad (39) Vance (39) Atlantic (39) Atlantic (3) Lullington (14) Pleasant Hill (6) Laurinburg (12) Hauthourg (12) Laurinburg (12) Hatcher (13) Selma (17) Granite (31) Wilmington (10) Selma (17) Granite (31) Wilmington (10) Selma (17) Granite (31) Wilmington (11) Fairview (37) Harmony (6) Rock Spring (28)	Fuquay Springs Waynesville Charlotte Lenoir Dallas Farmington Brevard Sylva Gibsonville Marshville Marshville Rose Hill Wake Forest China Grove Greenville Winston-Salem Marshall Stocksville Skon Quarter Shorn Quarter Kobersonville	Awora Hayesville Lillington Pink Hill Laurinburg Raeford Simms, RFD 1 South Mills Elizabeth City Wilmington Selma Mt. Airy Winton Winton Bayboro	Rowland Kings Mountain Pikeville Denver
252 252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 253	Fuquay (16) Waynesville Excelsior (27) Hibriten (36) Gaston (28) Farmington Dunn's Rock Unaka (42) Tobasco (23) Bingham (21) Benyer Dan Green Level Rehoboth (9) Wake Forest Wake Forest Greenville (6) Salem (30) French Broa Vance (39) Atlantic (3) Atlantic (3) Atlantic (3) Atlantic (3)	Aurora (3)—Clay (43)—Clay (43)—Clay (42)—Clay (12)—Clauriburg Facford (12)—Hatcher (17)—New Lebano Eureka (1)—Cranite (31)—Cranite (31)—Winton (2)—Winton (7)—Wattamuske Havboro (7)—	Rowland (11) Fairview (37). Harmony (6). Rock Spring Hickory (36).

ă
ž
in
ntin
8
C
1
4
Ž
AROLIN
Q
#
\ddot{c}
E
2
0
OF NORTH CAROLINA
Ŀ
0
THE GRAND LODGE OF N
Š
0
1
٥
Z
A
_
Ξ
巴
F
0
JRISDICTION
2
Ħ
Ħ
5
S
5
٦
臼
THE
H
23
E
H
5
SS
DGE
Ö
\preceq
-

- TO	LODGES UNDER THE JI	URISDICTION OF THE	THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA CONTINUES	CAROLINA — Continuea
ž	NO., NAME and DISTRICT	POSTOFFICE	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	MASTER and ADDRESS
344 348 348 352 352 353 353 353 369 369 374 374 374 375 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377	Numa F. Reid (23)————————————————————————————————————	High Point—Albemarle—Durham—Fallston—Bakersville—East LaPort—Oriental—Sugar Grove—Huntersville—Gastonia—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Trodd—Gaville—Saboard—Salemburg—Wake Forest, Rt. 3—Forest City—Long Island—Hendersonville—Ganton—Hendersonville—Ganton—Hendersonville—Mooresboro—Copeland—Wilmington—Swiss—Hamilton—Wilmington—Swiss—Hamilton—Old Fort—Siler City—Denton—Morehead City—Denton—Morehead City—Denton—Morehead City—Denton—Morehead City—Denton—Morehead City—	C. M. Gueth, High Point— E. C. Hill, Albemarle————————————————————————————————————	E. G. Updegrave, High Point Jas. P. Sifford, Albemarle S. J. Angier, Box 1490, Durham M. L. Smith, Fallston J. C. Burleson, Bakersville G. A. Hoyle, Cullowhee J. T. Spruill, Oriental A. D. Wilson, Boone Huntersville Jas. A. Melvin, Gastonia D. C. Howell, Todd J. F. Corren, Troutman A. F. Collins, Grover W. C. Perry, Youngsville Z. L. Davenport, Gumberry A. R. Jones, Rt. 2, Roseboro C. D. Davis, Raleigh F. I. Barber, Forest Cityy W. P. Nash, Rt. 3, Statesville E. S. Powell, Reldsville C. D. Davis, Raleigh W. P. Nash, Rt. 3, Statesville C. Guy Hipps, Canton J. C. Morrow, Jr. Hendersonville A. L. Carlton, Lattimore W. H. Hardy, Siloam W. W. Bishop, Hope Mills M. G. Shelton, Rt. 3, Marshall L. D. Franklin, Stem M. G. Shelton, Rt. 3, Werbers J. W. Eubanks, Hassell F. M. Bradley, Old Fork T. H. Grimes, Siler City Coy L. Kearns, Denton H. O. Phillips, Morehead City E. C. Johnson, North Wilkesboro R. H. Marks, Chapel Hill

409	Bula (21)	Burlington	Ei Ei	N. Pearce, P. O. Box 916, G. B. Harris, Burlington	lington
411	Bailey (17)	Balley	Jack C. P.	O'Brien, RFD 5. Oxford P. P. Williams,	, Bailey Rt. 5, Oxford
413	Louisburg (19)	Louisburg	P.C.	isburg W. G. Cheaves,	Bunn
418	_	Potecasi	i S	A. J. Jenkins,	Conway
420	Harmon (30)	Yadkinville, Rt. 1	니니	adkinville R. H.	23
423	Sparta (34) Baltimore (30)	Sparta Fast Bend	40	H. Jackson, Sparta K. F. Crouse, Sparta W. Shores, RFD 2, East Bend W. C. Jennings, Rt. 2.	rta 4. 2. East Bend
426	Montgomery (43)	Ranger	E I	B. I.	
427	Oconee (42)	Bryson City	T.	Max C	son City
428	Stokesdale (23)	Stokesdale	ι Σ	P. P.	okesdale
675	Sea Side (8)	Swansboro	12	H. Pritchard, Swansboro C. D. Tolson, Swansboro	nsporo
433	Piney Creek (34)	Pinev Greek	is a	T C	Black, Mouth of Wilson, Va
433	oroc (7)-	Vanceboro	M	D. W.	nceboro
434	West Bend (30)	Lewisville	C S	emmons F. T. 1	ewisville
435	Blue Ridge (42)	Highlands	S) E	ls F. H.	lands
437	1	Biscoe	E. A	M. A. I	Troy
439		Marble	J.	bleVictor	rble
440	Clingman (33)	Ronda, RFD 2	J. G	T. C.	onda
444	Marietta (24)	Ramseur	×.	V. C.	rsear
446	Biltmore (38)	Biltmore	R. J.	420 Montford Ave. A. J.	Creasman, 4 Lynmar Ave.,
		:	As	Asheville	,
447	Enfield (4)	Enfield	C.	E. K. Neville,	Whitakers
451	Ashler (33)	Deep Gap	Z.	rk H. E. Greene,	Deep Gap
453	_	Clyde	Edw	R. C.	Clyde
454	-!	Elkin	E P	W. McDaniel, Elkin L. S. Weaver, Jonesville	esville
458	Blowing Rock (36)	Blowing Rock	F. A	g Rock C. N.	ving Rock
459		Dilisboro	도) 단	Dillsboro	, Rt. 1, Whittier
460	Cilliside (44)	Jest the care	ij(Cilliside C. A.	inside
194	Matthews (Zi)	Gramenton	50	N. M.	Craig, Rt. 1, Charlowe Home Cramerton
707	County Fork (1)	Coin jock	50	Marton	Coin took
765	Cullinds (1)	Guilf	i -	THE ACCOR	Cimpock
471	Grassy Knoh (29)	Jennings	3	Thion Grove C I. Comer	Union Grove
475	!	Canton, Rt. 2	-	le. J. A. Inman.	Waynesville
473	Lexington (23)	Lexington	×	ngton C. H.	Lexington
474	Έ	St. Pauls	J. C	y, St. Pauls L. J. I	auls
475	Grimesland (5)	Grimesland	r G	imesland J. J. J.	land
419	1	Arabanoe	H.	B. Lee, Arapahoe	apanoe
481	Spring Hope (18)	Spirids	John 1.	T Costs Ir Saluda	эринд лоре
482	Saluda (30)	Saluda	2	I. Codes, etc., Saturdaning IV. IV. IV. Italy	

H CAROLINA — Continued	MASTER and ADDRESS	C. D. Holbrook, Traphill C. W. Thomas, Pinehurst P. P. Richards, Lawndale J. G. Madry, Rich Square W. W. Braswell, Montezuma W. A. Robbins, Rt. 1, Candler S. A. Cooper, Graham P. S. Swanson, Pilot Mountain P. S. Swanson, Pilot Mountain P. J. Jones, Mooresville A. J. May, Littleton H. G. Munnford, Ayden W. S. Hobgood, Creedmoor Joel C. Thompson, Raleigh J. L. Duncan, Red Springs O. O. Rhoney, Vale J. J. Taylor, Rt. 4, Anoskie Geo. S. Falls, Cherryville Olaf Laurgaard, Hiwassee Dam G. A. Thomas, Belhaven Chall G. Carpenter, Bessemer Citr I. V. Turner, Aulander C. F. Baucon, Farmville Geo. N. Taylor, Roanoke Rapids H. C. Jones, Fairfield Leo Midgett, Manteo Geo. D. DeLoatche, Conway B. E. Strickland, Middlesex E. G. Evans, Black Creek G. H. Cole, Fairmont Charlotte A. G. Powers, Hamlet E. L. Weathers, Rt. 5, Shelby Clay Blanton, Ellenboro
THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA	SECRETARY and ADDRESS	D. B. Swaringen, Traphill. Lloyd L. Wolley, Southern Pines. J. W. Lee, Lawndale. C. A. Ellictt, Rich Square. R. W. Wall, Newhand. J. S. Cook, Graham. J. S. Cook, Graham. John M. McNair, Rockingham. Boy K. McNeely, Mooresville. B. C. Nicholson, Essex. P. R. Taylor, Ayden. B. C. Nicholson, Essex. Jas. W. Kellogg, P. O. Box 464, Raleigh. G. Lamg, Red Springs. Janes E. Sain, Connelly Springs. James E. Sain, Connelly Springs. J. Brown, Waco. U. S. G. Phillips, Unaka. L. Copeland, Ahoskie. W. J. Brown, Waco. L. B. Smith, Belhaven. L. G. Phillips, Unaka. L. G. Phillips, Unaka. L. G. Phillips, Unaka. L. G. Phillips, Prairfield. J. O. Jenkins, Aulander. J. O. Jenkins, Aulander. J. O. Jenkins, Parmville. D. P. Wike, Roanoke Rapids. J. G. Phillips, Pendleton. J. J. Kemp, Middlesex. W. H. Stephenson, Pendleton. J. J. Kemp, Middlesex. Willey Lamm, Lucama. Wiley Lamin, Lucama. Wiley Lamin, Saleiby. L. E. Wightman, Bx 534, Charlotte. L. E. Wightman, Si Shelby. H. Green, RFD 5, Shelby.
URISDICTION OF TH	POSTOFFICE	Traphill Southern Pines Lawndale Raich Square Newland Candler Grandler Grandler Grandler Grandler Hittleton Ayden Creedmoor Raleigh Ahoskie Cheryville Unaka Bessemer City Aulander Faurndile Roanoke Rapids Frairfield Wanchese Pendleton Middlesex Lucama Lucama Lucama Lucama Lucana Lucana Lucana Lucana Charlotte Hamlet Shelby, Rt. 5
LODGES UNDER THE J	NO., NAME and DISTRICT	483 Traphill (33)———————————————————————————————————

J. E. Washam, Cornelius L. M. Powell, Parkton H. D. Strickland, 1114 Grayland Street. Greenshore	C. P. Huffine, Spencer A. L. Forbes, Mt. Holly W. B. Terreil, Elon College H. A. Gunter, Aberdeen	W. W. Carruthers, B-Fairview Street. Greensboro	E. A. Scott, Spruce Pine J. C. Maness, Hemp M. F. McLamb, Erwin	J. W. Stewart, Ararat John McGrady, North Wilkesboro W. L. Patton, Swannanoa	H. A. Sims, R. F. D., Waxhaw J. M. Lee, Tabor City J. W. Taylor, Richland	E. I. Boyette, wenden R. R. Crater, Ronda Clarence H. Barrow, New Bern	K. W. Winstead, Spring Hope T. Ward Guy, Statesville U. G. Foster, Congo	J. O. Clamp, Salisbury E. H. Webb, Rt. 1, Monroe I. W. Csin, Casar	E. R. Ipock, Cove City H. C. Benton, Apex	E. W. Cain, Roseboro W. J. Smith, Bethel	James C. Heffner, Maiden Roy H. Rimmer, Stony Point	R. G. Weaver, Sturgills W. G. Wells, Wallace	J. R. Marks, Acme Roy A. Harmon, Elk Park	C. F. Wisner, Rocky Mount T. G. Miller, Tryon Claud E. Little, Claremont
A. D. Cashion, Cornellus D. A. Sikes, Parkton Emory C. Fox, Greensboro	J. E. Connell, Spencer C. D. Beatty, Mt. Holly J. W. Barney, Elon College F. S. Weaver, Aberdeen	J. T. Carruthers, Sr., D-Fairview St., Greensboro	W. L. McNeill, Spruce Pine C. S. Lewis, Hemp E. G. Purcell, Erwin	G. C. Marion, Ararat	J. T. Stelle, Waxhaw. R. T. Bruton, Tabor City. A. F. Barbee, Richlands.	J. I. Allen, Wendell	T. A. Griffin, Bailey. Pat H. Hicks, Rt. 2, Statesville E. C. Foster, Purlear.	J. E. Haynes, Salisbury	\mathbf{H}	M. T. Owens, Roseboro E. O. Burroughs, Bethel	John F. Carpenter, Maiden S. N. Honevcutt, Stony Point.	R. E. Farmer, Lansing A. J. Cavenaugh, Wallace	Z. V. Jones, BoltonJ. H. Perkins, Elk Park	E. C. Smith, Rocky Mount G. L. Pace, Tryon W. Howard Wilkinson, Catawba
Cornelius Parkton Greensboro	Spencer Mt. Holly Elon College	Greensboro	Spruce Pine Hemp.	Ararat	WaxhawTabor City	Wendell Ronda New Bern	BaileyStatesville, Rt. 5Champion	SalisburyWingate	Cove City	Roseboro	Maiden Stony Point	SturgillsWallace	Bolton	Rocky Mount Tryon Catawba
538 Williams (27)	543 Spencer (25)			558 Ararat (31)560 Sulphur Springs (33)561 Swannanoa (38)	562 Waxhaw (26)						92 Maiden (36)	Helton (34) Wallace (9)		602 Queen City (18)
ດ້າດວ	ໍລິດດິດຕິ	ຄັນດ	ດີດີດີ	ດີດີດີ	រីស៊ីស៊ីស៊ី	ດັເດັດ	ດັ່ ດັ່	ນ໌ ດັນ ດນ	ວາດ ເດ	ນ ຕັນ ດາ	ວັດ ດີ	ດັດ ດັນ	ດິດ	999

Continued
CAROLINA — C
$\overline{}$
THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH
GRAND I
OF
JURISDICTION
THE
UNDER
ODGES

MASTER and ADDRESS	V. C. Arnette, Chadbourn W. S. Cheaves, Zebulon J. S. Pope, Aktinson Geo. W. Davis, Fremont S. J. Mays, Mt. Airy M. B. Raines, Princeton W. B. Long, Rt. 11, Indian Trail R. T. Renn, Rt. 1, Henderson M. L. Von Cannon, Kannapolis C. M. Reep, Belmont V. L. DeHart, Walnut Gove Cameron Michael, Wise M. N. Shrago, Goldsboro W. F. Sanders, Badin F. M. Beacham, Aurora I. P. Graham, Proctorville F. M. Seacham, Proctorville R. S. White, Elizabethtown Dr. S. S. Fay, 711 Haywood Rd., Asheville	COS REED TAREFIELD
SECRETARY and ADDRESS	E. L. Derrick, Chadbourn. G. S. Barbee, Zebulon. R. L. Croom, Atkinson. F. M. Watson, Fremont. F. P. Haynes, Rt. 6, Mt. Airy. M. P. Young, Princeton. A. P. Widenhouse, Midland. C. O. Eenn, Rt. 1, Henderson. T. I. Graham, Kannapolis. H. C. Setzer, Belmont. M. O. Jones, Walnut Cove. Harry W. Walker, Norlina. J. C. Pate, Goldsboro. I. P. Jordan, Aurora. J. A. Nye, Proctorville. J. A. Nye, Proctorville. J. L. Brown, 36 Cumberland Circle, Asheyille.	W. L. McSwain, Harmony H. C. Carter, Jackson Springs P. Lee Smith, Jeff. Stan. In. Co., Greensboro A. W. Gresham, Beulayille R. T. Green, Black Mountain S. L. Smith, Garland J. W. McRary, 198 Clingman Ave., Asheville
POSTOFFICE	Chadbourn Zebulon Atkinson Fremont Round Peak Princeton Midland Epson Kannapolis Belmont Walnut Cove Norlina Goldsboro Badin near Aurora Proctorville Asheville	Harmony- West End Greensboro Rockwell Beulaville Black Mountain Asheville Monroe Fort Bragg Gastonia Kernersville Valdese W, Jefferson Robbinsville
NO., NAME and DISTRICT	607 Chadbourn (10) 609 Zebulon (15) 612 Atkinson (10) 613 Home (6) 616 Round Peak (31) 617 St. Patricks (6) 624 John H. Mills (19) 626 Cannon Memorial (25) 627 Belmont (28) 629 Walnut Cove (30) 630 Francis S. Packard (19) 634 Goldsboro (6) 637 Yadkin Falls (25) 638 Richlands (3) 645 Bladen (11) 656 John A. Nichols (39)	651 Harmony (29)

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES For the Year Ending December 31st, 1937

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Hall, Currituck Widow's Son, Camden Perquimans, Perquimans Gatesville, Gates Atlantic, Currituck New Lebanon, Camden Eureka, Pasquotank Currituck, Currituck Wanchese, Dare	53 75 106, 126 238 314 317 463 521	2 2 1 4 7 1 8	1 2 1 4 7 1 7	1 2 1 1 6 6 1 6	3	1 1 1 1 16		 4 6 1 4	2 3 1 3	3 1 3 2 	 1	56 36 60 45 18 31 153 75 163	55 33 53 44 18 37 154 72 184	1 3 7 1 	6 1

2—WINDSOR DISTRICT—Bertie, Chowan, and part of Hertford and Martin Counties

Charity, Bertie	5 7	2	3	2		1	1	1		4		86	84	2	
Unanimity, Chowan	7	3	1	1				1 1	3	1		79	76	3	
Davie, Bertie	39				1	2		3	2	2		51	46	5	
Skewarkee, Martin	90							1			2	96	99		3
Coleraine, Bertie												28	27	1	
Wiccacon, Hertford												29			2
Winton, Hertford	327											22	22		
Conoho, Martin	399				1					1		29	28	1	
Luke McGlaughan, Hertford	504						1			2	1	43	40		
Aulander, Bertie	516				1	1			1			27	27		
		9	9	8	2	3	1	4	6	12	3	490	480	10	· · ·

3-PLYMOUTH DISTRICT-Beaufort, Hyde, and Washington Counties

Perseverance, Washington	59	6	4	6	2		 		1	1	86	93		7
Orr. Beaufort	104	2	2	1	1		 	3	4		185	180	5	
Atlantic, Hyde	294	8	9	9			 4		1		36	40		4
Aurora, Beaufort	300	2					 				37	37		
Mattamuskeet, Hyde	328	3	2				 		2		45	45		
Belhaven, Beaufort	509	1	2	2	1	1	 		2		79	81		2
Fairfield, Hyde	520	5	5	5			 	1			27	31		4
Richland, Beaufort	638						 2		1		27	24	3	
		27	24	25	4	1	 6	4	11	1	522	531		9

4—HALIFAX DISTRICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties and part of Hertford County

							 _	_						
Royal White Hart, Halifax	2						 1				30			
American George, Hertford	17	4	4	3	3		 				33			6
King Solomon, Northampton	56	4	4	4							56	60		4
	203								1 01		56	54		
Seaboard, Northampton	378	1	1				 	1	3	[51	48		
	418	3	2	2		1	 1	1	1		72	72		
	447	2	1				 	1	4		132	128		
Rich Square, Northampton	488						 4		1		49	44		
										1	78	74		
	524					1	 		1	٠٠٠١	52	54		2
		15	14	12	5	2	 5	3	17	1	609	603	6	

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges-(Continued)

5-GREENVVILLE DISTRICT-Pitt County and part of Martin

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Grifton, Pitt Greenville, Pitt Stonewall, Martin Grimesland, Pitt Ayden, Pitt Farmville, Pitt Bethel, Pitt	243 284 296 475 498 517 589	2 7 2 1 3	1 6 2 1 3	1 4 2 3	8	2 3 		2 5 	1 4 1 1	:::	3	68 177 61 47 37 86 69	70 183 56 49 36 84 71	5 1 2	2 6 2 2

6-KINSTON DISTRICT-Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties and part of Johnston County

Goldsboro, Wayne	634				10	25		1 13	15		5	665			····
St. Patrick, Johnston	617	1	1	1		1				1					
Tiome Werne	613					1	١	l				26	27		1
Harmony, Wayne	340					1						37	32	. 5	
Lenoir, Lenoir	304									3		30	31		1
Mount Olive, Wayne												33	29	4	
Radiance, Greene	208				ī							52			
Wayne, Wayne	132	_			ī				1			43	40		
Jerusalem, Greene	112			2		3	:::	9			3	154	145		
St. John's, Lenoir	4	9	7	7	3	20			1 1	-		126 20	148		22

7-NEW BERN DISTRICT-Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties

St. John's, Craven	3	12	12	13		2				2		88	101		13
Franklin, Carteret	109	1		3		1		3		2		89	88	1	
Bayboro, Pamlico		6	3	4						1	2	78			3
Mount Vernon, Pamlico		4	4	4	1	2						40	47		7
Ocean, Carteret	405	5	5	4		2		.1	1	1		88	91		3
Vanceboro, Craven		2	1	1		1				1		47	48		1
Rainbow, Pamlico			1	1		4		1		'		13	17		4
Doric, Craven			9	10	2	7		36	2		5	259	240	19	
Ionic, Craven			4	4						1		32	35		3
		43	49	44	3	19		41	3	8	7	734	748		14
		-	_	_	_	_	_			_					

8-JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT-Jones and Onslow Counties

Zion, Jones LaFayette, Onslow *Folloksville, Jones Sea Side, Onslow Richlands, Onslow	81	1	4	4	1		1	1		2		47	49		2
LaFayette, Onslow	83					1			2	1	[]	51	49	2	
*Folloksville, Jones	175											19	19		
Sea Side, Onslow	429	2	2	1	1			1	1			48	48		
Richlands, Onslow	564							1				22	21	1	
		3										187			

^{*} Charter Polloksville Lodge, No. 175, arrested March 15, 1938.

9-CLINTON DISTRICT-Duplin and Sampson Counties

St. John's, Duplin	13	11	11	12	2			1	1	4		110	118	1	8
Hiram, Sampson		2	1	2	3					3	1	128	130		2
Mill Creek, Sampson		1	1	1		1			1	2	İ	29	28	1	
Mingo, Sampson	206	1	1	1				2	1	1		28	25	3	
Rehoboth, Duplin	279			1	1					1	[46	47		1
Coharie, Sampson	379	1	1	1		1	i	4			!	33	31	2	
Roseboro, Sampson	585	2	1		2	1				2	i	46	47		1
Wallace, Duplin	595	4	3	3	1				1	1		79	81		2
Beulaville, Duplin			4	8						1		40	46		6
Garland, Sampson	664				1				1	1		23	22	1	
		29	23	29	10	3		8	5	16	1	562	575		13

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

10-WILMINGTON DISTRICT-Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
St. John's, New Hanover King Solomon, Pender Fair Bluff, Columbus Lebanon, Columbus Pythagoras, Brunswick Wilmington, New Hanover Orient, New Hanover Tabor, Columbus Waccamaw, Columbus Chadbourn, Columbus Atkinson, Pender	1 138 190 207 249 319 395 563 596 607 612	6 2	6 2 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	6 2 1 3 1 4 4 2 1 1 20	8	2	:::	3 8 3 3 7 1 	4 1 1 2 1	1 2 4 3 1	1	436 77 51 70 105 169 151 53 38 45 28	444 79 52 63 104 163 146 51 40 45 25	= 1	8 2 1

11-LUMBERTON DISTRICT-Bladen and Robeson Counties

St. Alban's, Robeson	114	8	9	8	3	5	 6	2	4		167	171		4
*King Solomon, Robeson	313						 24				24		24	
Rowland, Robeson	335	2	2		1		 				26			
Maxton, Robeson	417	4	4	4		1	 	4		1				
St. Paul's, Robeson	474						 6	1			38	31		
Red Springs, Robeson	501	1	2	2	4		 	3		1	61			
Fairmont, Robeson	528	4	2	3		2	 		3		33			
Parkton, Robeson	541					2	 				30			
Proctorville, Robeson	643	1				1	 1	1	1		26	24		
Bladen, Bladen	646	1	1	1	1		 1	١			36	37		1
,		21	20	18	9	11	 38	11	9	2	496	476	20	

^{*} Charter King Solomon, No. 313, arrested Nov. 15, 1937.

12—ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT—Hoke, Richmond and Scotland Counties and part of Moore County

Laurinburg, Scotland	305 306		···i	···i	6		:::	2	1	1	:::	60			
Southern Pines, Moore	484											89	88	1	
Rockingham, Richmond Hamlet, Richmond Roman Eagle, Moore	495	1	1	2	1	6		2	4	1		68			
Hamlet, Richmond	532	1	1	1	8	3		2	3	4		153	156		
Roman Eagle, Moore	550	2	2	2	1				1	1		46	47		
Elberta, Moore	654	2	2			1			2			42	41	_1	
		6	7	6	17	11		5	12	9		558	566		

13—SANFORD DISTRICT—Chatham and Lee Counties and part of Moore County

Columbus, Chatham	102	3	1	1	2		 1		1		52	53	[1
Mount Vernon, Chatham		2					 	1	1		61	59	2	
Sanford, Lee	151	1	1		5	4	 3	3	2		204	205		1
Buffalo, Lee	172		ĺ				 2		1		84	81	3	
Carthage, Moore	181					1	 3	1			44	41	3	
Siler City, Chatham		1	1	1			 3	1	1		95	91		
Gulf, Chatham					1		 1	1	1]	27	25	2	
Elise, Moore	555	1	1	1	1		 	1			45	46		1
		8	4	3	9	5	 13	8	7		612	601	11	

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 14—FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—Cumberland and Harnett Counties and part of Johnston County

*Millcreek, Johnston 480	Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
22 19 17 8 1 7 12 10 1 692 688 4	Fellowship, Johnston Palmyra, Harnett Lillington, Harnett Lebanon, Cumberland Relief, Johnston *Millcreek, Johnston Neill S. Stewart, Harnett	84 147 302 391 431 480 556	3 1	2 3	2 3 	4 1 1 1				3 1 2	1 2 1 2 	1	71 151 52 32 55 11 63	71 151 52 32 50 10 59		4

^{*} Charter Mill Creek, No. 480, surrendered Feb. 4, 1938.

15—RALEIGH DISTRICT—Part of Wake County, and part of Johnston County

Hiram. Wake	40	11	11	11	1		 6		4		263	265		2
Neuse, Wake	97						 7	2	1		53	43	10	
White Stone Wake	155			1			 1				49	49		
Rolesville, Wake	156					1	 				23	24		1
Archer, Johnston	165						 1	1			34	32		
Granite, Johnston	191	1	1	1			 		1		29			
Wake Forest, Wake	282	1	1 2	1	1	1	 	1			70	72		2
Raleigh, Wake	500	2	2	2	1	3	 2	6	2		148	144		
Wendell, Wake	565	2	1	1		5	 	1			69			5
Zebulon, Wake	609	3	3	2	1		 1		1		35	36		1
		20	19	19	4	10	 18	11	9		773	768	5	

16-APEX DISTRICT-Part of Wake County and part of Chatham County

•		12	10	10) 5	3		28	10	15	1	734	699	35	
Apex, Wake	584	1				1				1		48	48		
Green Level, Wake			1	1								46	46		
Fuquay, Wake								2			1	77	69		
Wm. T. Bain, Wake	231												23		
Cary, Wake	218	7	7	7	5	1		21	5	8		416	395	21	
Cary, Wake	198	2	2	2					2			45	45		
George Washington, Chatham										1		51	45	6	
Holly Springs, Wake	115					1	1					28	28		

17—WILSON DISTRICT—Wilson County and parts of Nash and Johnston Counties

^{**} Charter Black River, No. 652, arrested Mar. 19, 1938.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 18-ROCKY MOUNT DISTRICT-Edgecombe County and part of Nash County

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Concord, Edgecombe	58 85	4	4	4 2	5	;		4	2	2		81 69	82		1
Central Cross, Nash	187							2		1	:::	41	69 38	3	
Corinthian, Nash	230	2	2	2		2		8		2		144	138	6	
Spring Hope, Nash	481								1			34	33	1	
Queen City, Nash	602	7	7	7	4	1		3	4			139	144		
		14	14	15	10	41		17	8	8		508	504	4	

and part of Vance County

Johnston-Caswell, Warren	10	1	1	1	1	1	 	1			61	63		2
Franklinton, Franklin	123		[1			 14	2			63	46	17	
Henderson, Vance	229	4	3	3	1		 	1	3	1	122	122		
Youngsville, Franklin	377		1				 2	2	1		36	31	5	
Louisburg, Franklin	413	2	2	2			 8	2		[62	58	4	
Royal Hart, Warren	497	4	2	2	1	2	 4				46	47	[1
J. H. Mills, Vance							 		2		42	41	1	
Francis S. Packard, Warren	630					1	 				48	49		1
		14	10	10	3	8	 28	8	8	2	480	457	23	

20-OXFORD DISTRICT-Granville and Person Counties and part of Vance

Person, Person	113	1	3	3					1	2 .	86	86	
Oxford, Granville	122	3	3	1	1	1			5	1.	156	153	3
Adoniram, Granville	149				1				1		38	38	
Granville, Granville	380							1		1.	28	26	2
Tally Ho Granville	393	1							1	21.	26	23	3
Henry F. Grainger, Vance	412			3						2.	27	28	1
Henry F. Grainger, Vance Creedmoor, Granville	499					1	1	1	1	1 1.	33	32	1
		4	6	7	2				8		394	386	8

21—DURHAM DISTRICT—Alamance, Durham and Orange Counties

		44	46	45	14	10		18	5	20	9	1158	1184		26
Elon, Alamance	549	1	1	1]		5				1		42			5
Thos. M. Holt, Alamance		1	1	1	5			1							5
Bula, Alamance	409	5	7	8	2	3		1		3	4	185	194		9
University, Orange	408	1	1	1		[1	6	2	1		104	96	8	
Durham, Durham	352	10	10	10	5	1			1	8	3	333	340		7
Bingham, Alamance	272)	1	1)				4	1	2		79	73	6	
Eno. Durham	210	13	12	10	1	1		6	1	2	1	184	187	[3
Knap of Reeds, Durham	158	4	4	4						2		53	55		2
Eagle, Orange	19	9	9	9	1					1	1	149	158		9

22-REIDSVILLE DISTRICT-Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Caswell Brotherhood, Caswell Dan River, Rockingham Leaksville, Rockingham Reidsville, Rockingham	11	5	3	3	1	 	1	1		1	107	109	2
Dan River, Rockingham	129					 	1		2		43	40	3
Leaksville, Rockingham	136	1	1		1	 	8	2	2	2	172	161	11
Reidsville, Rockingham	384	3	3	1	3	 	10		3		158	149	9
		9	7	4	5	 	20	3	7	3	480	459	21

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 23—GREENSBORO DISTRICT—Davidson and Guilford Counties

									- 1				1	- 1	
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase ,
Greensboro, Guilford Thomasville, Davidson Tobasco, Guilford Numa F. Reid, Guilford Denton, Davidson Stokesdale, Guilford Lexington, Davidson Corinthian, Guilford Revolution, Guilford Guilford, Guilford	76 214 271 344 404 428 473 542 552 656		4	2 2 2	1 1	2		7 7 1 20 6 12 2	3 1 2 4 3 2 2 2	3 5 3 1 3	1 1 1 	60 76 169 225 194 87	304 99 43 227 60 75 165 233 179 89	1 4 15	5 8 2
24—ASHEBORO DISTR	ICT.	—M	lon	tgoi	ner	у	and	R	and	loly	h	Co	unti	es	
Blackmer, Montgomery Hanks, Randolph Balfour, Randolph Randleman, Randolph Biscoe, Montgomery Marietta, Randolph	127 128 188 209 437 444		1 2	2 1 1	4 5	1 2 			1	2 2		33 68 31 118 44	72 27	 1	3 4 2
25—SALISBURY DISTRI	ICT-	—Ca	aba	rrus	s, F	ros	an	an	d s	Stai	nly	Co	unti	es	
Stokes, Cabarrus Fulton, Rowan Pee Dee, Stanly Scotch-Ireland, Rowan Eureka, Rowan Stanly, Stanly Spencer, Rowan Andrew Jackson, Rowan Union, Cabarrus Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly Keller Memorial, Rowan	32 99 150 154 283 348 543 576 618 626 637 657	2 3 2 5 6 4 3 3 3 11	2 2 4 7 4 2 3 3 11 4 1	2 1 4 7 4 2 6 13 4 1	5 1 3 2 5 1 3 3 2	1 2 2		8 2 9 2 3 4 8 1	3 6 2 2 3 2 1	5 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1	1 3 1 4 2 2 1 2	235 246 51 98 85 201 168 183 38 170 102 24	226 240 51 93 92 205 166 181 43 172 104 25	9 6 5 2 2	5 2 2 1
Stokes, Cabarrus Fulton, Rowan Pee Dee, Stanly Scotch-Ireland, Rowan Eureka, Rowan Stanly, Stanly Spencer, Rowan Andrew Jackson, Rowan Union, Cabarrus Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly Keller Memorial, Rowan	32 99 150 154 283 348 543 576 618 626 637 657	2 3 2 5 6 4 3 3 1 1 3 1 4 6	2 2 3 3 3 11 4 1	2 2 1 4 7 4 2 6 13 4 1 46	5 1 3 2 5 1 3 2 1 3 2 1	1 2 2 		8 2 9 2 3 4 8 1 37	3 6 2 2 3 2 1 21	5 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	1 3 1 4 2 2 1 2 	235 246 51 98 85 201 168 183 38 170 102 24	226 240 51 93 92 205 166 181 43 172 104	9 6 5 2 2	5 2 2
Stokes, Cabarrus Fulton, Rowan Pee Dee, Stanly Scotch-Ireland, Rowan Etureka, Rowan Stanly, Stanly Spencer, Rowan Andrew Jackson, Rowan Union, Cabarrus Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly	32 99 1500 1544 543 576 618 626 637 657 8 TR	2 3 2 5 6 4 3 3 11 3 1 46 5 3 3 1 4 1 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 2 4 7 4 2 3 3 3 11 4 4 3 5 6 2 2 2 2	2 2 1 4 7 4 2 6 13 4 1 46	5 1 3 2 5 1 3 3 2 1 26 26	1 2 2 6 an		8 2 9 2 3 4 8 1 37	3 6 	5 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 1 4 2 2 1 2 	2355 246 511 98 85 201 168 183 38 170 102 24 1601 ties	226 240 51 93 92 205 166 181 43 172 104 159 121 40 37 30 37 30 24	9 6 6 5 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 4 4 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	5 2 2 1
Stokes, Cabarrus Fulton, Rowan Pee Dee, Stanly Scotch-Ireland, Rowan Eureka, Rowan Stanly, Stanly Spencer, Rowan Andrew Jackson, Rowan Union, Cabarrus Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly Keller Memorial, Rowan 25—MONROE DI Kilwinning, Anson Monroe, Union Beaver Dam, Union Waxhaw, Union Meadow Branch, Union N. C. Lodge Research, Union	32 99 150 154 283 348 543 576 618 626 637 657 8 TR 244 276 562 578 666	2 3 2 5 6 4 4 3 3 3 1 1 4 6	2 2 2 13 11 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 4 4 7 4 1 4 6 13 4 1 4 6 13 4 1 4 6 13 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 1 3 2 5 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 2	1 1 2 2 6! an 9!	d	8 2 9 2 3 4 37 Uni 1 1 1 9	3 6 2 2 3 2 1 21 21 21 3 3 7	5 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 4 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1	1 3 1 4 2 2 1 2 16 un	235 246 51 98 85 2011 168 170 102 24 1601 ties 142 122 42 41 18 27	226 240 51 93 92 205 166 181 43 172 104 159 121 40 37 30 37 30 24	9 6 6 5 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 4 4 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	12
Stokes, Cabarrus Fulton, Rowan Pee Dee, Stanly Scotch-Ireland, Rowan Etureka, Rowan Stanly, Stanly Spencer, Rowan Andrew Jackson, Rowan Union, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly Keller Menorial, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly Keller Menorial, Rowan Cannon Memorial, Cabarrus Yadkin Falls, Stanly Keller Menorial, Rowan Discount of the Menorial of the Me	32 99 150 1544 283 348 543 576 618 626 637 657 8 TR 644 276 666 562 578 666 205 261 311 176 205 261 366 461 520	2 3 3 2 5 6 4 4 3 3 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 4 7 4 4 2 3 3 11 4 3 11 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 1 4 7 7 4 6 13 4 1 46	5 1 3 2 5 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 2	1 2 2 6! an 9	d	8 2 9 2 3 4 37 Uni 1 1 1 9	3 3 6 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 7 1 2 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2	1 3 1 4 2 2 1 2 16 un	235 246 51 98 98 168 170 102 24 1601 142 122 42 41 18 27 392 226 240 51 93 205 166 181 43 172 104 25 1598 139 121 30 37 30 37 30 39 39 121 40 37 39 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	96 6 5 22 22 23 11 33 11 44 44 53 33 22 23 24 24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 28—GASTONIA DISTRICT—Gaston and Lincoln Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
Lincoln, Lincoln Gaston, Gaston Rock Springs, Lincoln Gastonia, Gaston South Fork, Gaston Cherryville, Gaston Whetstone, Gaston Mount Holly, Gaston Lowell, Gaston Belmont, Gaston Holland Memorial, Gaston	137 263 341 369 462 505 515 544 590 627 668	2 15 1 3 8 4 	11 1 1 7 4 6 5 2 9	12 1	1 1 3 1 3 2	4.		10 5 3 4 	1 1 1 5 1 1	1 4 1	1 1 1	122 55 29 281 66 71 54 68 74 114 56	120 63 28 278 70 77 52 75 78 115 63	2 3 2 2	8 4 6 7 4 1 7

29-STATESVILLE DISTRICT-Alexander and Iredell Counties

Statesville, Iredell	27	5	4	4	2	1		5	6	4	1	163	155	8	
Wilson, Iredell	226	2		1						1		21	20	1	İ
Lee, Alexander	253	1	1	2	2	2	1		3	1		88	90		2
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299	1	1	1				1		1		22	21	1	
Campbell, Iredell			2			1		1	1	2		16	15	1	
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471	1	1	1				1				30	30		
Mooresville, Iredell								3	3			93	87		
Snow Creek, Iredell												24	24		
Stony Point, Alexander	593	1	1	1	1			3		1		39	37		
Harmony, Iredell	651			1		2			1			22	23		1
		15	10	11	5	6		14	14	10	1	518	502	16	

30-WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT-Davie, Forsyth, Stokes and Yadkin Counties

		44	39	36	18	20	1	27	11	30	41	964	969	1	5
Kernersville, Forsyth	669	1								1	1	37	36	1	
Walnut Cove, Stokes	629							9		1		59	49		
West Bend, Forsyth	434	4	4	4						1		30	33		3
Baltimore, Yadkin	424		1	1		1				3		26	25		
Harmon, Yadkin	420	. 1	1	1					1			19	19		
Salem, Forsyth	289	23	19	16	3	4		6	1	9		239	246		7
Farmington, Davie	265								1	1		25	21	4	
Winston, Forsyth	167	3	3	3	10	10	1	5	4	9		383	387		4
Yadkin, Yadkin	162		9	9	3				2	1	3	22	36		14
Mocksville, Davie		3	9	2	2			5	2	4		124	117	7	

31-ELKIN DISTRICT-Surry County

Granite, Surry	322	2		2						2		163 11 .	
Copeland, Surry	390	1	1	2	2	1				1	35	39	4
*Rockyford, Surry	430										15	15	
Elkin, Surry	454	2	4	3	5			2		1	70	75	5
**Rusk, Surry	456										14	14 .	
Pilot, Surry	493	1	1						1	2	68	65 3.	
Ararat, Surray	558		1						2		18	16 2.	
Round Peak, Surry	616			1		4				1	43	47	4
		6	9	1 8	111	5	1	11	9	71	437	434 3 .	

^{*} Charter of Rockyford Lodge, No. 430, arrested Mar. 14, 1938.

32nd DISTRICT Eliminated

^{**} Charter of Rusk Lodge, No. 456, arrested Mar. 14, 1938.

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued) 33—WILKESBORO DISTRICT—Wilkes County and part of Watauga County

and County	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Yes	Present Members	Decrease	Increase
*Liberty, Wilkes 45 Moravian, Wilkes 353 North Wilkesboro, Wilkes 407 Clingman, Wilkes 440 Ashler, Watauga 541 Trap Hill, Wilkes 483 Sulphur Springs, Wilkes 560 Ronda, Wilkes 566 Mount Pleasant, Wilkes 573 **Roaring Gap, Wilkes 599	3 2 	1 4 2 	2 5 2 1	1 5 1	2 1 1	i i	3 1 7 2 1 9	4 2	4 1 2 2 2 2 1 2		43 37 100 18 34 30 18 21 32	39 35 99 18 37 28 13 21 32	4 2 1 2 5 	3

^{*} Liberty Lodge, No. 45, and Moravian Lodge, No. 353, consolidated Mar. 12, 1938 as Liberty Lodge, No. 45.

34—JEFFERSON DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties and part of Watauga County

Snow, Watauga	363											62 .		15
Elk. Ashe	373	1					 4				22	18	4	
*Scottsville. Ashe	385						 				25	25 .		
Sparta, Alleghany	423	3	1	2	1		 2				32	33 .		1
Piney Creek, Alleghany	432						 1				29	28	1	
**Crumpler, Ashe	467					2	 3	1			21	19	2	
Helton. Ashe	594						 				35	35 .		
Ashe, Ashe	671	2	2	2			 				32	34 .		2
		15	13	14	3	6	 10	1	1	II	243	254 .	1	11

^{*} Charter Scottsville Lodge, No. 385, arrested Feb. 4, 1938.

35th DISTRICT Eliminated

36—HICKORY DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties and part of Watauga County

		13	11	11	6	11	1	32	11	18	1	877	843	34	
Lovelady, Burke	670	2	2	2			1			1		50	50		
Riverside, Catawba	606			1					1	1		63	62	1	
Maiden, Catawba	592			1	1	10	1	1	2			49	58		1
Cookville, Catawba	502									1		30	30		١
Blowing Rock, Watauga	458					1	1	i	2			33	31		
Shawnee, Catawba	382					i				2		25	23		
Hickory, Catawba					1			19	3	4	1	201	176	25	
Hibriten, Caldwell	262	6	6	6	5		1	8	2	3		204	202	2	
Catawba, Catawba	248					1	1	5				110	102	8	
Catawba Valley, Burke	217				١		1	1		3		112	109	3	

37-SHELBY DISTRICT-Cleveland County

Cleveland, Cleveland	202	6	8	8	1	Ī		12	1	5	179	1701	9	
Fair View, Cleveland	339	1	1								86			
Fallston, Cleveland	356	1	1	1						1	27	27		
State Line, Cleveland	375	[1		3	49	45	4	
Mooresporo, Cleveland	388	1	1	1			1				89	81	8	
Lawndale, Cleveland	486		3					5	1	2	60	55	5	
Camp Call, Cleveland	534		4						1	1	55	58		3
Casar, Cleveland	579	2	2	2				1			21	22		1
		20	20	21	2	1		28	3	15	566	544	22	

^{*} Mooresboro, No. 388, and Lattimore, No. 508, consolidated July 16, 1937.

^{**} Charter Roaring Gap Lodge, No. 599, surrendered Dec. 1, 1937.

^{**} Charter Crumpler Lodge, No. 467, arrested Mar. 15, 1938.

GRAND LOI	OGE	0	F.	No	RT	H	C	AR	OL:	IN.	A			15	7
Abstract of Returns F	'ror	n S	Suk	or	din	ate	e 1	Lod	ges	5 —	(C	onti	inue	d)	
Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
38—HENDERSONVILLE DI Counti										and	T	rans	sylva	nia	
Kedron, Henderson, Biltmore, Buncombe Saluda, Polk Swannanoa, Buncombe Jeff L. Nelson, Polk	267 387 446 482 561 605 663		2 1 3 2 	2 2 3 2 1 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 5	1 4 2		:::	2 2 4 1 1 1 	1]	120 138 133 38 40 54 62 585	121 131 114 40 39 62 62 569	19	 8
39—ASHEVILLE DISTRIC	T —	Ma	disc	n	Cor	int	у а	ınd	pai	rt	of	Bun	com	be	
Blackmer, Buncombe French Broad, Madison Vance, Buncombe White Rock, Madison Hominy, Buncombe John A. Nichols, Buncombe	118 170 292 293 392 491 650 665	5 1 6 5 5 1 2	1 3	1 5 4 	1 3	8 4 2 4		2 1 1 	1 4	2 1 1 1	2	429 59 47 52 10 46 87 86	419 58 54 55 17 46 83 93	4	7 3 7
	- 1	28	22	19	10	26		16	18	12	2	816	825		_9
40—SPRUCE PINE DISTR	RIC	Г—	Ave	ry,	Mi			an	d 3	an	cey	Co			
Bald Creek, Yancey	357 397 489 554 598	1 1 4 6	1 1 2 3	1 1 2 3					1 2 1 1 1 5	1	3	41 53 64 51 81 290	52 82	13	1 1
41—WAYNESVI	LLE	D	IST	RI	CT-	–н	ауч	voo	d C	oui	ıty				
Pigeon River, Haywood	259 386 453 472	6 1 5 1	6 1 5 1	7 1 5 	3 4 2			:::	1 2	2	2	147 154 56 47 404	61 43	4	2 5
42—SYLVA DISTRICT	r	lack	csot	n. 1	Mac	on	aı	nd :	Swa	in	Co	unti	ies		
Junaluskee, Macon	145	6	8	8	1	4		6				72	78]	6
East La Port, Jackson Oconee, Swain Blue Ridge, Macon Dillsboro, Jackson	268 358 427 435 459 551	2	1	1	1 1 1	9			2	8	i 1	62 60 105 37 36 28	60 105 38 37		4 1 1
* Glenville, No. 551, No. report.															_
		23	13	15	4	15		11	15	4	1	314	318		_4
43—MURPHY DIS	TRI	CT-	—с	her	oke	e	and	C	lay	Co	un	ties		,	
Clay, Clay Montgomery, Cherokee Marble Spring, Cherokee Unaka, Cherokee	146 301 426 439 506 529	4 2 2 2 12 1 23	2 1 1 2 6 1 13		3 1 	3 4 		1 2 2 6		3	1	74 59 33 43 15 90	76 58 37 38 26 83 318		2 4 4

Abstract of Returns From Subordinate Lodges—(Continued)

44-RUTHERFORDTON DISTRICT-McDowell and Rutherford Counties

Name of Lodge and County	Number	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died .	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present . Membership	Decrease	Increase
Western Star, Rutherford Mystic Tie, McDowell Forest City, Rutherford Joppa, McDowell Cliffside, Rutherford Hollis, Rutherford	91 237 381 401 460 535		2 2 	1 1 3 	1 1 1 	2 1 1 		1 5 3 	1 2 1	1 1 		80 145 72 50 33 27	83 146 70 47 33 24	 2 3 	3 1
		2	4	5	5	4		11	4	3		407	403	4	

RECAPITULATION OF ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES

For Year Ending December 31, 1937, by Districts

					i			- 1	T	-	1				_
	DISTRICT	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated.	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase
1	Elizabeth City	25	23	24	4	20		15	10	10	3	637	650		13
2	Windsor	9	9	8	4 2 4 5	3	1	4	6	12	3	490	480	10	
3	Plymouth	27	24	25	4	1	[6	3	11	1	522	531		9
4	Halifax	15	14	12	5	2		5	3	17	1	609	603	6	
5	Greenville	15	13	10	8	5		7	7	5	3	545	549		4
6	Kinston	19	13	14	10	25		13	15	22	5	665	664	1	-==
7	New Bern	43	49	44	3 2	19		41	3	8	7	734	748		14
8	Jacksonville	3	6	5	12	1		3	3	3		187	186	1	-==
9	Clinton	29	23	29	10	3		8	5	16	1	562	575	-==	. 13
10 11	Wilmington	20 21	20 20	20 18	14	9		27	9	18 9	1 2	1223	1212	11	
12	Lumberton Rockingham	6	7	6	17	11		38 5	12	9	1	496 558	476 566	20	8
13	Sanford	. 8	4	3	9	5		13	8	7		612	601	11	. 0
14	Fayetteville	22	19	17	8	1	<u>i</u>	7	12	10	ī	692	688	4	
15	Raleigh	20	19	19	4	10		18	11	9	-	773	768	5	
16	Smithfield	12	10	10	5	3		28	10	15	1	734	699	35	
17	Wilson	8	8	7	8	12		2	8	8	-	532	541	00	9
18	Rocky Mount	14	14	15	10	4		17	8	8		508	504	4	
19	Henderson	14	10	10	3	8		28	8	8	2	480	457	23	
20	Oxford	4	6	7	2	2		2	8	9		394	386	8	
21	Durham	44	46	45	14	10		18	8 5	20	9	1158	1184		26
22	Reidsville	9	7	4	5			20	3	7	3	480	459	21	
23	Greensboro	38	39	39	9	18		55	17	28	3	1508	1474	34	
24	Asheboro	7	7	7	9	5		13	3	5		337	337		
25	Salisbury	46	43	46	26	6		37	21	23	16	1601	1598	3	
26	Monroe	14	13	10	2	9		9	7	6		392	391	1	
27	Charlotte	26	20	19	24	14		36	21	18	3	1477	1459	18	-==
28	Gastonia	52	46	54	11	16		. 27	9	16	4	990	1019	-==	29
29	Statesville	15	10	11	5	6		14	14	10	1	518	502	16	
30 31	Winston-Salem	.44	39	36	18	20	1	27	11	30	4	964 437	969 434	3	5
32	Elkin Yadkinville	6	9 mir	8		5		11	9	7		431	434	3	
33	Wilkesboro	7				4	1	23	6	14	1 1	344	322	22	1
34	Jefferson	15	13		3		-	10	1	1		243	254	22	11
35	Boone		imir			0		10	1 1	1		240	201	1	1
36	Hickory	13	11	11	6	11	1	32	11	18	1	877	843	34	1
37	Shelby	20	20	21	2	1		28		15		566	544		
38	Hendersonville	8	9	11	11	8		19	11	16	2	585	569		
39	Asheville	28	22	19	10			16		12	2	816	825		9
40	Spruce Pine	12	8	8	4	12		18	5	12	3	290	279		
41	Waynesville	13	13		9	3		13	2	7	2	404	407		3
42	Svlva	12	11		4	17		8		10		400	412		12
43	Murphy	23	13	15	4	15		11		4	1	314			4
44	Rutherfordton	2	4	5	5	4		11	4	3	1	407	403	4	
To	tals for State	788	722	721	337	371	5	743	360	496	86	27061	26886	175	
_															

TIMES OF MEETING OF SUBORDINATE LODGES ARRANGED BY DISTRICTS

1—ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties

NO.	LODGE	COUNTY	TIME OF MEETING
	Hall Widow's Son		First Saturday
53 75	Hall	Camden	Third Friday
106			
126	Gatesville	Gates	First and Third Thursday
238	Atlantic	Currituck	First and Third Thursday First and Third Thursday First Friday Every Tuesday First Wednesday 2:30 P. M. First and Third Thursday
314	New Lebanon	Camden	First Friday
317	Eureka	Pasquotank	Every Tuesday
463	Currituck	Doro	First and Third Thursday
521			
	2-WINDSOR DISTR	ICT—Bertie, Ch	owan, and part of Hertford ounties
			Timet and Illaind Mondon
5 7	Charity	Chowan	Every Thursday Every Thursday Second and Fourth Tuesday Friday before Fourth Sunday
39	Davis	Bertie	First Thursday
90	Skewarkee	Martin	Second and Fourth Tuesday
171	Colerain	Bertie	Friday before Fourth Sunday Thurs. before 2nd and 4th Sunday First Thursday
240	Wiccacon	Hertford	Thurs, before 2nd and 4th Sunday
327	Winton	Hertford	First Thursday
399	Conoho	Martin	First Tuesday
504	Conoho Luke McGlaughan Aulander	Hertford	First Thursday
516	Aulander	Bertie	First Friday
3-			yde, and Washington Counties
59	Perseverance	Washington	Every Tuesday
104	Orr	Realifort:	First and Third Tuesday
294	Atlantic	Hyde	First and Third Thursday
300	Aurora	Beautort	First and Third Thursday Second and Fourth Monday Second and Fourth Wednesday
328	Mattamuskeet	Poortort	Second and Fourth Wednesday
509 520	Foirfield	Hydo	First and Third Tuesday
638	Richland	Beaufort	Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Tuesday Thurs, before 2nd and 4th Sunday
	and	part of Hertfo	
2	Royal White Hart	Halifax	First and Third Wednesday First and Third Tuesday First Tuesday First Tuesday
17	American George	Hertford	.First and Third Tuesday
56	King Solomon	Northampton	First Tuesday
203	Roanoke	Halifax	First Tuesday
378			
418 447	Forecasi	Northampton	Thursday before Fourth Sunday First and Third Monday Second Thursday
488	Rich Square	Northampton	Coord Thursday
519	Widow's Son	Halifax	Second and Fourth Thursday
524	Pendleton	Northampton	Second and Fourth Thursday Second Tuesday
			County and part of Martin
243	Grifton	Dist	Y7/
284	Greenville	Pitt	First wednesday
296	Stonewall	Martin	First and Third Monday
475	Grimesland	Pitt	First and Third Tuesday
498	Ayden	Pitt	Third Tuesday
517	Farmville	Pitt	First wednesday First and Third Monday First and Third Monday First and Third Tuesday Third Tuesday Second Thursday 11:00 A. M. and
589	Bethel	Pitt	Fourth Thursday 7:30 P. M. First Monday Third Thursday
-00			
	anu	part of Johnst	enoir and Wayne Counties on County
4	St. John's	Lenoir	Second and Fourth Monday
95	Jerusalem	Greene	Second Tuesday
112	Wayne	Wayne	Second and Fourth Monday Second Tuesday First and Third Monday
132		Cusana	
-0-	Radiance	Greene	First Tuesday 11:00 A. M.

Times of Meeting of Subordinate Lodges (Continued)

6—KINSTON DISTRICT—Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties and part of Johnston County (Continued)

	and part	or Johnston Co	unty (Continuea)
NO.	LODGE	COUNTY	TIME OF MEETING
208 233	Landir	Lancir	First and Third Tuesday First and Third Thursday
304	Diegent Will	Lenoir	Coord Thursday 0.20 D M
340	Harmony	Wayne	Second Thursday 2:30 P. MFirst ThursdaySecond MondayFirst and Third WednesdaySecond and Fourth Monday
613	Home	Wayne	Second Monday
617	St Potrick	Tohneton	First and Third Wadnesday
634	Goldshoro	Wayne	Second and Fourth Monday
004	Colubbolo	Wayiro	- Second and Fourth Monday
	7—NEW BERN DISTR	ICT—Carteret,	Craven and Pamlico Counties
3	St. John's	Craven	_Second and Fourth Wednesday
109	Elec m lelin	Contonot	Direct and Whind Manda-
331	Bayboro	Pamlico	-Second and Fourth Tuesday
359	Mount Vernon	Pamlico	-First and Third Friday
405	Ocean	Carteret	Second and Fourth Tuesday
433	Vanceboro	Craven	Second and Fourth Wednesday
479	Rainbow	Pamlico	-2nd Saturday and 4th Wednesday
568	Doric	Craven	-Second and Fourth Friday
583	Ionic	Craven	-Second and Fourth Tuesday -Second and Fourth Tuesday -Second and Fourth Tuesday -Second and Fourth Wednesday -2nd Saturday and 4th Wednesday -Second and Fourth Friday -Second and Fourth Tuesday
			ones and Onslow Counties
81	Zion	Jones	Tnird Thursday
83	LaFayette	Onslow	-Wednesday after 1st Monday and
429	Consido	Onelow	Wednesday after 3rd Saturday
564	Seaside Richlands	Onslow	First Thursday
301	Ivicinanas	01101011-1-1-1	IIII IIIIIII
	9—CLINTON DIS	TRICT—Duplin	and Sampson Counties
13	St. John's	Duplin	First and Third Thursday
98	Hiram	Sampson	_First Tuesday
125	Mill Creek	Sampson	-1st Friday 10:00 A. M. and Thurs.
206	Mingo	Sampson	First and Third Thursday First Tuesday -1st Friday 10:00 A. M. and Thurs. night before 2nd Sunday -1st Saturday 10:00 A. M. and 3rd Thursday 7:30 P. M.
279	Rehoboth	Duplin	- Friday night before 2nd Sunday - Wed. before 1st and 3rd Sunday - First and Third Thursday - Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - First and Third Tuesday
379	Coharie	Sampson	-Wed, before 1st and 3rd Sunday
585	Roseboro	Sampson	-First and Third Thursday
595	Wallace	Duplin	-Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday
658	Beulaville	Duplin	-First and Third Tuesday
664	Garland	Sampson	-Second and Fourth Monday
	10—WILMINGTON DIS	STRICT—Bruns and Pender (wick, Columbus, New Hanover Counties
1	St. John's King Solomon	New Hanover_	_Second Tuesday
138	King Solomon	Pender	_Second Friday
190			
207	Lebanon	Columbus	-First and Third Friday
249	Pythagoras	Brunswick	Third Tuesday
319	Wilmington	New Hanover_	_Third Tuesday
395	Orient	New Hanover_	First Thursday
563	Tabor	Columbus	Tuesday before Third Sunday
59 6	Waccamaw	Columbus	Second Wednesday
607	Chadbourn	Columbus	-Third Tuesday
612	Atkinson	Pender	First and Fourth ThursdayFirst and Third FridayThird TuesdayThird TuesdayFirst ThursdayTuesday before Third SundaySecond WednesdayThird TuesdaySecond Monday
			den and Robeson Counties
114	St. Albans	Robeson	_First Tuesday _Second and Fourth Thursday
335	Rowland	Robeson	Second and Fourth Thursday
417	Maxton	Robeson	First Monday First Tuesday Second and Fourth Thursday First Monday
474	St. Paul's	Robeson	_First Tuesday
501	Red Springs	Robeson	Second and Fourth Thursday
528	Fairmont	Robeson	_First Monday
541			
643			
646	Bladen	Bladen	_rirst Monday

Times of Meeting of Subordinate Lodges (Continued)

12—ROCKINGHAM	DISTRICT—Hoke, l and part of Moo	Richmond and Scotland Counties ore County
NO. LODGE	COUNTY	TIME OF MEETING
305 Laurinburg	Scotland	First Tuesday
and Deefend	HOKE	Second and Fourth Thursday
484 Southern Pines	Moore	First and Third Monday
495 Rockingham	Richmond	First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Friday First and Third Thursday
532 Hamlet	Moore	First and Third Thursday
550 Roman Eagle 654 Elberta	Moore	Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday
	Moore	-
143 Mount Vernon	Chatham	First and Third Tuesday Saturday before 2nd Sunday and Thursday before 4th Sunday
151 Sanford	Lee	Second and Fourth Tuesday
172 Buffalo	Lee	First and Third Monday
181 Carthage	Moore	First and Third Tuesday
403 Siler City	Chatham	Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday
465 Gulf	Chatham	Thursday before Third Sunday
555 Elise	Moore	1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday
14—FAYETTEVILI	E DISTRICT—Cun and part of John	nberland and Harnett Counties ston County
8 Phoenix	Cumberland_	Second Friday
84 Fellowship	Johnston	First and Third Thursday
147 Palmyra	Harnett	First and Third Tuesday Every Monday
302 Lillington	Harnett	Every Monday
391 Lebanon	Cumperland_	First and Third Wednesday
431 Relief	Johnston	First Friday
556 Neill S. Stewart 667 Fort Bragg	Cumberland	Second and Fourth Friday First Tuesday
	Johnston C	
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake	County First and Third Monday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake	County First and Third Monday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake	County First and Third Monday
40 Hiram 97 Neuse 155 White Stone 165 Archer	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Johnston	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M.
40 Hiram 97 Neuse 155 White Stone 165 Archer	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Johnston	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M.
40 Hiram 97 Neuse 155 White Stone 165 Archer	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Johnston	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M.
40 Hiram 97 Neuse 155 White Stone 165 Archer	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Johnston	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M.
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 MIst Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth Tuesday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 M. Ist Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M. Second and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday
40 Hiram	Wake	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 MIst Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 MIst Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 MIst Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	County First and Third MondayTuesday after 1st and 3rd SundayFourth Saturday 12 MIst Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. MFirst Saturday 1:00 P. MSecond and Fourth TuesdaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst and Third FridaySecond and Fourth TuesdayFirst TuesdayFirst Tuesday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	- First and Third Monday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Fourth Saturday 12 M Ist Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M First Saturday 1:00 P. M Second and Fourth Tuesday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First and Third Friday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First Tuesday - Tuesday after Second Sunday - Tuesday after Second Sunday - Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M First and Third Monday - Second and Fourth Monday - Second and Fourth Monday - Wednesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	- First and Third Monday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Fourth Saturday 12 M Ist Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M First Saturday 1:00 P. M Second and Fourth Tuesday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First and Third Friday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County - Tuesday after Second Sunday - Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M First and Third Monday - Second and Fourth Monday - Wednesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Saturday before First Sunday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	- First and Third Monday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Fourth Saturday 12 M Ist Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M First Saturday 1:00 P. M Second and Fourth Tuesday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First and Third Friday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First Tuesday - Tuesday after Second Sunday - Tuesday after Second Sunday - Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M First and Third Monday - Second and Fourth Monday - Second and Fourth Monday - Wednesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake	- First and Third Monday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Fourth Saturday 12 M Ist Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M First Saturday 1:00 P. M Second and Fourth Tuesday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First and Third Friday - Second and Fourth Tuesday - First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County - Tuesday after Second Sunday - Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M First and Third Monday - Second and Fourth Monday - Wednesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday - Saturday before First Sunday - Mon. after 2nd and 4th Sunday - Sunty and parts of Nash and
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	First and Third Monday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Fourth Saturday 12 M. 1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M. Second and Fourth Tuesday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County Tuesday after Second Sunday Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday Second and Fourth Monday Wednesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Saturday before First Sunday Mon. after 2nd and 4th Sunday Dunty and parts of Nash and ounties
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	First and Third Monday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Fourth Saturday 12 M. 1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M. Second and Fourth Tuesday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County Tuesday after Second Sunday Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday Vednesday after Third Sunday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Saturday before First Sunday Monday after 2nd and 4th Sunday Ounty and parts of Nash and ounties Turnd Monday 11:00 A. M. and
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	Gounty First and Third Monday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Fourth Saturday 12 M. Ist Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M. Second and Fourth Tuesday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County Tuesday after Second Sunday Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday Second and Fourth Monday Second and Fourth Monday Wednesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Saturday before First Sunday Mon. after 2nd and 4th Sunday ounty and parts of Nash and ounties Ist Thursday 11:00 A. M. and 3rd Monday 7:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Third Monday Third Monday Tuesday Third Monday Tuesday Thursday 11:00 A. M. and
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake	First and Third Monday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Fourth Saturday 12 M. 1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M. Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County Tuesday after Second Sunday Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday Second and Fourth Monday Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Wednesday after Third Sunday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Mon. after 2nd and 4th Sunday Dunty and parts of Nash and ounties 1st Thursday 11:00 A. M. and 3rd Monday 7:30 P. M. First and Third Monday
40 Hiram	Johnston C Wake Wake Wake Johnston Johnston Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Wake Con Chatham Wake Wake	First and Third Monday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Fourth Saturday 12 M. 1st Saturday 2:00 P. M. and Sat. before 3rd Sunday 8:00 P. M. First Saturday 1:00 P. M. Second and Fourth Tuesday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday First Tuesday unty and part of Chatham County Tuesday after Second Sunday Sat. before 4th Sunday 1:30 P. M. First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday Vednesday after Third Sunday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Tuesday after 1st and 3rd Sunday Saturday before First Sunday Monday after 2nd and 4th Sunday Ounty and parts of Nash and ounties Turnd Monday 11:00 A. M. and

		01 2 (01)	100
	Times of Meeting	of Subordinat	te Lodges (Continued)
17—		Vilson County at Counties (Contir	nd parts of Nash and Johnston nued)
NO.	LODGE	COUNTY	TIME OF MEETING
411 525	BaileyRodgers	Nash	Second and Fourth Monday and Saturday 10:30 A. M. and
527			4th Monday night Saturday before 2nd Sunday and Thursday before 4th Sunday
569	Mount Pleasant	NashI	Fourth Saturday 2:30 P. M.
'	18—ROCKY MOUNT	DISTRICT—Edge Nash Count	combe County and part of
58	Concord	EdgecombeS	Second and Fourth Tuesday
85	Morning Star	NashS	Second and Fourth Tuesday
187	Central Cross	NashS	Second Saturday 2:00 P M
230	Corinthian	Nash	Second and Fourth Thursday First Friday
481	Spring Hope	Nash	First Friday First and Third Thursday
602	Queen City	Nasii	riest and Third Thursday
			rren and part of Vance County First and Third Monday
10 123	Eronklinton	Franklin 1	First and Third Monday First and Third Tuesday
229	Henderson	Vance	First and Third Tuesday
377	Youngsville	Franklinl	First and Third Tuesday Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday
413			
497	Royal Hart	WarrenS	Second and Fourth Monday
624	J. H. Mills	Vance	Saturday night before 2nd Sun.
			Second and Fourth Monday Saturday night before 2nd Sun. Oct. to April Saturday 2:30 P. M. April to Oct.
630	Eronais S Dockard	Worren	P. M. April to Oct. Second and Fourth Thursday
030	Francis S. Fackard	waiteii	second and Fourth Thursday
			rson Counties and part of Vance
113	Person	~ 177	m'
122	Oxiora	Granville	First and Third Monday
149 380	Granville	Granville	Fourth Seturder 2:00 D M
393	Telly Ho	Granville	First Saturday 3:00 P M and
000	14113 110	Olwin nino	First and Third Monday Saturday before 4th Sunday Fourth Saturday 2:00 P. M. First Saturday 3:00 P. M. and Second Monday night
412	Henry F. Grainger	Vance	Second Monday night Saturday before 2nd Sunday Mon after 2nd and 4th Sunday
499	Creedmoor	Granville	Mon after 2nd and 4th Sunday
21—			m, Orange and Caswell Counties
11	Caswell Brotherhood_	Caswell	First and Third Monday
19	Eagle	Orange	Second and Fourth Friday Wednesday after Third Sunday First and Third Tuesday
158	Knap of Reeds	Durnam	wednesday after Third Sunday
210	Eno	Alemenee	Monday ofter Third Sunday
272 352	Durhom	Durham	Monday after Third Sunday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Monday Second and Fourth Monday
408	University	Orange	First and Third Monday
409	Bula	Alamance	Second and Fourth Monday
492	Thos. M. Holt	Alamance	First Friday
549	Elon	Alamance	Third Wednesday
23-			Guilford, Rockingham Counties
76	Greensboro	Guilford	Second and Fourth Thursday
129	Dan River	Rockingham	First and Third Tuesday
136	Leaksville	Rockingham	First and Third Monday
214	Tnomasville	Davidson	First and Third Friday
271	Tobasco Numa F. Reid	Guilford	Second Monday
344 384	Poldeville	Rockingham	First and Third Friday
404	Denton	Davidson	First Friday
428	Stokeedale	Guilford	First and Third Tuesday
473	Lavington	Davidson	Second and Fourth Friday
542	Cominthian	Chilford	Second and Politth Monday
552	Revolution	. Guilford	First and Third Wednesday First and Third Monday
656	Guilford	Guilford	First and Third Monday

Times of	f	Meeting	\mathbf{of}	Subordinate	Lodges	(Continued)
----------	---	---------	---------------	-------------	--------	-------------

	Times of Meeting		
	24—ASHEBORO DIST		ery and Randolph Counties
NO.	LODGE	COUNTY	TIME OF MEETING
127	Blackmer	Montgomery	First Tuesday
128	Hanks	Randolph	Third Saturday
188	Balfour	Randolph	Third Saturday First and Third Monday
209	Randleman	Randolph	Monday after 1st and 3rd Sunday
437	Biscoe	Montgomery	Second and last Friday First Saturday
444	Marietta	Randolph	First Saturday.
	25—SALISBURY DISTI	RICT—Cabarrus,	Rowan and Stanly Counties
32	Stokes	Cabarrus	First Monday
99	Fulton	Rowan	Every Friday
150	Pee Dee	Stanly	First and Third Thursday Fri. before 2nd and 4th Sunday
154	Scotch-Ireland	Rowan	Fri. before 2nd and 4th Sunday
283	Eureka	Rowan	First and Third Monday
348	Stanly	Stanly	First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
543	Andrew Jackson	Rowan .	Feeh Thursday
57.6 618	Inion	Caharris	Saturday before 2nd Sunday
626	Cannon Memorial	Cabarrus	Saturday before 2nd Sunday First and Third Tuesday First and Third Monday
637	Vadkin Falls	Stanly	First and Third Monday
657	Keller Memorial	Rowan	Second and Fourth Monday
•••			
	26—MONROE D	ISTRICT—Anso	n and Union Counties
64	Kilwinning	Anson	Second and Fourth Thursday
244	Monroe	Union	First and Third Thursday
276	Reaver Dam	Union	Tuesday before First Sunday
562	Waxhaw	Union	First Tuesday
578	Meadow Branch	Union	Fourth Friday
666	Waxhaw Meadow Branch N. C. Lodge Research_	Union	Every Tuesday
	27—CHARLOT	TE DISTRICT	Mecklenburg County
31	Phalanx	Mecklenburg	Every Tuesday
176	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	First and Third Tuesday
205	Long Creek	Mecklenburg	Fourth Saturday
261	Excelsior	Mecklenburg	First and Third Monday First and Third Friday
366	Craighead	Mecklenburg	First and Third Friday
461 530	Joppa	Mecklehourg	Second and Fourth Thursday
538	Williams	Mecklenhurg	Second and Fourth Friday
000	***************************************	MICONIOID OR B	
			on and Lincoln Counties
137	Lincoln	Lincoln	.First Monday
263	Gaston	Gaston	Second Monday First and Third Monday
341 369	Rock Springs	Lincoln	-First and Third Monday
462	Gastonia	Gaston	Second and Fourth Friday
505	Cherryville	Gaston	First Monday
515	Cherryville Whetstone	Gaston	Fourth Tuesday
544	Mount Holly	Gaston	First and Third Monday First and Third Friday
590	Lowell	Gaston	First and Third Friday
627	Belmont	Gaston	Second and Fourth Monday
668	Holland Memorial	Gaston	Second Thursday
	29—STATESVILLE I	DISTRICT—Alex	ander and Iredell Counties
27	Statesville	Tredell	First and Third Tuesday
226	Wilson	Iredell	Saturday on or before full moon
253	ree	Alexander	Bri hafara and 4th Sunday
299	Hunting Creek	Iredell	Saturday before 4th Sunday
074	G1-11		Saturday before 4th Sunday 2:30 P. M.
374			
471 496	Moorogyillo	Tredell	-Friday before Fourth Sunday -Each Tuesday
	Snow Creek	Tredell	Electrical Tuesday
571	Stony Point	Alexander	Friday before 1st and 2rd Sunday
	Stony Point	Alexander	First and Third Saturday Friday before 1st and 3rd Sunday Saturday before Second Sunday

Times of Meeting of Subordinate Lodges (Continued) 30—WINSTON-SALEM DISTRICT—Davie, Forsyth, Stokes and

	JU-WINSTON-SALE		nties
NO.	LODGE	COUNTY	TIME OF MEETING First and Third Friday First and Third Monday Second Monday First Tuesday First Tuesday First Saturday Saturday before 3rd Sunday 2:00 P. M. First and Third Friday First and Third Wednesday First Monday
134	Mocksville	Davie	First and Third Friday
162	Yadkin	Yadkin	-First and Third Monday
167	Winston	Forsyth	Second Monday
265	Farmington	Davie	First Tuesday
289	Salem	Forsyth	First Tuesday
420	Harmon	Yadkin	-First Saturday
424	Baltimore	Yadkin	-Saturday before 3rd Sunday
			2:00 P. M.
434	West Bend	Forsyth	First and Third Friday
629	Walnut Cove	Stokes	First and Third Wednesday
669	Kernersville	Forsyth	First Monday
	31—ELI	KIN DISTRICT-	Surry County
322	Granite	Surry	Third Tuesday
390	Coneland	Surry	Second Cotunder
454	Fikin	Surry	Second and Hourth Threader
493	Dilot	Surry	First and Third Friday
558	Arorot	Strange	Second and Hourth Coturder
	Daniel Dank	S	2:00 P. M.
616	Round Peak	Surry	Second Saturday Second and Fourth Tuesday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Saturday 2:00 P. M. Saturday on or before full moon
	MICKESPORO DISTM	CI—WHEE COL	inty and part of watauga County
45	Liberty	Wilkes	First and Third Thursday First and Third Friday Second and Fourth Friday
353	Moravian	Wilkes	First and Third Friday
407	North Wilkesboro	·Wilkes	_Second and Fourth Friday
440	Clingman	Wilkes	Sat. after full moon 2:00 P. M.
451	Ashler	Watauga	Friday before full moon
483	Trap Hill	Wilkes	Fourth Thursday
560	Sulphur Springs	Wilkes	-First Saturday
	Ronda	Wilkes	-Tuesday before Third Sunday
566		***************************************	Lucidad Scrott Linia Sanad
573	Mount Pleasant	Wilkes	Third Saturday
573	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	I-Alleghany, A	Second and Fourth FridaySat. after full moon 2:00 P. MFriday before full moonFourth ThursdayFirst SaturdayTuesday before Third SundayThird Saturday .she and part of Watauga County
573 34— 363	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	I-Alleghany, A	she and part of Watauga County
573 34— 363 373	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	I-Alleghany, A	she and part of Watauga County
573 34— 363	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	r—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday
573 34— 363 373 423	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	r—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday
573 34— 363 373 423 432	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	r—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	r—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday
573 34— 363 373 423 432	JEFFERSON DISTRIC	r—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Ashe Ashe Ashe	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Ca	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon
573 34 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 458 502	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon
573 34 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 458 502 592	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon
573 34 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 458 502	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Caldwell Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon
573 34 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 458 502 592	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Burke	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties aga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday First and Third Monday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday
573 344 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 458 302 458 502 592 606 670	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Catawba Catawba Watauga Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Burke Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties Iga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 382 262 343 382 592 606 670	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Cal part of Watau Burke Catawba Catawba Catawba Watauga Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Burke Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties Iga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First and Third Monday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday
573 344 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 458 302 458 502 592 606 670	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: SnowElk	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties Iga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Thursday after full and new moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Frict Friday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 382 262 343 382 592 606 670	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 458 502 592 670	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday
573 344 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 458 502 592 606 670 202 202 339 356	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday
573 344 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 458 458 502 592 606 670 202 339 356 375 388	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday
573 34— 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 343 382 262 366 670 202 339 356 677	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thirsday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties 1ga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Friday after full and new moon Saturday on or after full moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday
573 344 363 373 423 432 594 671 217 248 262 458 502 592 670 202 339 3356 375 388 486	JEFFERSON DISTRIC: Snow	T—Alleghany, A Watauga Ashe Alleghany Alleghany Ashe Ashe CT—Burke, Calpart of Watau Burke Catawba	she and part of Watauga County First Friday Third Saturday First Thursday night and Third Saturday afternoon 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00 A. M. Second and Fourth Friday Second and Fourth Tuesday Idwell and Catawba Counties Iga County Thurs. on or before full moon First Friday First Thursday First Thursday Thursday before Second Sunday Thursday after full and new moon 2:30 P. M. Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Second Monday Frict Friday EVELAND COUNTY Fourth Friday First Monday

	Times of Meeting	of Subordinate Lodges (Continued)
38	HENDERSONVILLE	DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania ies and part of Buncombe
NO.		COUNTY TIME OF MEETING
267 387 446 482 561 605	Dunn's Rock Kedron Biltmore Saluda Swannanoa	Transylvania Second and Fourth Friday HendersonFourth Friday BuncombeEach Tuesday PolkSecond and Fourth Tuesday BuncombeFirst Thursday PolkSecond and Fourth Monday
663		BuncombeFirst Friday
		RICT—Madison County and part of Buncombe
118 170 292 293 392	Blackmer	BuncombeFirst Thursday BuncombeFirst Tuesday MadisonFirst Monday BuncombeSaturday on or before full moon MadisonSaturday on or before full moon May to Nov 1:00 P. M. Nov. to May 10:00 A. M.
491 650	Hominy	BuncombeFirst Wednesday BuncombeSecond Thursday
665	West Asheville	BuncombeFirst Monday
	40—SPRUCE PINE DIS	TRICT—Avery, Mitchell and Yancey Counties
357	Bakersville	MitchellSaturday before First Monday and Third Saturday
397	Bald Creek	YanceySaturday after full moon
489	Linville	AverySecond and Fourth Thursday
554	Vesper	MitchellFirst and Third Thursday AveryFirst and Third Tuesday
598		
	41—WAYNES	VILLE DISTRICT—Haywood County
259	Waynesville	HaywoodFirst Friday
386	Pigeon River	HaywoodFirst Friday HaywoodSecond Thursday
386 453	Pigeon RiverClyde	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday
386	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Tuesday Haywood First Thursday
386 453 472	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC	HaywoodFirst Friday HaywoodSecond Thursday HaywoodSecond Tuesday HaywoodFirst Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties
386 453 472	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday
386 453 472	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di	HaywoodFirst Friday HaywoodSecond Thursday HaywoodSecond Tuesday HaywoodFirst Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties MaconFirst and Third Tuesday JacksonSecond and Fourth Monday JacksonFirst and Third Saturday SwainFirst and Third Monday MaconFirst and Third Friday JacksonFirst and Third Thursday JacksonFirst and Third Thursday JacksonFirst and Third Thursday JacksonFirst and Third Thursday JacksonSaturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M.
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson Saturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M. ISTRICT—Cherokee and Clay Counties Cherokee First Monday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clav	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood First Thursday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First Monday Clay Counties Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY DI Cherokee Clay Montgomery	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood First Thursday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M. ISTRICT—Cherokee and Clay Counties Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday Saturday 1:30 P. M
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Triday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First Monday Clay Counties Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Second Saturday 1:30 P. M. Cherokee Second Saturday 1:30 P. M.
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood First Thursday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Industry Jackson First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Second Saturday 1:30 P. M. Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439 506 529	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY DI Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka Andrews	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Saturday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson Saturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M. ISTRICT—Cherokee and Clay Counties Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday before full moon Cherokee First Monday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439 506 529	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka Andrews —RUTHERFORDTON	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood First Thursday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Friday Jackson First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M. ISTRICT—Cherokee and Clay Counties Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Second Saturday 1:30 P. M. Cherokee Saturday before full moon Cherokee Saturday before full moon Cherokee First Monday Cherokee First Monday
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439 506 529	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka Andrews —RUTHERFORDTON Western Star	Haywood First Friday Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Monday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Triday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Second Saturday 1:30 P. M. Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee First Monday DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties Rutherfordton First and Third Tuesday after
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439 506 529 44 91 237	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY DI Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka Andrews —RUTHERFORDTON Western Star Mystic Tie Forest City	Haywood
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439 506 529	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka Andrews —RUTHERFORDTON Western Star Mystic Tie Forest City Joppa	Haywood
386 453 472 145 268 358 427 435 459 551 146 301 426 439 506 529 44 91 237 381	Pigeon River Clyde Sonoma 42—SYLVA DISTRIC Junaluskee Unaka East LaPort Oconee Blue Ridge Dillsboro Glenville 43—MURPHY Di Cherokee Clay Montgomery Marble Unaka Andrews —RUTHERFORDTON Western Star Mystic Tie Forest City Joppa Coliffside	Haywood Second Thursday Haywood Second Tuesday Haywood First Thursday CT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties Macon First and Third Tuesday Jackson Second and Fourth Monday Jackson First and Third Monday Swain First and Third Monday Macon First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Friday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson First and Third Thursday Jackson Saturday on or before full moon 2:00 P. M. ISTRICT—Cherokee and Clay Counties Cherokee First Monday Clay Saturday on or before full moon Cherokee Second Saturday 1:30 P. M. Cherokee Saturday before full moon Cherokee Saturday before full moon Cherokee Saturday before full moon Cherokee First Monday DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties Rutherfordton First and Third Tuesday after First And Third Friday

INDEX

INDEX

A

	Page
Address of Grand Master Watson N. Sherrod:	
Fraternal Dead	25
Visitations	26
Special Communications	27
Dispensations	27
District Deputies	28
Code and Andrews' Digest	29
Reclamation Program	30
Delinquent Lodges	30
Appointments	32
Lecture Service	33
The Sesqui-Centennial of the Constitution	
of the United States	34
The Sesqui-Centennial of the	
Grand Lodge of North Carolina	35
Masonic Loan Fund	36
Cornerstone Layings and Dedications	36
Distinguished Guests from	
Distinguished Guests from Foreign Grand Jurisdictions	37
Interstate Courtesies	38
John C. Drewry Memorial	
Grand Secretary's Trust Fund	39
George Washington National Masonic	
Memorial Association	40
Masonic Service Association	
Conference of the Grand Masters of the United State	
Lodge Service Commission	42
Lotteries and Gambling Devices	43
The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal	44
Oxford Orphanage	44
Masonic and Eastern Star Home	
Decisions	
Social Security	
Grand Secretary	48
General Condition of the Craft	49
Recommendations	51
Conclusions	53
Abstract of Returns:	
For year Ending December 31, 1937	149
Recapitulation	159
Amendments:	
Regulation 263	70
Section 105	70
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	70

	GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA	169
		Page
	Commended by Grand Master	_ 48
	Commended by Grand Master Report of Is Presented Henry Price Medal	_ 54
	Is Presented Henry Price Medal	_ 68
	Appointed Representative to Nova Scotia Bicentennary	_ 96
	List of	8
	Present at Grand Lodge	_ 13
	Auditor, Grand, Report of	
	Appeal for Restoration of Dr. B. W. Tugman	
	Appeals, Committee on	109
	Appointments of Grand Master124	
	Andrews, A. B., P. G. M. Presents Gavel	
	Ashler Lodge, No. 451, removed from Stony Point to Deep Gap, approved	70
	A Drog Conds Descriped to be purphened	- 00
	Annual Dues Cards, Required to be numbered	90
	B	
	Board: Of General Purposes	0
	On General Furposes	68
	Report ofOf Custodians	00
	Report of	_109
	Of Directors of Oxford Orphanage, List of	
	Report of	73
-	Of Directors of M. & E. S. Home, List ofReport of	9
	Report of	98
	Custodiana	
	Custodians: List of	c
	List ofPresent at Grand Lodge	c
	Report of Board of	100
-		
	Code Commission, Report of	100
	Consolidations	- 5'
	Committees:	
	Standing	10
	On Cradentials Penert of	1.5
	Necrology. Report of	74
	Necrology, Report of Lodge Service Commission, Report of On Masonic Education, Report of	81
	On Masonic Education, Report of	92
	On Charters and Dispensations, Report 01	50
-	On Lecture Service, Report of	93
	Masonic Loan Fund Report of	93
	Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Report of	98
	Oxford Orphanage, Report of	10(
7		
1	*	
15%		
1		
30		

	Page
By-Laws, Report ofCharity, Report of	_107
Charity, Report of	_107
Masonic Temple, Report Oi	
On Appeals, Report of	_109
Finance, Report ofOf Jurisprudence, Report of	_112
	_121
D	
Dates of Meeting of Subordinate Lodges	_160
Decisions of Grand Master	
Directors:	
Oxford Orphanage	_ 8
Report of	13
Masonic and Eastern Star Home	_ 9
Report of	
Distinguished Visitors, Grand Lodge	_ 15
District Deputy Grand Masters:	:
List of, for year 1938-1939	_ 9
Present at Grand Lodge	_ 13
Grand Master Commends	
Dispensations of Grand Master	_ 27
E	
Election of Officers	
Election of Officers	111
Election of Directors and Representatives	_111
Estimate of Membership, January 1, 1938	57
${f F}$	
Foreign Correspondent:	
J. Edward Allen, appointed	. 9
Report of	_110
Finance Committee:	
Report of	112
Receipts	113
Grand Treasurer's Report	113
Grouping of Expenditures	114
Grand Lodge Dues Owing and Unpaid	114
Unpaid Appropriations	114
Capital Expenditures	116
Oxford Orphanage Masonic and Eastern Star Home	
Audit	17

	Page
Expenses of District Deputy Grand Masters	
Attending Grand Lodge	117
Grand Lecturers' Expenses	118
Interest on Drewry Memorial Fund Note	
Credit of Certain Interest Paid	
George Washington National Masonic Memorial Budget	
Estimates Income 1938	119
Grand Lodge Of North Carolina 1938 Budget	119
G	
Grand Auditor, Report of	60
Grand Historian, Report of	
Grand Lodge Officers, List of	
Grand Lodges, Months of Meeting, Addresses	
Grand Master and Grand Secretary	134
Grand Officers Elective from 1787 to 1937	7, 130
General Purposes, Report of Board of	68
Grand Secretary:	
Receipts from All Sources	55
Charters Arrested	56
Charters Surrendered	56
Consolidations	57
New LodgeEstimate of Membership	57
Chartered Lodges	57
Grand Representatives of Other Grand Lodges	
Near the Grand Lodge of North Carolina	57
Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of	
North Carolina Near Other Grand Lodges	58
Necrology	
Grand Secretaries Foreign Grand Lodges	
Grand Treasurer, Report of	54
Grand Representatives:	
Present at Grand Lodge	13
United States and Foreign Grand Lodges	138, 139
Grand Representatives of North Carolina and Other Grand Lodges	137
I	
Installation of Officers	194
Installation of OfficersInvitation to meet in Greensboro	100
invitation to meet in Greensboro	

J	
Jurisprudence Committee, Report of:	?age
Jurisprudence Committee, Report of:	
Cornerstone Layings and Dedications	_122
Lodge Service Commission	_122
Lotteries and Gambling Devices	_122
Decisions	_122
Social SecurityGeneral Condition of the Craft	122
General Condition of the Craft	100
Proposed Amendment to the Code Approved	199
Proposed Amendments to the Code—Delayed	199
Commission Form of Trial	123
Commission Form of TrialBonding Lodge Secretaries and TreasurersCharters Arrested	123
Charters Surrendered	123
Consolidation of Lodges	_124
Lodge Changing Meeting Place	_124
L	
${f L}$	
	*
Lecture Service:	
Commendation of Grand MasterCommittee On, Report of	_ 33
Committee On, Report of	93
Livingstone, John A., memorial to	_ 78
Lodges:	
Connelidated	57
ConsolidatedSubordinate, Secretaries and Masters	1/0
Subordinate, Secretaries and Masters	140
Lodge Service Commission:	
Lodge Service Commission: Reference to by Grand Master	42
Report of	- 81
St. John's Lodge, No. 4	83
Greensboro Lodge, No. 76	83
Cherokee Lodge, No. 146	84
Monroe Lodge, No. 244	84
Gaston Lodge, No. 263	85
Unaka Lodge, No. 268	85
French Broad Lodge, No. 292	86
Craighead Lodge, No. 366	86
Gastonia Lodge, No. 369	87
Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397	87
Rockingham Lodge, No. 495	88
Parkton Lodge, No. 541	88
Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 550	88
Maiden Lodge, No. 592	88
Helton Lodge, No. 594	89
Guilford Lodge, No. 656	90

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA 173
Page
Certified Copies of Resolutions 90 Annual Dues Cards 90
Interest on Delinquent Dues and Lodges Applying for Refunds 90
M
Masonic and Eastern Star Home:
Directors 9
Report of Board of Directors of 98
Report of Committee on 99 Reference to by Grand Master 45
Masonic Loan Fund:
Reference to by Grand Master 36
Report of 93
Masonic Education, Report of Committee on 92
Masonic Service Association:
Reference to by Grand Master 41
Report of Committee on100
Masonic Temple Committee, Report of108
Memorial to John A. Livingstone 78
Nooreleave
Necrology: List of Distinguished Dead in Other Grand Jurisdictions 58
Report of Committee on74
John A. Livingstone 78
Nova Scotia invites Grand Lodge
of North Carolina to Bi-Centennary 96
0
Officers, Grand
List for Year Ending, April 18, 1939
Present at Grand Lodge12
Installed126
Oration of Grand Orator60
Oxford Orphanage:
Reference to by Grand Master4
Report of Board of Directors of73
Report of Committee on100
P
Past Grand Masters:
List from 1787 to 1937
Present at Grand Lodge
Paterson, Harry T., Grand Master, Sketch of

R

	rage
Report of:	
Committee on Credentials	15
Grand Treasurer	54
Grand Secretary	54
Grand Auditor	60
Board of General Purposes	68
Directors of Oxford Orphanage	73
Committee on Necrology	74
Historian	81
Lodge Service Commission	81
Committee on Masonic Education	92
Committee on Charters and Dispensations	
Committee on Lecture Service	
Masonic Loan Fund	93
Representative to George Washington	
Memorial Association	
Directors Masonic and Eastern Star Home	
Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home	
Oxford Orphanage Committee	
Masonic Service Association	
John C. Drewry Grand Secretary Fund	
Trustees Permanent Fund	
Code Commission	106
By-Laws	
Charity Committee	107
Masonic Temple Committee	
Committee on Appeals	
Board of Custodians	110
Of Foreign Correspondent	
Grand LecturerFinance Committee	
Jurisprudence Committee	
	1
Representative:	
To George Washington Memorial Association	
Report of	96
To Masonic Service Association	9
Resolutions:	
Finance Committee	70
St. John's Lodge, No. 13	71
Robbinsville Lodge, U. D	71
In re: Masonic Memorial Monument	110
In re: Sesqui-Centennial expenses	121
Robbinsville Lodge, U. D., granted charter	

S

	Page
Special Communication, Raleigh	126
St. John's Lodge, No. 13, Resolution of	
Statistics	129
Sherrod, Watson Newberry, Grand Master, Address of	25
T	
Telegrams Received:	•
Dr. C. L. Pridgen	
W. A. Thomas	70
H. H. Rose	70
Trustees:	
John C. Drewry Memorial	
Grand Secretary Fund	104
Of Permanent Fund	
\mathbf{v}	
Visitations Crand Master	26

om or enter it into representations.

and the second of the second second second

The second of the second

SKETCHES PREPARED FROM GRAND LODGE ANNALS

Historical Review of Freemasonry in North Carolina

The Masonic Revolutionary Patriots of North Carolina



HISTORICAL REVIEW OF FREEMASONRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Beginning and Early History

By Alexander Morse Atkinson, Grand Historian

There are certain things which all Masons long to know. We are told that one of those things was lost, and we are taught to look forward to the time when it shall be found. I am reminded of that very forcibly when I try to write of Freemasonry in North Carolina from its beginning. The early history of the Craft is clouded in mystery and hazed in uncertainty, due to the lack of records, to the incompleteness of records, and to the actual loss of some records. We, in North Carolina, are not alone in this state of affairs, for the histories of practically all other jurisdictions are spotted with the same expressions of doubt and uncertainty of their earlier life.

In this sketch I shall deal mostly with the early history of the Fraternity in this State. The beginning of Freemasonry in North Carolina dates back more than two hundred years, for we find some evidence of Masonry in North Carolina immediately after the Colony of Carolina was divided into North Carolina and South Carolina, in 1729. It is stated by Marshall DeLancey Haywood in his history, written in 1906, that "the Craft was actively at work in North Carolina prior to 1735, for in that year enough Masons had assembled in the Cape Fear settlement, near the present city of Wilmington, to form a lodge. This was Solomon Lodge, chartered by Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. In the History of Freemasonry and Concordant Orders, it is stated that application was made for charters for Solomon Lodge at Cape Fear in North Carolina, and Solomon Lodge at Charleston, South Carolina, at the same time. Solomon Lodge at Cape Fear was duly entered on the roll of the Grand Lodge in England, but by some oversight, Solomon Lodge at Charleston was omitted. Some years later, however, this injustice to the Lodge in South Carolina was remedied, and it was properly enrolled with precedence from 1735." Two years later, 1737, South Carolina must have organized its Grand Lodge, for in 1937 it held its 200th Annual Communication. I am not concerned with South Carolina's Grand Lodge history, but let me digress to say that in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for 1912, I find a review of other grand jurisdictions, and the *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina of 1910 is headed with these words: "134th Annual." If that Grand Lodge was 134 years old in 1910, then in 1937, 27 years later, it must have been (134 plus 27) 161 years old. But the *Proceedings* of 1937 were written for the 200th Annual Communication. We, in North Carolina, today say that we are holding the 150th Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge, and some of our historians have said, and some records show, that our Grand Lodge was formed in 1787, and that a communication was held that year. If that be true then we are today holding our 152nd Annual Communication, instead of the 150th. But let us get back to the earlier history and come up to that a little later.

On St. John's Day, June 24th, 1789, in an historical address before St. John's Lodge, now Lodge No. 3, of New Bern, Francois Xavier Martin, jurist and a great historian, said this about Masonry's coming to the Colonies: "Masons crossed the Atlantic with the first settlers of the British Colonies in America, and, soon after, the Grand Master of England appointed Provincial Grand Masters and Constituted regular Lodges in the new world. The Carolinas, whose settlement is of later date, had no Provincial Grand Master until 1736 (A. L. 5736), when the Earl of Loudoun appointed John Hammerton, Esquire, to that dignity. From him a regular succession can be traced to Joseph Montfort, Esquire, who was appointed by the Duke of Beaufort." I have quoted the above from that part of Gould's History, dealing with North Carolina as written by Past Grand Master, F. D. Winston. The same extract from Judge Martin's address as quoted by Winston, is given in the North Carolina Masonic Code of 1892, and is also quoted by Marshall DeLancey Haywood in his history written in 1906, and in all three there is some difference in the wording. This difference makes no significant change in the meaning, but it does show that the three writers or somebody else, did not copy verbatim that part of Judge Martin's address. I am reminded of what Sir Joshua Reynolds said, "Even the historian takes great liberties with facts." However, we know that John Hammerton, who lived in Charleston, South Carolina, was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Carolinas in 1736. We have no records of any charters in North Carolina issued by him or his successors in office in that State, but several lodges in this State obtained charters direcently from England. And this brings us to another point in our history where there is some disagreement, or, it might be better to say, incompleteness by some of the writers. I make that statement because some of us hold that St. John's Lodge of Wilmington was the first to receive its charter, which was obtained from England in 1755. Whereas, if we hold with the statement in the History of Freemasonry and Concordant Orders, Solomon Lodge of Cape Fear, near Wilmington, was the first Lodge in North Carolina, receiving its charter from the Grand Lodge of England in 1735, of which I have already written. It is true,

however, that St. John's Lodge of Wilmington, is the oldest lodge now in existence in North Carolina. Haywood says that this lodge is the outgrowth of Solomon Lodge at Cape Fear, which ceased to exist about 1754, or sometime prior to the formation of St. John's Lodge of Wilmington, in 1755. At any rate, Masonry in North Carolina should date from 1735, when Solomon Lodge was formed in the Cape Fear settlement, near Wilmington.

The lodges in existence prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge at Tarboro in 1787, were as follows:

Solomon Lodge, in the Cape Fear settlement near the present city of Wilmington, chartered by Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1735.

St. John's Lodge, in Wilmington, chartered by Grand Lodge of England in 1755. Its English number was 213. This number was later changed several times.

Hanover Lodge, near Wilmington. There is no record of its charter, but its origin may be traced to the part borne in the French and Indian War by the North Carolina soldiers who were members of Military Lodges outside the Colony. On May 13, 1756, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts chartered an Army Lodge in the forces then operating in the North against the fortress of Crown Point. In the Crown Point campaign there was a company of North Carolina volunteers. The commanding officer of this North Carolina company was Caleb Granger, of New Hanover County. Granger was made a Mason during his campaign in the North. Upon his return home he settled on his father's estate below Wilmington. There a lodge was formed, but it has so long ceased to work that there is nothing to show from whence came its charter. Tradition states that it was called Hanover Lodge, and from the number of Masons residing in the vicinity of Hanover Lodge, the place came to be known as Masonboro, and is so called today. In Gould's History, Vol. 6, P. 73, it is stated that "Hanover Lodge, near Wilmington, is said to have been first chartered as an army lodge, while the North Carolina troops were in the northern Colonies during the French and Indian War." There were three lodges chartered among the troops operating in the North,-Army Lodge, in the troops against Crown Point (New York), May 13, 1756; another lodge at Louisburg, Nova Scotia, Nov. 13, 1758; and another in the troops operating against Canada, Jan. 18, 1759; but, Hanover Lodge was located in the Colony of North Carolina, and not among the troops then in the North.

Royal White Hart Lodge, in the historic town of Halifax. This lodge was first organized on Nov. 1, 1764, at Marsh Swamp, by authority from Cornelius Harnett, the "Worshipful Grand Master" of St. John's Lodge at Wilmington. The name of Royal White Hart Lodge first appears on April 18, 1765, when a meeting was held at the house of Daniel Lovel. Among its members at that time was Joseph Montfort. On August 21, 1767, this Lodge was chartered

by the Right Worshipful John Salter, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. Its number was 403, which number was later changed several times.

The First Lodge in Pitt County. This lodge was chartered as early as 1766, by Right Worshipful Jeremy Gridley, of Massachusetts, who, according to Haywood, was Provincial Grand Master with jurisdiction over any parts of North America where no other Grand Lodge existed. In the records of a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, held at the Royal Exchange in Boston, on Oct. 24, 1766, there is mention of this lodge in North Carolina, called the First Lodge in Pitt County. On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1767, this lodge sent to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a list of its officers and members. Thomas Cooper, a merchant in Pitt County, was on this list as Master of this lodge. At another quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, held in Boston, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, on Oct. 23, 1767, the Right Worshipful Henry Price, Past Provincial Grand Master, took the chair as successor to Grand Master Gridley, who had recently died, and at this meeting Acting Grand Master Price commissioned Thomas Cooper as Deputy Provincial Grand Master for North Carolina. A copy of Cooper's commission can be found in North Carolina Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1896.

St. John's Lodge, No. 3, at New Bern, was chartered Jan. 10, 1772, by the Right Worshipful Joseph Montfort, Provincial Grand Master, and countersigned by James Milner, Deputy Grand Master, and William Brimage, Grand Secretary.

St. John's Lodge, No. 4, at Kinston. This lodge was first known as Kinston Lodge, and is supposed to have been chartered at the time St. John's Lodge, of New Bern, received its charter, in 1772. It retained the name of Kinston Lodge until the Grand Lodge settled the precedence of its subordinate lodges in 1791, when it was recorded as St. John's Lodge, No. 4. This lodge was dissolved in December, 1806, and re-chartered Nov. 30, 1827, as St. John's Lodge, No. 96. Then again at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in December, 1837, the name was changed to Kinston Lodge, keeping the same number, 96. Brother James Banks in his History of Freemasonry in North Carolina, says it resumed its former name of St. John's at a later period. In the Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1902 it is recorded as St. John's Lodge, No. 96, and in the Proceedings for 1904 it is recorded as No. 4. So at last it finally got back to the original numerical station of the old St. John's Lodge, No. 4, which name and number it has today.

Royal Edwin Lodge, No. 5, at Windsor, was chartered by Joseph Montfort, according to Past Grand Master F. D. Winston. This lodge became dormant in 1822, and in less than a year Charity Lodge at Windsor was chartered, and now has the No. 5. It first had the No. 78, and being inadvertently numbered, was changed to No. 79. At present Charity Lodge is No. 5.

Royal William Lodge, No. 6, at Winton, was chartered by Joseph Montfort, but surrendered its charter in November, 1799. The Master of this lodge was Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree, a noted officer in the War for Independence. The town of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, was named in his honor, but Murfreesborough, North Carolina, was named for his father. Another member of this lodge was William Person Little, from whose home in Halifax County the town of Littleton got its name.

Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, at Edenton, was chartered by Provincial Grand Master Joseph Montfort, and held its first meeting Nov. 8, 1775. Its colonial number is not known. It became dormant in November, 1799, and was later revived under a different number. Finally, it took back its original No. 7. This lodge has for more than 100 years held its meeting in the old Colonial Court House of Chowan County. In the lodge room today may be seen the chair in which George Washington sat during his visits there. The history of this old chair is very interesting, but will not be given here.

Union Lodge, No. 8, at Fayetteville, had its name changed shortly after the Revolution (Nov. 17, 1788) to Phoenix Lodge No. 8, and still works under that name. The origin of Union Lodge is uncertain, but is believed to have gotten a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the year 1760. It was Union Lodge which issued the call for the first convention to establish the present Grand Lodge of North Carolina, of which more will be said later.

Old Cone Lodge, No. 9, was at Salisbury but has long since passed out of existence. Past Grand Master Edgar W. Timberlake says that a warrant of authority was granted by the Grand Lodge, Nov. 20, 1788. Among its more noted members following the Revolution was Deputy Grand Master Montfort Stokes, later Governor of North Carolina.

Dornock Lodge, No. 5, of Warren County, was present at the meeting in Tarboro when the present Grand Lodge was organized in 1787, but its representatives were not allowed to vote in the election of Grand Lodge Officers, because it was held that the lodge was not legally constituted.

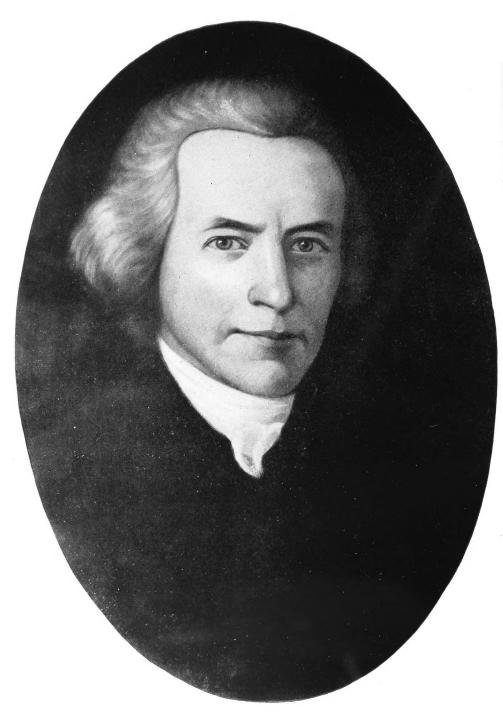
Blandford-Bute Lodge, or Blandford Lodge, of Bute County, (which County was afterwards divided into Warren and Franklin Counties.) This lodge appears to have existed as early as 1765, but the record is not clear as to its charter. It later became Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, at Warrenton, in December, 1788, and was the first lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge after its organization at Tarboro in 1787.

It is not my purpose to discuss the lodges formed after the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1787. They can be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings*.

The next question of much significance is the matter of the

organization of the Grand Lodge, and was there a Grand Lodge before 1787? In the Masonic Code 1892, I find this statement in Historical Synopsis, Page 7: "It is evident that a Grand Lodge was organized in North Carolina in 1771, but the precise date of its organization is not known. It appears of record, however, that it was 'first constituted A. D. 1771', and that it 'convened occasionally at New Bern and Edenton, at which latter place the records were destroyed by the British Army, and the meetings of the Grand Lodge suspended'." On what grounds can we deny or doubt that statement? In Marshall DeLancey Haywood's History, written 1906. Page 14, he says that "there seems to have been no separate and distinct Grand Lodge of North Carolina before 1771, when the Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of England, made Joseph Montfort. of Halifax, North Carolina, Provincial Grand Master of the Province. with jurisdiction extending over the whole continent of North America where no other Grand Lodge had jurisdiction. Montfort at first appointed James Milner Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and after Milner's death, Cornelius Harnett succeeded him as Deputy Grand Master. William Brimage was Grand Secretary, his term probably extending from the first foundation of the Grand Lodge, in 1771, till the death of Montfort, 1776. Montfort's death nullified all the offices held under him." Quoting again from Haywood, he says, "After its organization in 1771 the Provincial Grand Lodge of North Carolina sometimes met at the town of Halifax, sometimes at New Bern, and sometimes at Edenton. Then the turmoil of the war put an end to Grand Lodge work, and it was not until 1786 that steps toward a revival took place." I quote now from Gould's History of Freemasonry Throughout the World, Vol. 6, Page 71: "The choice of Joseph Montfort as Provincial Grand Master was very fortunate. The minute books of the lodges at New Bern and Edenton, as well as in his home town, Halifax, show that he paid frequent visits to them. What is more important still, he chartered a number of new lodges as will be shown. He also appointed a full compliment of Grand Lodge officers to aid him in carrying on the work." Again, quoting from the History of Freemasonry in Washington and Alaska, by George A. Custer: "The history of Masonry in Washington and Alaska may be traced from January 14, 1771, when His Grace, Henry Somerest, the fifth Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, commissioned Joseph Montfort, of Halifax, to be Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Province of North Carolina. The commission gave the Provincial Grand Master full power to make masons and to constitute and regulate lodges in that Province. As a result of this proceeding, masons were made and lodges were constituted in the Province. Then, in 1771, those lodges erected the Provincial Grand Lodge of North Carolina. During the War for Independence, the Grand Lodge remained dormant, but in 1786 it resumed activities. The next year, North Carolina having become a State, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina became

		9			
•					
			•		
				⊕ 0	
i H ĝ ro					



Joseph Montfort Provincial Grand Master

the successor of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Its jurisdiction also extended over Tennessee—". In the light of these statements just quoted, the question is, did a Grand Lodge in North Carolina exist as early as 1771? The Historical Synopsis in the Code (1892) says it did, and the preface to the Code says that much care was taken to make its contents entirely reliable. Haywood says it did, and Winston, in Gould's History, says that Montfort appointed a full complement of Grand Lodge Officers. Masonic history of Washington and Alaska says that we find we had a Provincial Grand Lodge in 1771, and traces its history from that date which was the date of Montfort's commission. But this question of a Grand Lodge in 1771 will be settled by pens other than mine, and I leave it now for future historians to find out the right.

a description of the second of

We are all agreed, however, on the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1787. The manner of its organization was on this wise. After the close of the Revolutionary War and immediately preceding 1787, the subordinate lodges found themselves in a peculiar situation. The political arm of Great Britain had been lifted, and this form of freedom no doubt gave rise to a desire for Masonic freedom, as most of the lodges held charters from the Grand Lodge of England. Anther thing, of all the Masonic officials who held Provincial authority in North Carolina during the Colonial period, not one was living in the State at this time, and there was of course no higher authority in the State than the subordinate lodges. Besides this desire for Masonic freedom from England, it became apparent, therefore, that there was a real need for an independent Grand Lodge. The first step taken toward this end was a circular letter sent to the lodges in the State by Union Lodge, of Fayetteville. Union Lodge was then working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and as we have already seen, was, on November 18, 1789, chartered by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina as Phoenix Lodge, and is now Phoenix Lodge, No. 8. This letter was headed, "Union Lodge, Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1787." A copy of this letter can be found in The New Age Magazine, issue of October, 1931, Page 603, in an article by Grand Secretary John H. Anderson. The letter issued a call to all the lodges in the State and asked each lodge to send one or more of its members to Fayetteville "on the 24th June next, then and there to take under due consideration the nomination of a Grand Master for this State." There is no mention of a Grand Lodge or other Grand Officers in this letter, the specific purpose being, as stated in the letter, to elect a Grand Master for this State. All the recent writers of our history, however, have stated that this convention was called for the purpose of declaring the independence of the lodges in North Carolina, and to appoint a Grand Master and other Grand Officers. This was somewhat an assumption on the part of these historians, but was very correctly assumed, for such independence was declared and all the Grand Officers elected. The authority for this assumption which caused these historians to make the statements, was taken from the writings of F. X. Martin, Judge and Historian, in the Ahiman Rezon and Masonic Ritual published at New Bern, 1805, in which he describes the organization of the Grand Lodge as follows:

The Great Architect of the Universe having permitted a dissolution of the political bands which united North Carolina to Great Britain, propriety seemed to point out that the lodges of this State should not remain longer under any allegiance to or dependence on the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of that Kingdom. In (A L) 5786 the Union Lodge, of Fayetteville, being advised thereto by a number of visiting brothers from the different parts of the State. proposed that a convention of all the regularly constituted lodges of North Carolina should be held at Fayetteville, on the 24th of June (A.L.) 5787, (A.D.) 1787, to take under consideration the propriety of declaring by a solemn act the independence of the lodges of North Carolina, and to appoint a State Grand Master and other Grand Officers. The great distance to and the small intercourse between the different parts of this extensive State having prevented a sufficient number of delegates from attending, the convention adjourned to the town of Tarborough, where the (Masonic) Declaration of Independence took place, and a form of government was adopted. The Most Worshipful Samuel Johnston having been appointed Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful Richard Caswell, then Governor of this State, Deputy Grand Master, the first Grand Lodge was held on the following day.

Now we see this description by Martin was written after the Grand Lodge was formed at Tarboro, and these historical statements referred to would indicate that these certain statements expressed by Martin, were made in that letter sent out by Union Lodge prior to the convention, which was not the case. I have said this much about that letter from Union Lodge merely to show how history is sometimes written, also to agree with Sir Joshua Reynolds, that "even the historian takes great liberties with facts."

Now back to this convention. On June 24, 1787, the convention was held at Fayetteville, but there were not enough lodges present to transact the business, due, it was said by Martin, to the great distance to and the small intercourse between the different parts of this extensive State. Because of this small representation of the lodges at Fayetteville, the convention adjourned to meet in Tarboro the following December. As to the date in December, the Historical Synopsis in the Code for 1892, gives the 9th. In 1906, when Marshall DeLancey Haywood wrote his history, he gave the date as December 27th. Just prior to 1936 when Past Grand Master Winston wrote his history for Gould's, he gave no date at all for this convention at Tarboro, but in a later reference on a succeeding page he stated that the "convention assembled at Tarboro in December of that year." The question is, what day in December, 1787, was the convention held at Tarboro? The convention

was first called for at Fayetteville, June 24th, which was the feast day of St. John the Baptist, and as the second convention was called for in December, I should say that the day would be that of St. John the Evangelist, which is not December 9th. This date is another settlement to be made by a future historian. The record is clear enough, however, about this convention at Tarboro in December, 1787, and I quote the proceedings of the convention as given in the Historical Synopsis printed in the Code 1892.

A convention was held in the town of Tarborough, commencing December 9th, 1787, for the purpose of reorganizing the Grand Lodge. The following are its first day's proceedings:

Tarborough, December 9th, A. L. 5787.

At a convention of Delegates of the several Lodges in the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of electing a Grand Master and other Grand Officers for the same, the Brethren then assembled unanimously appointed

Brother John Mare in the Chair.

Brother Benjamin Manchester Secretary to the present Convention.

The following Lodges by their Delegates produced Credentials viz:

Unanimity—Brothers John Mare, Stephen Cabarrus.

St. John's No. 2-Brothers Manchester, Abner Neale.

Royal Edwin, No. 4-Brothers John Johnston, Andrew Oliver, Silas White Arnett.

Royal White Hart, No. 403—Brothers William Muir, — McDougall, John Geddy.

Royal William, No. 8—Brothers Hardy Murfree, Patrick Garvey, William Little.

Union, at Fayetteville—Brother James Porterfield.

Blandford-Bute-Brother Edward Jones, Williams Johnston.

Old Cone—Brother John Armstrong.

On motion agreed, that the proceedings of this night be binding, and that the following rules be observed during the sittings of this Convention, to-wit: (Nine rules for the government of the Convention were adopted.)

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow, 7:00

o'clock.

The Convention continued its sittings until the 13th of December.

On the 11th, Grand Officers were elected as follows:

Samuel Johnston, Grand Master. Richard Caswell, Deputy Grand Master. Richard Ellis, Senior Grand Warden. Michael Payne, Junior Grand Warden.

Abner Neale, Grand Treasurer. James Glasgow, Grand Secretary.

They were installed on the 12th.

Old Cone Lodge, of Salisbury, is listed as present at this convention, but Past Grand Master E. W. Timberlake, Jr., says that the records show that Old Cone received its warrant November 20, 1788, which was a year after the Grand Lodge was organized. Old Cone Lodge was in existence prior to 1791 when the Grand Lodge numbered the subordinate lodges according to their claims of precedence. This error of Old Cone's date of existence might have been caused from the assumption that as it was listed as No. 9, by the Grand Lodge in 1791, it was therefore in existence prior to the Grand Lodge organization in 1787.

Kinston Lodge, which is now St. John's, No. 4, is not listed here as being present, but it was undoubtedly present, due to the fact that Richard Caswell was made Deputy Grand Master.

Dornock Lodge, No. 5, is not listed as being present. It was present, but was not considered to be legally constituted, and therefore, was not recognized.

At the Grand Lodge held in Fayetteville, December 9, 1790, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to write to the different Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, requesting them to send delegates to New Bern, there to meet the Grand Lodge on the 24th day of June next, and to forward their claims for precedence and to receive their charters agreeable thereto, and at the same time to notice them that this is the last time their claims to that effect can be received, but that those neglecting to take advantage of this notice must hereafter take their numbers as they apply.

The following year, June 25, 1791, the Grand Lodge met at New Bern, and pursuant to the resolution of the preceding year, proceeded to number the different Lodges agreeable to their claims of precedence as follows:

St. John's, No. 1, Wilmington.

Royal White Hart, No. 2, Halifax.

St. John's, No. 3, New Bern.

St. John's, No. 4, Kinston.

Royal Edwin, No. 5, Windsor, now Charity Lodge.

Royal William, No. 6, Winton, now extinct.

Unanimity, No. 7, Edenton.

Phoenix, No. 8, Fayetteville, was Union Lodge.

Old Cone, No. 9, Salisbury, now extinct.

Johnston-Caswell, No. 10, Warrenton, was Blandford-Bute Lodge.

Caswell Brotherhood, No. 11, Caswell County.

Independence, No. 12, Chatham County, now extinct.

St. John's, No. 13, Duplin County.

Rutherford Fellowship, No. 14, Rutherford County, now extinct. Washington, No. 15, Beaufort County, now extinct. St. Tammany, No. 16, Martin County, now extinct. American George, No. 17, Hertford County. King Solomon, No. 18, Jones County, now extinct.

After these numbers were assigned, it was "Resolved, That the several Lodges receive their charters as speedily as convenient, from the Grand Lodge, numbered according to the order which they appear on the records of this Grand Lodge taken this day."

In 1797 the Grand Lodge was incorporated under the laws of the State, and the Act can be found in the Code of 1892.

The next significant event in the Grand Lodge History was the organization of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in 1813. But prior to this date let us review briefly the lodges in Tennessee from 1796 when Tennessee was admitted to the Union, and at the time when the two States were under a single Masonic jurisdiction known as the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee.

In the present Grand Lodge history of Tennessee, it is stated that a petition was sent by several brethren of the Mero District (Nashville) who asked for a charter to hold a lodge by the name of St. Tammany, and that this petition was sent to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina on November 18, 1789, and also states that said petition was granted. But, in the next sentence it is stated that "no information regarding this Lodge appears in the record until December 17, 1796," when the Grand Lodge of North Carolina granted a charter for St. Tammany Lodge, No. 29, which was Lodge, No. 1, of Tennessee, at Nashville. Concerning this Lodge, James Banks, in his manuscript history of Freemasonry in North Carolina, referring to Grand Lodge meeting in 1796, says, "At this communication the Grand Lodge of North Carolina granted its first charter beyond the limits of the State. The charter was granted to brethren residing in the town of Nashville, Tennessee, by the name of 'St. Tammany, No. 1, of Tennessee'." The same manuscript gives a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge in 1800 changing the name of St. Tammany to Harmony Lodge, No. 1. Now right here, North Carolina history says that "Harmony Lodge was dissolved by the joint Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee on December 16, 1808, whereas the Tennessee history, as written by Charles Comstock (of Tennessee), and K. W. Parham (of North Carolina), says that "At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina held on December 9, 1808, the charter of this pioneer Lodge was forfeited because of the Lodge's failure to make annual reports."

The next lodge chartered in Tennessee was Polk Lodge, No. 41, of North Carolina, and No. 2 of Tennessee, November 30, 1800, at Knoxville. Haywood says that this was called Polk Lodge while under dispensation, but possibly the name was changed because the

Grand Master, William Polk, felt a delicacy in creating a lodge named for himself.

The third was Greenville Lodge, No. 43, of North Carolina, No. 3 of Tennessee, at Greenville, and chartered December 11, 1801, by Grand Master William Polk.

Next was Newport Lodge, No. 50, of North Carolina, and No. 4 of Tennessee, at Newport, and chartered December 5, 1806, by Grand Master John Hall.

Overton, No. 51, of North Carolina, No. 5 of Tennessee, at Rogersville, and chartered November 21, 1807, by Grand Master John Hall.

King Solomon, No. 52, of North Carolina, No. 6 of Tennessee, located at Gallatin, chartered December 9, 1808, by Grand Master John Hall.

Hiram Lodge, No. 55, of North Carolina, No. 7 of Tennessee, at Franklin, chartered December 11, 1809, by Grand Master Benjamin Smith.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 6, of North Carolina, No. 8 of Tennessee, at Nashville. This was the direct successor of Harmony Lodge, No. 1. In the spring of 1812, Robert Searcy, oldest Past Master of Harmony Lodge, No. 1, journeyed on horseback to Raleigh, and upon his return with the dispensation from Grand Master Robert Williams, he formed the lodge, June 24, 1812.

Rhea Lodge, No. 61, of North Carolina, No. 9 of Tennessee, at Port Royal, erected under dispensation May 1, 1812, by Grand Master Robert Williams and was later chartered as Western Star Lodge, No. 61, No. 9 Tennessee, November 21, 1812.

This concludes the number of lodges in Tennessee that were chartered by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. There was one more in Tennessee whose history is at least interesting. This was Philanthropic Lodge, No. 12. Not far from the historic "Hermitage," once the home of Andrew Jackson, and on a part of his plantation, was the famous Clover Bottom field where Old Hickory raised his blooded horses. In this region lived the brethren who desired to form a lodge conveniently nearby, and they united in a petition for a dispensation early in 1805. The interesting, we might say funny, thing is that these brethren presented their petition to the Grand Master of Kentucky instead of to the Grand Master of North Carolina. Their petition was granted by Kentucky and the lodge worked under dispensation until it was chartered by Grand Lodge of Kentucky, September 18, 1805. The formation of this lodge provoked an extended and bitter controversy between the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Kentucky's side of the controversy was conducted by Henry Clay, and North Carolina was represented by Hutchins Gordon Burton, who afterwards became Grand Master and also Governor. More on this subject can be found in Gould's History and Haywood's History, but enough now to say that North Carolina won in the controversy and this lodge at Clover Bottom ceased to exist.

The title "Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee" was begun to be used about the year 1801, but the legal style of the grand jurisdiction was still The Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

This concludes the lodges in Tennessee, chartered by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and now let us get back to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

On December 2, 1811, all the lodges of Tennessee met in convention at Knoxville and drew up a petition filled with fraternal expressions of brotherly love and asking that the establishment of a separate Grand Lodge in Tennessee be authorized. The best of feeling had always prevailed in the jurisdiction of these two sections, and now for the good of the craft in general, the mother Grand Lodge of North Carolina was willing to gratify the wishes of her daughter beyond the mountains. At the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge in November 1812, which was the last meeting of the joint jurisdiction of North Carolina and Tennessee, this petition from the brethren of Tennessee was presented and was granted, and the Grand Master was authorized to take such action as was necessary to carry out the wishes of the brethren west of the mountains. The following year a charter was sent to the craft in Tennessee, and by this charter, dated September 30, 1813, the subordinate lodges located in Tennessee were ordered to assemble their representatives in the town of Knoxville, on December 27, 1913, to formally constitute The Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Grand Master Robert Williams presided over the last joint Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee in 1812, at the time of the reception of Tennessee's petition, and this distinguished Mason had the honor of signing the charter which created the new and independent Grand Lodge of Tennessee. This charter is of interest because it is the only charter ever isued in America establishing a Grand Lodge. A copy of this charter follows:

SIT LUX ET FUIT

To all and every of our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and well beloved Brethren, Greeting:

Know Ye, That the Most Worshipful Robert Williams, Esq., General, etc., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee of Ancient York Masons, has ordained and directed as follows, viz:

I, Robert Williams, Grand Master of Masons, by the powers and authorities vested in me as such by the Ancient Landmarks of our Order, and by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee for this purpose had and obtained, Do hereby Declare and Ordain that the following Lodges within the State of Tennessee, viz: Tennessee Lodge, No. 41, in the town of Knoxville; Greenville Lodge, No. 43, in the town of Greenville; Newport Lodge, No. 50, in the town of New-

port; Overton Lodge, No. 51, in the town of Rogersville: King Solomon Lodge, No. 52, in the town of Gallatin; Hiram Lodge, No. 55, in the town of Franklin; Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, in the town of Nashville; Western Star Lodge, No. 61, in Port Royal, Be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered either by themselves or by their Representatives, chosen for that purpose, to constitute a Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee. And I do, as Grand Master of Masons, by and with the advice and consent of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, renounce and release unto the said Lodges all jurisdiction over them; and I do hereby transfer and make over to said Lodges all the powers and authorities which our Grand Lodge had, by ancient usage, a right to exercise over them or either of them, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: That the said Lodges, or a majority of them, shall within twelve months after the reception of this authority by them, either by themselves or by Representatives duly appointed by them for that purpose, meet in Convention, and then and there make such rules, regulations or laws for the government of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee as they may think proper; that the said Grand Lodge, when thus constituted shall once in each year and every year elect a brother of our Order as Grand Master of said Grand Lodge; that they also shall elect a Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer; that the Grand Master so elected and installed, under his own sign manual shall appoint a Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior Deacon, Grand Junior Deacon, Grand Chaplain, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, and one or more Grand Tylers, also such members as Stewards and other inferior officers as he may from time to time think proper to make.

It is further Ordered and Ordained that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, thus constituted, shall be vested with all powers and authorities which any other Grand Lodge, known among our Craft, has a right to use and exercise; and that they may make and constitute new Lodges at their discretion within their jurisdiction, and the Charters of each and every Lodge, as well as those by them to be made and those recited in this instrument, to arrest and dissolve upon such terms as the said Grand Lodge of Tennessee may think proper to prescribe.

And it is further Ordered and Ordained that the said Grand Lodge of Tennessee take special care that the Ancient Landmarks of our most ancient and honorable Institution shall be in every instance whatever solemnly kept and preserved.

In testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of Masonry to be affixed, at Raleigh, this 30th day of September, A. L. 5813, A. D. 1813.

ROBT. WILLIAMS.

(Seal)

Test: A. Lucas, Grand Secretary.

This concludes the early history of Freemasonry in North Carolina, and from here we go to some other activities of the Craft.

Early in the nineteenth century the Grand Lodge of North Carolina began to consider the desirability of erecting a building in which to hold its meetings, and a little later, June 24, 1813, the cornerstone of a wooden building was laid, at the corner of Dawson and Morgan Streets, in the city of Raleigh. A few years after the war between the States, efforts were made to raise funds for the erection of a Temple at the corner of Fayetteville and Davie Streets, but such efforts were not successful, and the Grand Lodge remained in its old quarters until about the year 1880. After that, it met in the local hall of the lodges in Raleigh and continued to meet there until the completion of the present Masonic Temple on the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. The cornerstone of this temple was laid on October 16, 1907, and the first meeting of the Grand Lodge was held there on January 12, 1908.

Now we go back a few years, and in 1838, find a resolution passed in the Grand Lodge looking to the establishment of a charity school under the care of the Grand Lodge. This resolution was tossed back and forth from the Grand Lodge floor to the committee for years and not until 1847 did this great subject of education take any definite form. It was then that W. F. Collins prepared a circular, dated December 28, 1847, just twenty days after he had become Grand Master, in which he said among other things, "It is known to every member of the fraternity that this subject has occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge at every communication since 1838. I will, however, remark, that very little has been done, except to resolve and report upon the subject; the time has now arrived for action-Action! Let us, then, not leave to be done by others that which is our duty to perform." And I quote once more from his circular. "I am sure every virtuous and intelligent mind will agree that he who is blessed with cultivated intellect is made thereby a more worthy, useful and happy citizen. Men of every profession are made more capable, more worthy and more exalted by education." These thoughts are particularly interesting when we recall that they were said nearly 100 years ago, and broadcast in our North Carolina Press at a time when some minds held that it was not best for every man to be educated. Thus we see the hardships that faced the Grand Lodge in creating this school. In the year 1850, definite action was taken as to the location and a committee composed of J. G. Bynum, J. A. Lillington, and P. H. Winston was appointed to prepare a paper setting forth the system of education proposed and the course of study. I quote a part of the paper prepared by this committee, as follows: "It is not to be disguised that in most of the colleges of the Union the system of education has not kept pace with the improvements of the age. It is the intention of the Grand Lodge that their institution shall be able to furnish all young men with as full and complete a collegiate education as can be obtained at any similar institution in the Union. No gentleman's education can be regarded as complete, nor ought to be regarded as complete, without a knowledge of the dead languages; but it certainly is improper that two-thirds of a young man's life should be occupied in this one branch of education, to be forgotten in most instances very soon after he engages in the busy avocations of life to the exclusion of those other more useful species of knowledge which will better prepare him to act well his part as a man." These words uttered in the early days ought to be emblazoned on the lintel of every university door in our country today. As Brother C. K. Proctor says, we might not be so modern after all.

Property was offered for sale at Oxford and a committee named to buy the property and secure from the General Assembly an act of incorporation for a "Masonic College." St. John's College was the name decided for the new institution, and in 1853, E. H. Hicks deeded to the Trustees of St. John's College 109 acres of land near the corporate limits of the town of Oxford, at a price of \$4,480.00. In 1855 the contract was awarded at a cost of \$22,500.00, and on June 24th, 1855, the cornerstone of St. John's College was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Grand Lodge. In 1857 the building was completed at a cost of \$23,000.00, with \$13,000.00 remaining unpaid, and the college was opened July 13, 1858. The school continued operations until the war came, when like many other schools it suspended its operations. In 1868 the property was sold under a mortgage, and was bought by the Grand Lodge for \$7,000. Efforts to reopen the college failed, and the big question in 1872 was what shall be done with St. John's College. Nobody would buy it. nobody would lease it. Truly the time had come for a real man to offer solution. That man was John H. Mills. That solution was to change St. John's College into an asylum for the protection, training and education of indigent orphan children. Some wanted to sell the property, some wanted the resolution of John H. Mills. A vote was taken. A tie vote was the result. And then came the need of another real man. This time he was the incoming Grand Master, John Nichols, who broke the tie and voted for the Orphanage. John Nichols referred to that vote as the greatest act of his whole life. And here, brethren, we are reminded that when great issues are at stake, when momentous questions affecting the welfare of a people are to be settled, there seems to rise up a man for the occasion. And I say to you now, that it was and is the Great Architect of the Universe supervising the drawing on his trestle-board.

The next thing was the establishment of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and John H. Mills was elected the first Superintendent. In February, 1873, the first children were admitted—three children of Granville County who came in an old battered wagon. Past Grand Master F. D. Winston, who was then a student of the Horner School, was present and he describes that scene. "It was a Saturday afternoon. A dull cloud hung in the sky. A man with a one-horse

.wagon drove to the door. Mr. Mills, with a gruff voice, asked his mission. He told it. The gigantic form of our friend shook with emotion. He lifted the pale youth from the wagon with a paw of a lion. He raised him in the air, and with melting pity and tears let him drop upon his heart and kissed him. It was indeed the caress of a lion, but it was truly the caress of love." And here was the final and definite beginning, by the Masons of North Carolina, of that institution yonder in Oxford, which is the pride and joy of every member of this grand old Fraternity. Besides doing its own mission, the Oxford Orphanage has set an example, and today there are other institutions in this State caring for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, the crippled, and the incorrigibles. And if this institution of Freemasonry had done nothing more than to establish this Orphanage and set this example, it would be justly entitled to the support, the respect, the love and admiration, not only of its members, but of every person in this Commonwealth; and, the existence of such an institution would be justified until time shall be no more. (For a complete treatise on the founding and on the operations of Oxford Orphanage, see "The Story of St. John's College and Oxford Orphanage" written by C. K. Proctor.)

One more, and a most worthy act by this great brotherhood, was the founding of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. Without going into all the details. I give merely a brief account of its origin, the detailed account of which may be found in the Grand Lodge *Proceedings*, or better, from George R. Bennette, Superintendent of the Home.

One day, which was January 12, 1904, two Masons were seated in a train then being made up at Greensboro. Those two Masons were L. M. Clymer and O. W. Monroe. In the course of their conversation, Monroe said to Clymer, "Clymer, I never knew what Masonry was until last week," and when Clymer asked why, he continused. "Well, I was down in Moore County at Star and wanted to get out to a sawmill about five miles. A horse and buggy could not be had for love nor money. I was really disgusted and had given up, when I stepped into a store and began to talk to a man. After stating the situation to him he said, 'You are a Mason, aren't you?' I told him that I was Master of Greensboro Lodge, No. 76. And he replied, 'Now, my brother, you wait here a few minutes and you shall make the trip.' He got his own horse and buggy and took me, and on our way to the mill we passed the County Home. Here an old white haired man called us and we had to stop and talk to him, who was an inmate of the Home. He was full of Masonry, and asked us all kinds of questions as to the members of the lodge. Leaving this old man going on our way to the mill, I asked my brother, who was Master of his lodge, to tell me about this old man at the Home. He said, "That was Brother—————, a member of our lodge. We have spent every dollar in our lodge for his case and did not have a cent more, so we had to put him in here in order to care for him, it was the only thing we could do."

And when Monroe finished telling this story to Clymer while thev. were on the train, Clymer said, "Let me tell you, Brother Monroe, why can't we build a home for old Masons instead of building a Temple at Raleigh?" "We can, if we will just push it." said Monroe. Clymer then asked what step to take to do this, and Monroe said that the first step would be to get a resolution through the Grand Lodge and get a committee appointed to do the work and solicit funds, etc. Then Clymer suggested that such a resolution be offered in the Grand Lodge early the next morning ahead of the Temple Committee report. It was agreed, and the next thing for Clymer and Monroe was to get some help for the resolutions. Monroe thought of Dr. F. M. Winchester. Dr. Winchester was found. an explanation given; he agreed to help, and the time was set for writing the resolution. The next day, January 13th, Brother Clymer offered the following resolution:

Whereas, we note by the Grand Secretary's report that we have had the most prosperous year in the history of our Order; and whereas, Charity is one of the cardinal principles of Masonry, and

Whereas, we feel that we should have an institution

for the care of our aged and indigent brethren,

Therefore, be it Resolved that a committee of five be appointed by this Grand Lodge to inquire into the advisability and expediency of establishing such an institution in the near future, and said committee be instructed to report at the next session of this Grand Body.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. WINCHESTER, Excelsior Lodge, No. 261.

O. W. Monroe, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76.

L. M. CLYMER, Greensboro Lodge, No. 76.

This resolution was the forerunner of many more resolutions and committee reports over a period of years, some of which found, what seemed at times hard going. But, as was the case in founding the Orphanage, that old spirit, that resolute determination, that indomitable steadfastness, that burning desire of all true Masons would not down, and on January 9, 1912, the cornerstone of the building was laid by the Grand Lodge. Here I would mention the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star for the part they did, and recognize them with the same praise that I have given to our Grand Lodge. We men are happy in our desire to share honors with the women in this noble and glorious undertaking.

And now I have finished what I call an Historical Review of Freemasonry in North Carolina. While it is very brief, I hope that I have said enough at this sesquicentennial to remind the brethren of the noble history of our honorable Craft. History, at its best, depicts the condition of society and the nature of man. Realizing this, and remembering our past, we may well be proud of the history we have made, for the names of Masons appear in all the

important doings of our people. We find Masons coming over here from foreign lands in search of a freedom we are now enjoying, and in those early years we find them on the Declaration of Independence, in the Continental Congress, on the Constitution of the United States, in the President's chair, in the Governor's chair, in all the National and State offices, and in all ranks of civil and social society we find men who were and are members of our Fraternity. Filled with the humanitarian spirit and peaceloving in its very nature, Freemasonry has pursued an onward course in this Grand Jurisdiction for more than a century and a half. Looking in retrospect upon these many years of Freemasonry in North Carolina, considering the powerful, far-reaching accomplishments which have been attained, recognizing the triumphant spirit of the great leaders who have conducted the affairs of the Fraternity and made of it an outstanding organization for the best and most beneficent purposes for the people, we many truthfully say that these Masons "builded better than they knew", and our hope this day, is that their works will follow them.

THE MASONIC REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA*

By MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD

Historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland Near the Same

On February 22nd (Washington's Birthday), 1910, an association of patriotic Masons was formed for the purpose of building in Alexandria, Virginia, a Masonic Temple which is to be A Memorial to Washington the Mason. This building will also be a storehouse for a collection of Washington relics of untold value now kept in the lodge-room in Alexandria. In connection with this movement, the authorities of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, of which Washington was the first Worshipful Master, intend to publish a volume which will relate chiefly to Washington himself—the incidents connected with his life, ancestry, relatives, personal associates, etc.,—at the same time introducing therein some account of Masonic patriots from various States who bore a part (either civil, military or naval) in the War for American Independence. Having been requested to give some account of those Masons in North Carolina who participated in that glorious contest. I comply most willingly—glad of the opportunity of aiding to perpetuate the recollection of their deeds, and also wishing to honor the memory of their great commander and Masonic brother. as a true North Carolinian should. Honors from the Old North State to Washington, both during his lifetime and after his death, have been many and marked. In 1777 the county of Washington, in North Carolina, was erected out of a territory theretofore known as Washington District, on the western frontier. When the State of North Carolina ceded Tennessee to the Union of States, the county of Washington went with it. In 1799, a second county of Washington in North Carolina was created, so far east that it could not be taken up by another new State, unless that State should be located in Albemarle Sound or the Atlantic Ocean. Long before the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, was established in 1791, the town of Washington, in North Carolina (chartered by the Legislature of 1782) was a proud namesake

^{*} From Grand Lodge Proceedings 1912

of the victorious leader of our armies in the war then closing. In 1815, the State of North Carolina gave an order to the world's greatest sculptor of that day, Antonio Canova, for an elegant marble statue of Washington (clad as a Roman Consul) which was completed and delivered in 1821. It was later destroyed by fire with the old Capitol at Raleigh in 1831, after which our people brooded over their loss for about fifteen years, and then consoled themselves by having a bronze replica made from Houdon's marble statue of Washington in Richmond, said to be the most lifelike representation of the General in existence. Several lodges in North Carolina have been named in honor of Washington, including "American George Lodge," chartered in 1789, with the heroic Revolutionary veteran Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree as its Worshipful Master. Honors paid to Washington in person without stint were the result of his tour through North Carolina in 1791; and, when he finished his course on earth, and his mortal remains had been laid to rest with Masonic honors, meetings were held in various Lodges throughout the State to bear testimony to his greatness and worth both as a patriot and a Mason. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina formally notified all subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction of the loss which America and Masonry had sustained, and recommended to the Brethren that they should wear mourning for the space of one month.

To write a complete history of Freemasonry in the Revolution would be almost equivalent to writing a history of the war itself. From the immortal Washington, commander-in-chief, and his principal Generals (Arnold alas! not excepted) down to many worthy privates in the regiments under them; from John Paul Jones, the greatest of our fighters on the ocean, down to the hardy seamen who manned his guns; from Grand Master Benjamin Franklin, Peyton Randolph, and other great leaders in the Continental Congress, down to less famous participants in the councils of the young republic-in all grades of civil society, in all ranks of military and naval life-a knowledge of Masonry could be found. And in no one of the Thirteen Colonies did the Order number among its members more patriotic military and political leaders than those who lived in North Carolina. In colonial days the highest Masonic rank attained by any person in the New World was that conferred upon Colonel Joseph Montfort, of Halifax, North Carolina, when the Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of England, commissioned him "Provincial Grand Master of and for America", on January 14, 1771. Montfort threw the weight of his great influence to the side of the Colonies in 1775-76. He was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina which assembled at New Bern, in April, 1775, but was too ill to serve; and he died on March 25, 1776, before the war had well begun. On February 13, 1911, a massive and beautiful granite monument was erected over his remains in front of the old Masonic Hall in Halifax (to which spot they had been removed from their original resting place,) and on this is the following inscription:

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL
JOSEPH MONTFORT
BORN IN ENGLAND A. D. 1724
DIED AT HALIFAX, N. C.
MARCH 25, A. D. 1776

Appointed Provincial Grand Master of and for America on Jan. 14, A. L. 5771 (A. D. 1771)

BY THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, A. F. & A. M.

First Clerk of the Court of Halifax County

Treasurer of the Province of North Carolina

Colonel of Colonial Troops

Member Provincial Congress

ORATOR-STATESMAN-PATRIOT-SOLDIER

THE HIGHEST MASONIC OFFICIAL EVER REIGNING ON THIS CONTINENT

THE FIRST—THE LAST—THE ONLY GRAND MASTER OF AMERICA

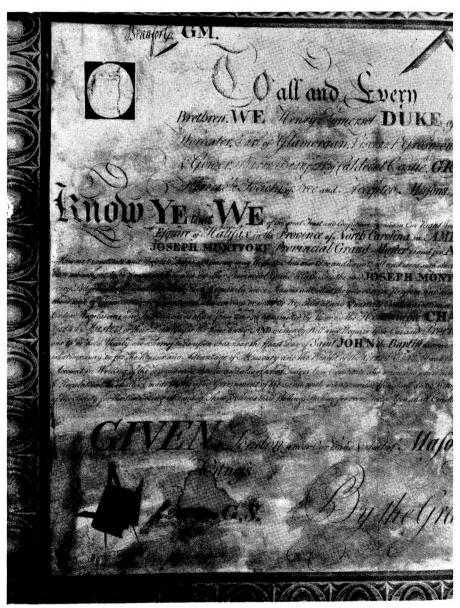
This claim was made for the primacy of Montfort over other Provincial Grand Masters of America (of whom there were several) lies in the fact that the commissions of the others limited their powers to those parts of the Continent where no other Grand Master exercised jurisdiction, while Montfort was given absolute authority without this limitation.

Enclosing the grave, over which lies the above mentioned monument, is an iron fence, on the locked gate of which is a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

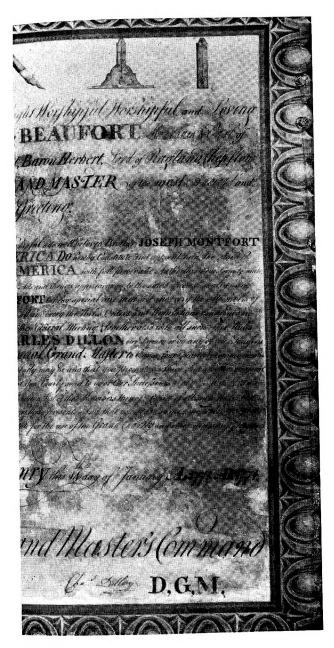
THE GRAVE OF MONTFORT

This Gate swings only by order of the Worshipful Master of Royal White Hart Lodge to admit a Pilgrim Mason

The erection of this monument, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies amid a great gathering of Masons from North Carolina and elsewhere, was the preliminary step toward erecting a Masonic Hall at Halifax as a memorial to Montfort, by the



COMMISSION OF JOSEPH MC



NTFORT

Joseph Montfort Memorial Association, an organization which chiefly owes its existence to the energy and devotion of Brother Harry W. Gowen, of Royal White Hart Lodge. This Lodge owns many priceless relics and records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, including a Master's chair, led up to by three steps which are a part of the chair itself (the same which was used in Colonial days by Montfort), a Bible presented to the Lodge by Montfort, Montfort's commission from Grand Master the Duke of Beaufort, and the original charter of Royal White Hart Lodge from the same English source, together with minute books and other manuscript records which tell the history of the Lodge from 1764 down to the present time, with a few omissions. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Masonic fraternity will see that the Hall at Halifax is built. Aside from the precious records and relics which it will house, it is a memorial which the memory of Montfort fully deserves; for he was no figure-head, but a live, energetic, active Grand Master who paid frequent personal visits to the lodges which he had chartered, as shown by the only exstant Colonial minute-books in North Carolina, which are now at New Bern and Edenton.

Cornelius Harnett was Deputy Provincial Grand Master under Montfort, and the name of a greater patriot has never adorned the annals of his native State. Harnett filled many positions of perilous prominence under the new government, being President of the Provincial Council of North Carolina, a member of the Continental Congress of the United Colonies, etc. So great was his activity in the cause of liberty, and so obnoxious was he to the British, that Sir Henry Clinton excepted him by name, together with Robert Howe (another Mason), from the operation of a general proclamation of amnesty by means of which he hoped to effect a reconciliation between Great Britain and her rebellious colonies in America during the year 1776. Later on in the war, Harnett was captured, and he died a prisoner in Wilmington, after being subjected to inhuman treatment by his captors. When the news of his death reached Unanimity Lodge, in Edenton, June 27, 1781, "it was agreed by the Brethren that they shall immediately go into mourning for the Right Worshipful Cornelius Harnett, Esquire, late Grand Master of the State of North Carolina". Before the Revolution Harnett had been Deputy Provincial Grand Master of America under Montfort, his office being vacated by Montfort's death in 1776, and the above quoted action by Unanimity Lodge gives rise to an interesting question as to whether Harnett received another commission later on, from some other source, constituting him Provincial Grand Master of North Carolina. In 1906 the Society of Colonial Dames erected in Wilmington a handsome monument to the memory of Harnett and other colonists and patriots of the Cape Fear.

There is a tradition that the Committee of Safety, in the early stages of the Revolution, were composed almost exclusively

of Masons, and that the committee meetings (often being in secret) were usually held in the Lodge rooms. The leaders of these committees and of the State Congresses in North Carolina were certainly Masons, as the records show. After active hostilities had begun at Lexington, Massachusetts, and the news of the battle flew to the southward, it was sent through North Carolina to the patriots of South Carolina and Georgia by such wellknown Masons as Richard Cogdell and Joseph Leech, of the committee in New Bern, Cornelius Harnett, of the Committee in Wilmington, and Robert Howe, of the Committee in Brunswick. From that time up to the adoption of the State Constitution, three Provincial Congresses met in North Carolina, and were presided over as follows: the Provincial Congress at Hillsborough, in August, 1775, Samuel Johnston, President, who was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina after the war; the Provincial Congress at Halifax, in April, 1776, Samuel Johnston again President; and the Provincial Congress at Halifax, in November, 1776, Richard Caswell, President, who succeeded Johnston as Grand Master after the Revolution. When these Congresses were not in session, the supreme legislative body of the State was a Provincial Council, presided over by Cornelius Harnett, to whose high rank in Masonry we have already referred. After independence was declared, Richard Caswell was elected the first Governor of the State.

To the bitter warfare between Whig and Tory which devastated North Carolina, is probably due the loss of practically all Masonic records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, except those owned by Royal White Hart Lodge, now No. 2, at Halifax; St. John's Lodge, now No. 3, at New Bern; and Unanimity Lodge, now No. 7, at Edenton. The records of Royal White Hart Lodge, Halifax, begin on Nov. 1, 1764, and run through most of the Colonial period, but omit the Revolution, later beginning again; those of St. John's Lodge, New Bern, begin on January 9, 1772, and break off on June 24, 1773, starting up again on the same page of the minute book (showing that nothing had been torn out) on March 16, 1787, without a word of explanation as to omission, though the Lodge was then probably dormant; and the records of Unanimity Lodge, Edenton, begin on November 8, 1775, running through the Revolution, the Lodge afterwards becoming dormant for two or three years, though it was revived in 1787. The Colonial and Revolutionary records of all of the other Lodges of that period before the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1787 are lost or destroyed. These, so far as we know, were St. John's Lodge, now No. 1, of Wilmington; St. John's Lodge, now No. 4, of Kinston; Royal Edwin Lodge (named changed to Charity Lodge), now No. 5, at Windsor; Royal William Lodge (now extinct), No. 6, of Winton; and Phoenix Lodge (name formerly Union Lodge), now No. 8, of Fayetteville. In Warren County, a part of the old County of Bute, were two Lodges of whose origin we know nothing, and 関係がありのからははいからから が 地方がある 者を発展する できない (1) をものが (1) できる (1) できない (1

whose records are not preserved, viz., Blandford Lodge and Dornock Lodge. A visiting brother recorded in the minutes of Unanimity Lodge, at Edenton, on February 6, 1777, was: "Henry Machen from Blandford Lodge in Bute County." Dornock Lodge, of Warren County, sent representatives to the Convention of 1787, which re-organized the Grand Lodge. The Convention held that Dornock Lodge was not legally constituted (though its delegates were legally made Masons), and chartered a new Lodge, Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, in Warrenton, which was no doubt made up of former members of both Blandford and Dornock Lodges. Another Lodge known to have existed in North Carolina before the Revolution was called "The First Lodge in Pitt County." It was chartered by the Grand Lodge at Boston on December 30, 1776, and became extinct in a few years. As to the sources of the charters of the other Lodges mentioned above, St. John's Lodge, in Wilmington, was chartered in 1755 by the Grand Lodge of England; Royal White Hart Lodge, in Halifax, was first chartered "by Virtue of a Letter of Authority obtained from Cornelius Harnett. Grand Master of the Lodge in Wilmington," in 1764, but it received a new charter from the Grand Lodge of England, in 1767; St. John's Lodge, in New Bern, was chartered by Grand Master Montfort, in 1772, and now owns its original charter; St. John's Lodge, in Kinston, was probably chartered by Grand Master Montfort just before the Revolution, between 1772 and 1775, and the same is no doubt true of Royal Edwin Lodge in Windsor and Royal William Lodge in Winton, as the Grand Lodge in 1791, in settling precedence, gave these three Lodges places between St. John's Lodge of New Bern, chartered in 1772, by Grand Master Montfort, and Unanimity Lodge, in Edenton, whose records show that it was chartered in 1775 by Grand Master Montfort; the next Lodge on the list, Phoenix Lodge, of Fayetteville, stated in a protest as to precedence, which it sent to the Grand Lodge of 1855, that it had at first worked under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland under the name of Union Lodge, and had surrendered that dispensation to take a charter under the name of Phoenix Lodge, from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina after the re-organization of the latter body. The first Lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge after its re-organization in 1787, was Old Cone Lodge, No. 9, in Salisbury, the charter of which was issued on November 20, 1788. This Lodge is now extinct. In 1779, during the War of the Revolution, while so many North Carolina troops were stationed in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania ("Ancients") chartered an Army Lodge, Charter or Warrant No. 20, among these North Carolinians, but the charter was later revoked and no record of the workings of that Lodge has been preserved. Whether any other military lodges existed among the North Carolina troops we are unable to say. About eight miles from Wilmington is a place still known as Masonborough, which McRee, in his Life and Correspondence of

James Iredell, (Vol. 1, p. 393) tells us "was so called because a number of zealous Masons built originally there, so closely together as to create a straggling village or hamlet." The lodge at Masonborough, according to tradition, was called Hanover Lodge. All of its records are lost, which is greatly to be regretted, as it is said to have numbered among its members such renowned patriots as Major-General Robert Howe, the highest ranking officer from North Carolina in the Continental service, and William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, besides others of scarcely less note. Of the old lodge building at Masonborough, which was made of hewn pine logs and roofed with heavy cypress shingles, Chief of Police John J. Fowler, of Wilmington, under date of November 25, 1911, writes: "That this was the original Masonic Lodge there can be no doubt. Often, in my earliest days, I heard many of the oldest inhabitants so denominate it. For over fifty years this was my family's summer home. The building was destroyed by fire in 1896. After the fire it was discovered that beneath the floor of the lodge room was an empty brick vault in which the Masonic archives were probably preserved." Hanover Lodge passed out of existence before 1787, when the Grand Lodge was re-organized.

As we have spoken of Hooper, we may also mention the fact that Joseph Hewes and John Penn, the other signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina, were likewise Masons. Hewes is recorded as a "visiting brother" at a meeting of Unanimity Lodge, in Edenton, on St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27, 1776, just after his return from the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He was probably made a Mason in the latter city. As to Penn, the late Colonel William L. Taylor, of Granville County (a zealous Mason, as his father was before him) declared that his father and Penn had attended lodges together, as his father had often remarked, but he could not recall the name of Penn's own lodge.

Not only on the rolls of those lodges whose Revolutionary records are preserved but also in the archives of those which were formed soon after the war, we can find the names of many noted patriots of North Carolina. There were Governors Alexander Martin, Nathaniel Alexander, and Montfort Stokes, officers of the Grand Lodge, all of whom had served in the war-Martin as a Colonel of Continentals, Alexander as a Surgeon, and Stokes as a seaman, the last named becoming a Major-General of United States Volunteers in the War of 1812-15. Captain Benjamin Williams, of the Second North Carolina Continental Regiment, a member of Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, at Halifax, also became Governor, as did others who will be mentioned Among the "Heroes of King's Mountain" we find Colonel Joseph McDowell, of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 38, in Morganton; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hambright, of Orange Lodge, No. 47, in Lincoln County; Captain William Lenoir, Worship-

ful Master of Liberty Lodge, No. 45, in Wilkes County, and Colonel John Sevier, Governor of Tennessee, of Tennessee Lodge, No. 41, in that State when the "Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee" was a single jurisdiction. Nor should we fail to mention such sterling patriots as Brigade-Chaplain Adam Boyd and Surgeon Solomon Halling, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in Wilmington (Halling was formerly of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, in New Bern), both zealous clergymen in the Episcopal Church after the war. Another patriotic Mason of the same faith was the Reverend Charles Edward Taylor, a priest of the Church of England who had come to America in 1770, who was Chaplain of the Provincial Congress at Hillsborough in August, 1775, and who became Worshipful Master successively at Unanimity Lodge, in Edenton, and Royal White Hart Lodge, in Halifax, in which latter place he died at the end of the year 1784. addition to those already mentioned there were such worthy veterans of the North Carolina Continental Line as Major John Walker, Captain John Kingsbury, and Paymaster William Lord, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in Wilmington; and Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, Major John Nelson, Major Thomas Hogg, Captain Thomas Evans, Captain Gee Bradley, Captain Howell Tatum, Captain Joseph Montfort,* Captain Jesse Reid, Captain John Ingles, Lieutenant William Bush, Lieutenant Thomas Pasteur, Lieutenant John Tillery, Lieutenant James Tatum, Lieutenant Robert Hays, Ensign John Ford, Surgeon Joseph Blythe, and Matthew Cary Whitaker, a youthful private (later Worshipful Master), all of Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, in Halifax; Colonel the Marquis de Britigney, Captain John Daves (wounded at Stony Point), Surgeon William McClure, and Surgeon and Paymaster Isaac Guion, of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of New Bern; Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree, Worshipful Master of Royal William Lodge, No. 5, in Winton; Colonel Edward Buncombe (mortally wounded at Germantown), Colonel Gideon Lamb, Colonel John Patten, Colonel Nicholas Long, Lieutenant-Colonel Lott Brewster, Captain Clement Hall, Captain Cosmo De Medici, and Lieutenant Joseph Worth, of Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, in Edenton; Lieutenant Lehansius de Keyser, of Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, in Fayetteville; Deputy Adjutant-General John Armstrong, who was wounded at Germantown, and Captain John Stokes, whose right hand was cut off by a sabre stroke at Waxhaw (the latter's service in Virginia Continentals), of Old Cone Lodge, No. 9, in Salisbury; Captain John Macon, of Dornock Lodge, in Warren County; Lieutenant Curtis Ivey, of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, Captain William Shepperd, Captain Absalom Duplin County; Tatum, and Captain William Lytle, all of Eagle Lodge, No. 19

^{*} Captain Joseph Montfort, of the Continental Line, was First Lieutenant, Third North Carolina Continentals, May, 1776; Captain-Lieutenant, February, 1777; Captain, January, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, May, 1780, served till close of war; Captain First United States Infantry, June, 1790; killed, April 17, 1792, by Indians, at Fort Jefferson, Ohio.

(now No. 71) in Hillsborough; and Captain Simon Bright, Captain John Craddock, and Lieutenant Abner Lamb, whose lodges are not known to the present writer, though they are duly recorded as visiting brethren in some of the old minute books. Among the militia officers of the Revolution who were Masons may be mentioned Brigadier-General Isaac Gregory recorded as present in the Grand Lodge and as a visiting brother in Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, Edenton, though his own Lodge is not mentioned; Brigadier-General William Bryan, of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, in New Bern; Brigadier-General John Simpson, of the "First Lodge in Pitt County," heretofore mentioned; and Brigadier-General Thomas Benbury, Worshipful Master of Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, in Edenton. The list of militia officers further shows, among others, Col. John Geddy, Col. Guilford Dudley, Lieut-Col. John Branch, and Major Egbert Haywood, of Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, in Halifax; Col. Richard Cogdell and Col. Joseph Leech, of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, in New Bern; Colonel Thomas Brown, of Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, in Fayetteville; Lieutenant Col. Alexander Dobbins, of Old Cone Lodge, No. 9, in Salisbury; Col. James Kenan, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, in Duplin County; Major John Hinton, Junior, of Democratic Lodge, No. 21, in Raleigh; Quartermaster-General Robert Burton, of Hiram Lodge, No. 24, in Williamsborough; Colonel Adlai Osborne, Worshipful Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, in Iredell County; Captain William Houston, of Stokes Lodge, No. 32, in Cabarrus County; Colonel Martin Armstrong, of Unanimity Lodge, No. 34, in Surry County; Colonel Waighstill Avery, Worshipful Master of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 38, in Morganton; and Surgeon Robert Williams of Federal Lodge, No. 42, in Pitt County. The gentleman last mentioned should not be confused with Robert Williams of Surry County, for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Master from 1811 to 1814.

The above mentioned lodges were not always the only ones to which the gentlemen spoken of belonged, for transfers by demit were as common then as now, and the present writer knows of four lodges to which Governor Montfort Stokes and Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree belonged. In fact, dual membership seems to have been allowed then, for some persons are recorded on the rolls of two or more lodges at the same time.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina was re-organized in 1787; and, for many years thereafter, no one was elected Grand Master except from among those who had bourne a prominent part in the War of the Revolution, in either civil or military capacities. The first Grand Master was Samuel Johnston, Governor of North Carolina, the first United States Senator to represent North Carolina, and a member of the Continental Congress, being elected President of the latter body, which high office he declined. The successor of Johnston, as Grand Master, was Richard Caswell, first Governor of North Carolina after

Independence was declared, a Major-General of State Troops in the Army of the Revolution, and a member of the Continental Congress. After Caswell's death in office, Johnston again became Grand Master, served three terms, and was succeeded by William Richardson Davie, an active and enterprising cavalry officer in the Revolution, later Governor of North Carolina, "Father of the University", and Special Envoy to France when Napolean was first Consul. After Davie retired from office of Grand Master, the Grand Lodge elected, as his successor, Colonel William Polk, a battle-scarred survivor of the Revolution, who had received a shot through the face and tongue while serving under General Francis Nash when that officer fell mortally wounded at Germantown, in Pennsylvania; and he was also riding by the side of General William Lee Davidson when the latter was slain at Cowan's Ford, on the Catawba River, in North Carolina. Polk served as Grand Master for three terms, and next came successfully Chief Justice John Louis Taylor and Associate Justice John Hall, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, both of whom grew to manhood after the Revolution-Taylor being a native of England. When Grand Master Hall's term had expired, he was succeeded by Governor Benjamin Smith, the last Revolutionary patriot who ever held the post of Grand Master and who went out of office in 1811.

Many of the above mentioned patriots were Masons before the Revolution, some entered the Order during the war, and some of the younger ones came in after the return of peace. To the last named class belonged a tousel-haired country boy of thirteen who (together with his brother two years older) guided the command of Major Davie, afterwards Grand Master, when that officer attacked and defeated the British outpost at Hanging Rock in 1780. This lad, after reaching manhood, became an enthusiastic Mason, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, eventually becoming President of the United States—Andrew Jackson, himself the hero of many battles, who said late in life that Davie was the best soldier he had ever known, and the one from whom he had learned some of the most valuable lessons in the art of war. Parton, the biographer of Jackson, declares: "So far as any man was General Jackson's model soldier, William Richardson Davie, of North Carolina, was the individual."

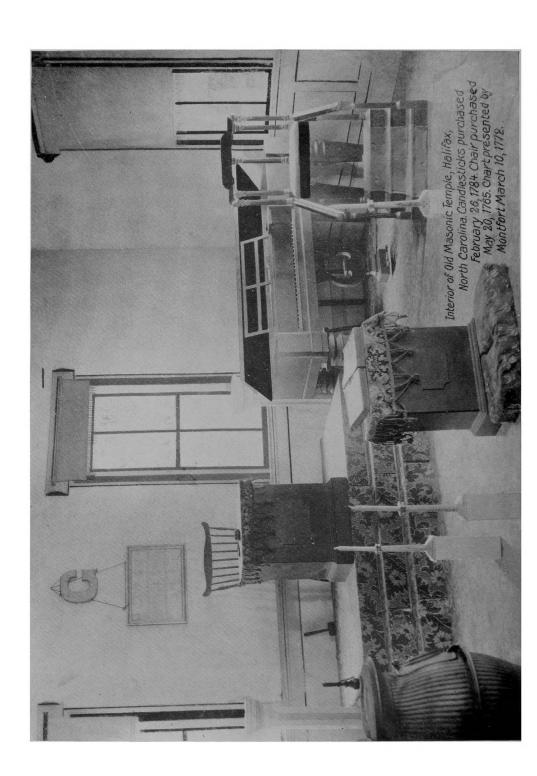
Micajah Bullock, of Granville County, was a veteran of the Revolution who belonged to Hiram Lodge, No. 24, in the old town of Williamsborough, not long after the war, though we are unable to ascertain when he first became a Mason. He had been Commissary in a regiment of North Carolina militia commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Folsom, whose very name was a terror to the tories of the State. When Bullock came home he brought with him a battleflag which had been carried by the North Carolina troops at Guilford Court House and in other actions. It was a peculiar design patterned very much like the present United States flag, but with the difference that it had red and blue

stripes (instead of red and white), and thirteen blue stars on a white field instead of thirteen white stars on a blue field, as In 1854, Edward Bullock, a son of the aforementioned Micajah Bullock, placed it in the hall of Mount Energy Lodge, No. 140, at Tranquillity, in Granville County, for safe-keeping, and it remained there until 1905, when it was removed and deposited in Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499, in the same county of Granville. When the new Masonic Temple, built in Raleigh by the Grand Lodge, was completed, the descendants of Micajah Bullock formally presented the flag to the Grand Lodge, January 13, 1909, and it is still a treasured possession of that body. On account of its having been carried in the Battle of Guilford Court House, the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution had a reproduction of it made, which was presented by that organization to the Guilford Battle Ground Company on July 4, 1911. The original is the only flag of its kind known to exist, and there is no other Revolutionary battle-flag of any kind now in North Carolina.

Very few men of consequence among the Masons of North Carolina were Loyalists in the Revolution. Of these the most prominent were Provincial Grand Secretary William Brimage, and Chief Justice Martin Howard, the latter being Past Master of St. John's Lodge, now No. 3, of New Bern. Andrew Miller and Alexander Telfair, of Royal White Hart Lodge, now No. 2, in Halifax were also Loyalists. The property of Miller and Telfair in North Carolina was confiscated, and Brimage and Howard also suffered heavy losses in consequence of their loyalty to King George. All four were highly esteemed in their respective communities before the politics of the day caused differences with their neighbors.

As has already been stated there were very few Masons among the citizens of North Carolina who adhered to the Royal cause, but there were many members of the Order among the officers (some of the highest rank) in the British regiments which were sent over for the purpose of subjugating the Colonies. Though they came on a hostile errand, the American Masons never forgot that they were brethren and always returned the paraphernalia of an Army Lodge when captured. An English periodical, quoted in the interesting volume entitled Washington and His Masonic Compeers, by Sidney Hayden, records an incident of this character. Referring to one of the Army Lodges, it says: "During the Revolution, its lodge-chest fell into the hands of the Americans. They reported the circumstances to General Washington, who embraced the opportunity of testifying his estimation of Masonry in the most marked and gratifying manner, by directing that a guard of honour, under a distinguished officer, should take charge of the chest, with many articles of value, and return them to the regiment. The surprise, the feeling of both officers and men may be imagined when they perceived the flag of truce



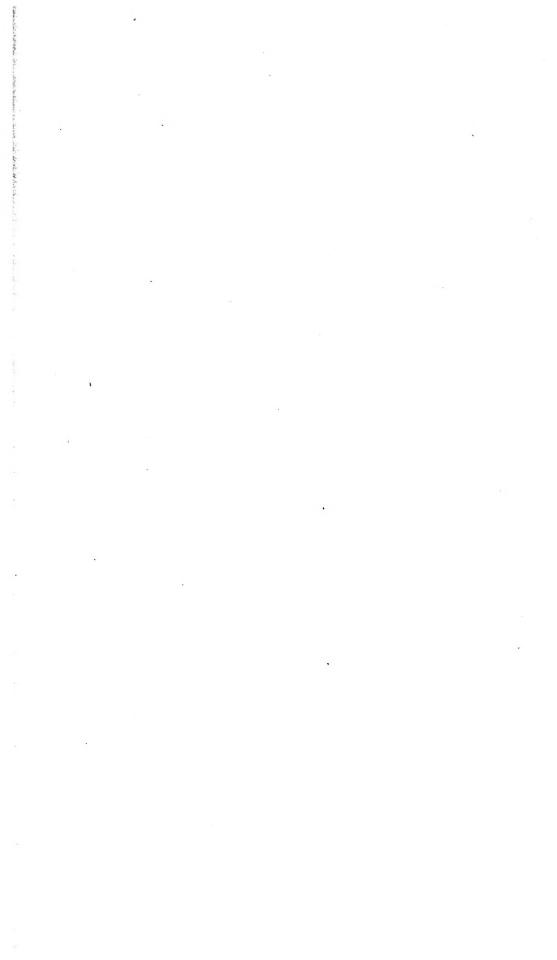


that announced this elegant compliment from their noble opponent but still more noble brother. The guard of honor with their flutes playing a sacred march, the chest containing the constitution and implements of the craft borne aloft like another Ark of the Covenant equally by Englishmen and Americans who were lately engaged in the strife of war, now marched through the enfiladed ranks of the gallant regiment that with presented arms and colors hailed the glorious act by cheers."

It must not for a moment be supposed that the list given in this sketch contains the names of all North Carolina Masons who bore a part in the Revolution. Scores of worthy names have doubtless been omitted, but those mentioned will serve to show the Order's patriotism in a most trying time. It would far exceed the limits of this paper to tell, even in part, of the prowess in battle displayed by these men; of their toilsome marches, with days and nights of exposure to the extremes of heat and cold; of the military prisons where hunger and pestilence made life a burden and death a welcome visitor; and of the final triumph of the cause for which so many sacrifices had been made. The bare mention of many of the names of the patriots enumerated above calls to mind some of the most brilliant achievements of the revolution of Howe hastening with his Continentals to the aid of a sister colony when Lord Dunmore invaded Virginia, and afterwards rising to the highest rank under Washington; of Caswell and his compatriots winning the first great victory of the Revolution when a force of warlike Highlanders, outnumbering them nearly two to one were overwhelmingly defeated at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, with the loss of but one man on the American side; of Buncombe, Polk and Armstrong watering the soil of Pennsylvania with their blood; of Murfree leading a column of Wayne's forces in the storming of Stony Point; of John Stokes losing his right hand while fighting Tarleton's dragoons; of stout old General Gregory vainly striving to rally the Americans at Camden and remaining on the field until his horse had been killed and its rider pierced with three bayonet wounds; of Sumner and his heroic brigade in the bloody charge at Eutaw Springs; of Benbury and his brigade of militia defending the Virginia-Carolina boundary; of Sevier, McDowell, Hambright, Lenoir and other courageous frontiersmen subduing the hostile savages on the western border and annihiliating the trained troops of Ferguson at Kings Mountain; of Davie and his fleet troopers hanging on the rear of the army of Cornwallis as the British commander pursued his toilsome march through North Carolina; and of Colonel Lamb and Lieutenant Worth who survived the dangers of the field only to fall victims to sickness brought on by their long services in the army. After being shot down and captured at the battle of Germantown, Colonel Buncombe, of Unanimity Lodge, in Edenton, a courageous soldier and hospitable gentlemen, had closed his days at the end of seven months of suffering from an unhealed wound. while a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia; and a few years later, the equally brave statesman, Cornelius Harnett, Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master of America, had died a prisoner in Wilmington after being dragged from a sick bed to a stockade without a roof or covering of any kind. Among the Continental officers who passed a weary existence in the military prisons of Charleston, after valiantly defending that city when beleagured by Sir Henry Clinton, were Colonel Patten, Majors Nelson and Hogg, Captains Montfort, Daves, Bradley, Evans, Reed, Ingles, Craddock and Howell Tatum, Lieutenants James Tatum, Pasteur, Hays and Ford, Surgeons Blythe and McClure, and doubtless others.

As much has been said of the prowess in battle and fortitude in affliction displayed by the patriots of the Revolution, it would also be a grateful task to tell of the charitable workings of Masonry in that war-deeds of kindness unknown to the world at large-but our limits in this brief paper preclude a recital, even in part, of the numerous instances of relief afforded, though the old minute-books abound with the mention of such instances. In an oration at New Bern on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, 1789, Doctor Solomon Halling, who had been an efficient surgeon in the Revolution and afterwards entered the sacred ministry. said: "Let us reflect, while we enjoy the bounties of indulgent heaven, 'on how many bare, unsheltered heads the rude storms of howling winter beat pitiless.' What numbers solicit charity? the poor, the aged parents of a numerous offspring, stretch out their palsied hands for relief. The helpless widow, with her infant train, requests some small pittance. The war-worn soldier, whose mangled form bears honorable scars, testimonials of his patriotism and good-will to his fellow-men, expects some recompence from our beneficence—the sick, the maimed and the blind desire to partake of our bounty."

Thus ends the imperfect narrative wherein I have endeavored to tell of the Masonic Revolutionary Patriots of North Carolina.. In life they were the brave defenders of North Carolina and her sister States; and their passing away dissolved the "goodliest fellowship of famous knights whereof this world holds record."

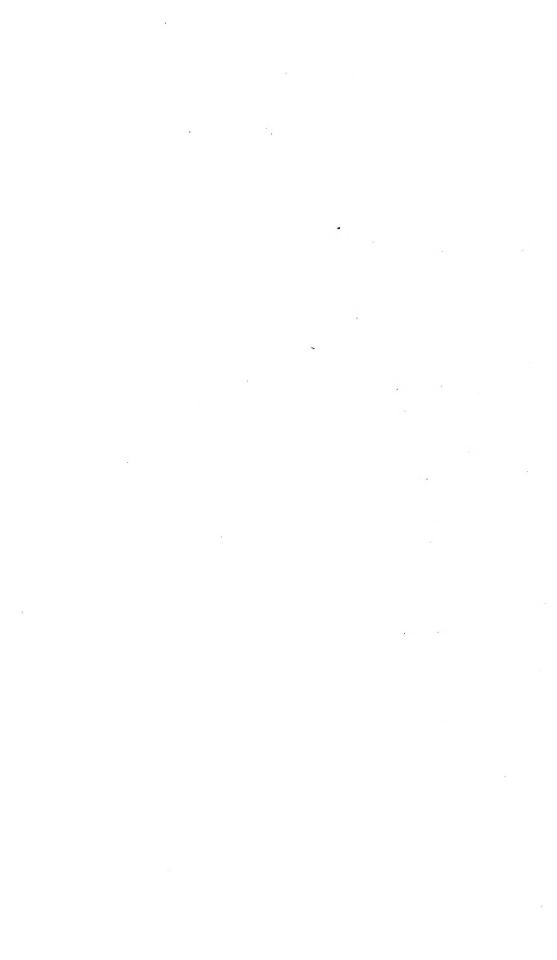




SKETCHES OF GRAND MASTERS 1787-1840

Introduction	
Samuel Johnston1787, 1789-9	91
Richard Caswell178	38
William Richardson Davie1792-9	8
William Polk1799-180)1
John Louis Taylor1802-04, 1814-	16
John Hall1805-0	7
Benjamin Smith1808-1	10
Robert Williams1811-	13
Calvin Jones1817-	19
John A. Cameron1820-2	21
James Strudwick Smith182	22
Robert Strange1823-2	24
Hutchins Gordon Burton1825-2	26
Louis Dicken Wilson1827-2	29
Richard Dobbs Spaight1830-8	31
Simmons Jones Baker1832-184	40
Samuel Finley Patterson1833-8	34
Lewis H. Marsteller1835-8	36
David Williamson Stone1837-8	39

(Dates refer to years of election)



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Having been requested by The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to organize the Masonic literary and historical resources of North Carolina for the purpose of making that material which follows, available to our North Carolina Masons, I have sought to be of some service to the Craft in the execution of this interesting commission.

I have to confess that I began the job without any considerable knowledge of the early history of our Grand Lodge. The material herewith included may not appeal to some readers, but from it the undersigned has learned much that he ought to have known long ago. It is regrettable that there was not placed on contemporary record some sketch and appreciation of each Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina as he passed across the stage of Masonic drama in its continuous flow. Each decade as it has passed into history has made it increasingly difficult to learn and to appraise the facts.

It is the purpose of our writers, to weave each Grand Master into the historical background of his times, and into the Masonic background of which he is a part: so that the reader can by reading the sketches which follow, get some picture of the Masonry of those years and of the times which it served. Each of our writers is a Mason of known repute, and we have not attempted to edit the facts which he is reporting. If there may be any small inconsistencies among the nineteen sketches, they are healthy as arising from the absolute freedom of the writers in whom our brethren have placed confidence.

I acknowledge with thanks the assistance of Past Grand Master Alexander B. Andrews for valuable assistance in locating needed material; of Past Master J. Ray Shute for indefatigable zeal in research and organization; and of each and every member of the Committee on Sesqui-Centennial Observance for very highly prized co-operation.

The Grand Lodge regrets that it is not sufficiently wealthly to provide the funds which would be required for a Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of this Grand Lodge which might be on a scale commensurate with those planned and executed by other Grand Lodges in commemoration of various milestones of history within the past several years. To have attempted such would have resulted in diverting funds which are being used for our charities, or would have necessitated an increase in the per capita tax which the Lodges, now rehabilitating themselves financially, would have regarded as confiscatory, or at least as destructive.

Brother John A. Livingstone, who was a member of this committee, was expected to be the active director of this pleasant duty, and he was admirably fitted by tastes, temperament and training for the task; but death claimed him before his plans were more than organized. The undersigned regards himself as his substitute.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Edward Allew

			r
¥-	le:		



Samuel Johnston 1787, 1789-91



WILLIAM R. DAVIE 1792-98



WILLIAM POLK 1799-1801

SAMUEL JOHNSTON*

First Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By the late John A. Livingstone, Grand Historian

The life and career of Samuel Johnston present a remarkable contrast in the history of North Carolina. His public career, covering a period of forty-four years and embracing every branch of public service, overshadows his connection with the Masonic brotherhood to such a degree that none of the standard biographies of him make any mention of his Masonic service. On the other hand his election as the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina made him of such prominence in the Masonic brotherhood that it prevailed upon the State to include a bust of him among the immortals given recognition in the Capitol of North Carolina.

It is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, that a bust of Johnston now stands in the State Capitol. He was master of ceremonies at the presentation of this bust by the Grand Lodge on January 10, 1912. Past Grand Master B. S. Royster presented the bust on that occasion to Grand Lodge and it was accepted by Grand Master Richard N. Hackett. The principal address was made by R. D. W. Connor, now professor of history at the University of North Carolina. The bust was presented to the State by Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, then Secretary of State, and accepted for the State by Governor W. W. Kitchin.

Again, upon the occasion of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina on January 21, 1931, a wreath was placed upon the bust of Johnston, the address being made by Past Grand Master Winston.

When the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was organized at a meeting at Tarborough in December, 1787, there were three candidates ballotted on for Grand Master. Samuel Johnston received five votes, Richard Caswell three votes and Richard Ellis one vote. Johnston was not present at this meeting and was installed by proxy. Caswell was elected as his successor and served for one year. Upon the death of Caswell, the Grand Lodge re-elected Johnston

^{*} Reprinted from Vol. IV, NOCALORE (1934), by permission of The North Carolina Lodge of Research, No. 666, A. F. & A. M.

ston as Grand Master and he served during the years of 1789, 1790 and 1791.

While it has been generally supposed that Johnston was a member of Unanimity Lodge, of Edenton, where he made his home for many years, researches made by Brother Marshall deLancey Haywood, late historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. failed to disclose any evidence that Johnston was a member of that lodge. Brother Haywood inspected the records of Unanimity Lodge from 1775 to 1787, the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and found mention of Johnston only once and that was on the occasion of an entry of Johnston as a visiting brother on February 2, 1782. His brother, John Johnston, was Worshipful Master of Royal Edwin Lodge, of Windsor, in 1775, this fact being recorded in the minutes of Unanimity Lodge. olutionary and colonial records of Royal Edwin Lodge have been lost, but Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston, a native and life-long resident of Windsor, is authority for the statement that Samuel Johnston practiced law for a few years in Windsor and it is his opinion that it was while living in Windsor that he joined this lodge and that he retained his membership therein. This opinion was concurred in by Brother Haywood, after he had made a long and thorough search.

While it is usually thought that the records of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina show that Samuel Johnston represented Unanimity Lodge at the organization of Grand Lodge, the facts are that he was absent from the meeting, but Unanimity Lodge was represented. Early records of Grand Lodge show that Royal Edwin Lodge was a member thereof, but no returns of names of members were made during the life of Samuel Johnston.

Samuel Johnston worthily exemplified the principles of Freemasonry in his public career in North Carolina, covering a period from the days preceding the Revolutionary War to completion of the setting up of a new nation. The great and distinctive service rendered by Johnston has been succinctly summed up by Dr. R. D. W. Connor, a recognized authority on the revolutionary period in North Carolina:

In the great crisis of our history, immediately preceding and immediately following the Revolution, Johnston saw perhaps more clearly than any of his colleagues the true picture of the problem confronting them. This problem was, on the one hand, to preserve in America the fundamental principles of English liberty against the encroachments of the British Parliament, and on the other, to secure the guarantees of law and order against the well-meant but ill-considered schemes of honest but ignorant reformers. For a full quarter of a century he

pursued both of these ends so patiently and persistently that neither the wrath of a royal governor, threatening withdrawal of royal favor and deprivation of office, nor the fierce and passionate denunciations of party leaders, menacing him with loss of popular support and defeat at the polls, could swerve him a hair's breath from the path of what he considered the public good. He had in the fullest degree that rarest of all virtues in men who serve the public, courage—courage to fight the battles of the people, if need be, against the people themselves.

While he never questioned the right of the people to decide public questions as they chose, he frequently doubted the wisdom of their decisions; and when such doubt arose in his mind he spoke his sentiments without fear or favor, maintaining his positions with a relentlessness in reasoning that generally carried conviction and out of defeat wrung ultimate victory. More than once in his public career the people, when confronted by his immovable will, in fits of party passion, discarded his leadership for that of more compliant leaders, but only in their calmer moments to turn to him again to point the way out of the mazes into which their inexperience had led them.

An ample fortune made him independent of public office. He possessed a vigorous and penetrating intellect, seasoned with sound and varied learning. "His powerful frame," says McRee, "was a fit engine for the vigorous intellect that gave it animation. Strength was his characteristic. In his relations to the public an inflexible sense of duty and justice dominated. There was a remarkable degree of self-reliance and majesty about the man. His erect carriage and his intolerance of indolence, meanness, vice and wrong gave him an air of sternness. He commanded the respect and admiration, but not the love of the people."

Born in Dundee, Scotland, December 15, 1733, he emigrated with his parents who settled in Chowan County, North Carolina, in 1736. Educated in New England, probably at Yale University (as he was a student at New Haven, Conn., but there is no record of his having been a student at Yale), he returned to Edenton and there studied and practiced law. First elected to the State General Assembly in 1759, he served through a dozen sessions prior to 1775. In 1768 he was named Clerk of Court for the Edenton district and in 1770 was appointed Deputy Naval Officer, but was removed in 1775 by Governor Martin because of his activity. in the revolutionary movement of that period. In 1773 he was named by the General Assembly as one of the committee of Continental Correspondence. He served as a member of four Provincial Congresses in North Carolina; August 1774; April, 1775; August, 1775; and April, 1776, being chosen president of the last two Congresses, which launched the Revolutionary government in North Carolina.

Because of his conservatism and of the rivalry of Willie Jones, Johnston was defeated for election as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, but he was present during its sessions and had much to do with its formation. Johnston's defeat temporarily eclipsed his fame, during the passionate days of the war, but in 1779 he was elected as member of the State Senate to represent Chowan County and was again elected from the same County to the same body in 1783 and 1784, and in 1781 was elected as a Representative of North Carolina in the Continental Congress.

He was three times elected Governor of North Carolina, serving in 1787, 1788 and 1789, and was President of the Constitutional conventions; the first one in 1788 (rejecting the Federal Constitution) and the second in 1789 (ratifying it). He was made a trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1789 and the same year was elected as the first United States Senator from North Carolina, serving in that position until March 3, 1793. His next and last public service was as Superior Court judge, from 1800 to 1803.

The last years of his life were spent on his plantation, which he named Hayes, located near Edenton, where he surrounded himself with paintings, statuary and treasured books. There he died on August 18, 1816, and was buried in the family burying ground.

RICHARD CASWELL*

Second Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. S. STEARNS, P. M. (666)

Richard Caswell was born in Maryland, 3 August, 1729, and removed, as a lad of sixteen, to North Carolina, where he became a surveyor. At the age of nineteen he had so applied himself that he owned more than three thousand acres of land and was appointed deputy-surveyor of the province.

Caswell's work brought him in close touch with the people and he became well known, being elected to the Assembly in 1754 as representative from Johnston county. He remained a member of the Assembly until the outbreak of the Revolution, serving as speaker in 1770 and 1771. Caswell was ever a champion of liberty, law and order. He also served as speaker, in 1779 of the North Carolina Senate, which office he occupied at the time of his death.

In a paper of this nature no effort will be made to enlarge on the activities of so great a man as Caswell and we can only content ourselves in giving his Masonic record, together with a few brief words concerning some of the more important public offices which he held.

Richard Caswell was a natural leader and this fact led to his prominent part in the War of Independence; he filled many important military commissions, the highest of which was that of Major General. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress, in August, 1774, and by that Congress elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. He also was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress.

When the new Constitution of North Carolina was adopted, in December, 1776, and the State became independent, the members of Congress turned to the hero of the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, Richard Caswell, as their choice for governor, to serve until the Legislature could meet and elect a governor for the regular term. In April, 1777, Caswell was elected by the Legislature as governor and our first governor enjoyed the honor of serving more terms in that office than any man since; he was first elected in 1776 and was re-elected six times, a term being for one year in those days, unless re-elected.

Reprinted from Vol. IV, NOCALORE.

Caswell died 10 of November, 1789, and was buried near Kinston, North Carolina, a town which he helped during his lifetime, and of which he was named one of the trustees and directors when it was established, as Kingston, by an Act of the General Assembly. Caswell County was named in his honor.

When and where Richard Caswell received the Masonic degrees is unknown, but an interesting minute of Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 403 (E. C.), Halifax, North Carolina, under date of 28 December, 1772, records:

Bro. Cogdell moved that Bro. Richd. Caswell might take the obligation again, having passed the different degrees of Masonry formerly, the not in a regular Constituted Lodge. Assented to that he be admitted on taking the Obligation which he accordingly did.

Caswell was present at the convention held 10 December, 1787, for the purpose of forming the present Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The following day he was recorded as a member of Kinston Lodge, No. 3, of which he was probably a founder. The minutes of the 11th record:

The Committee appointed yesterday made their report, when it was unanimously agreed that Brother Caswell should form a draught from the report of the Committee, which shall be laid before the Convention this afternoon.

On balloting for a Grand Master, the votes stood as follows: Samuel Johnston, 5, Richard Caswell, 3, Richard Ellis, 1.....

On balloting for a deputy Grand Master the votes stood as follows: Richard Caswell, 4, John Mare, 2, Richard Ellis, 2, Charles Johnston, 1.

When Brother Richard Caswell was declared duly elected.

. . . . Adjourned till 4 o'clock this Afternoon.

The Convention met agreeable to adjournment.

Brother Caswell having framed a draught of a constitution for the Regulation of the Several Lodges of this State it was read and concurred with as follows: [then follows the Constitution.]

On motion of Brother Caswell, ordered that the installations of the Several Officers of the Grand Lodge who have been appointed by the Convention shall take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M. [which was done.]

Caswell attended the communication of Grand Lodge on 23 July, 1788, and served on the committee to form *Bye Laws*; he was also present at annual communication 17 November, 1788, and

On motion, the nomination of Grand Officers for the ensuing year then came on, when R.W.D.G. Master, requested the most Worshipful to honor the Lodge with his continuance in office for the ensuing year, which he declined. The Mo: Worshipful then nominated the R.W.D.G. Master to the Chair.

Tuesday 18th, November 1788.

The Lodge according to order proceeded to Ballot for the Grand Officers for the ensuing year, when the Right Worshipful Richard Caswell was elected Grand Master.

Caswell was present at Grand Lodge in March and June, 1789. At the communication held at Fayetteville, 17 November, 1789, official notice was given of his death and on the 19th following:

The Committee appointed to regulate the mourning for the last Grand Master reported:

That the Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina deeply affected by the Great loss sustained by the death of the honorable Richard Caswell, Esquire, our late worthy and most Worshipful Grand Master, and anxious to perpetuate his memory as well as to render every private and public tribute to his departed merit do order and agree that we will wear a plain white scarf on the left arm until the 10th day of December next, we also recommend to the different regular Lodges in the State to meet in their respective Lodge rooms on the third Monday in January and move from thence in procession to some convenient place to perform divine service after which they will return to their Lodges and spend the day in a solemn manner. It is further recommended that they ware plain white scarfs on their left arms for one month after the said meeting and it is lastly recommended that it be noted on the Books of all the said Lodges that on Tuesday the tenth day of November the said Honorable Richard Caswell, Esquire, Grand Master, departed this life much regretted by the Craft.

The Lodge concurred with the said report.

On motion of Brother Stokes, resolved that the Secretary be directed to enclose so much of the minutes of the Grand Lodge as particularly relate to the death of our late Grand Master with black lines.

Thus closes the Masonic record of Richard Caswell; patriot, statesman, soldier and Mason. The esteem with which he was, and is, held in the State may be indicated by the number of Lodges which were named for him, two of which were the first two chartered by Grand Lodge: Johnston-Caswell, No. 10, and Caswell Brotherhood, No. 11.

Unfortunately, we are unable to illustrate this sketch with a picture of Caswell, as no likeness of him is known to exist; this

12 SKETCHES OF GRAND MASTERS—1787-1840

fact is most remarkable when we consider the greatness of the man in every phase of public life. Yet, while Richard Caswell may not be known to anyone by his picture, he will ever be remembered by his many acts of greatness, his undying devotion to liberty and his State, as first Governor of North Carolina and second Grand Master of Masons of this jurisdiction.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE*

Third Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By James Heath Davis, P. M. (666)

William Richardson Davie, outstanding educator, governor, and Mason, was born in England, June 20, 1756. When William was about seven years of age, his father brought him to the Waxhaw Settlement and inquired for the residence of the boy's uncle, the Rev. William Richardson. The latter, being without heirs, was glad to have this addition to his family. When Archibald Davie, the father, returned to England, he left his young son in the custody of his uncle.

The uncle was a Presbyterian clergyman and was an ardent believer in education. When William was about ten years of age, he was sent to Queen's Museum, a school at Charlotte, North Carolina. Later he entered Nassau Hall, a famous college in New Jersey, now Princeton University. While in school there, his uncle died leaving him a vast estate. While William was then a man of age he chose to finish his education, graduating with highest honors in 1776. After graduation, he returned to North Carolina and began the study of law at Salisbury. From that time until near the end of his mortal pilgrimage he remained in North Carolina.

While William was a student at Princeton, the American Revolution broke out. Although an Englishman, he placed his services, along with other Princeton students, at the disposal of New Jersey authorities. He saw his first fighting in New Jersey in the summer of 1776. Shortly after his arrival in Salisbury, the war reached that part of the country. In 1777 he cast aside his law books and buckled on his sword, signing with the troops under General Allen Jones who was preparing a journey for the defense of Charleston, South Carolina. Before they arrived, the British had given up the attack and for a short period William resumed his law studies at Salisbury. However, he was soon called into service.

This time he helped to organize a troop of cavalry in Rowan and Mecklenburg Counties. Davie advanced rapidly in his military career. He was promoted from lieutenant to captain and soon afterwards he was promoted to the rank of major. His leadership brought honor to his regiment and fame for himself. He was wounded-in the battle of Stone Ferry, near Charleston, South Carolina, June 20, 1779. That was a severe blow to the cause of the col-

^{*} Reprinted from Vol. IV, NOCALORE.

onists, since his wound prevented his serving in the army for several months. Being unable to fight, he returned to Salisbury and received his license to practice law in September, 1779.

Davie's wound had healed enough for service and the assembly of North Carolina, in the fall of 1779, granted him authority to raise a troop of cavalry. The burden of finance also fell upon him. He met this by selling part of his estate left him by his uncle. To attempt to enumerate all of the battles in which Davie took part would be out of the question in this brief paper. However, all of his battles were marked by one characteristic; his attacks were always unsuspected by the enemy.

Pointed as this paper must be, the writer cannot avoid this slight deviation. At the battle of Hanging Rock, near Waxhaw, was a boy thirteen years of age. This boy, Andrew Jackson, was elected twice to the Presidency of the United States and served as Grand Master in Tennessee. Jackson in his last days classified Davie as the best soldier that he had ever known.

At the close of the war, Davie moved to Halifax and opened his law office. In reasoning and illustrative powers, Davie had no superior. In appearance he was tall and graceful. He had an analytical and logical mind, his style of speech was clear, and he often soared to heights of eloquence. He was the first lawyer in the country to advance the opinion that the court had the power to declare an act of the General Assembly unconstitutional.

In 1783, Davie married Sarah Jones, a daughter of General Allen Jones. From 1786 until 1789, when he was elected governor of North Carolina, he served in the legislature or in other official capacities.

When North Carolina was called upon to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadephia in 1787, Davie was one of the delegates chosen. Although very young in comparison with the others, he impressed that body by his statesmanlike conduct and soon became one of its most respected members. When the finished document, the Constitution of the United States, came before the people, he was one of its most ardent advocates. The result was ratification by North Carolina. In the Constitutional Convention at Philadephia it was Davie who cast the deciding vote in favor of equal representation for all states in the Senate.

Leaving the political side of Davie's life for a few years, we shall turn to his Masonic career. We read:

At a Lodge called under dispensation from the R. W. Deputy Grand Master for the purpose of initiating William

R. Davie, at the Lodge room of St. John Newbern Saturday 24 December A. L. 5791

Present

The R. W.	James Glasgow	M
	Stephen Cabarrus	$\mathbf{s} \mathbf{w}$
	Lunsford Long	JW
	Henry Hill	Trea.
	J. Macon	Secy.
	James Ellis	SD
	Wm. J. Dawson	$\overline{\mathbf{J}}$ $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$

The Peto. of the said Wm. Davie praying to be initiated into the Hon. Society was read, who being balloted for unanimously passed in the affirmative, whereupon he was accordingly introduced and initiated in due form.

The Lodge was then closed in due form sine die. adid.

At a Lodge held in the Town of Newbern in Lodge room of St. John no. 3 under sanction of the Grand Lodge on the 10th day of December Anno Domo. 1792 A L 5792.

Present

The Worshipful	Stephen Cabarrus Lunsford Long Fredk. Harget John Macon	Master S. W. J. W. Secy.
Brothers	Fras. Lowthrope "Shute Solomon Halling Jno. M. Binford Richd. W. Freear	

Read the Petitions of Brothers Wm. R. Davie and Thomas K. Wynne praying to be passed to the degree of Mark Masons who being balloted for was unanimously passed in the affirmative whereupon Brothers Davie and Wynne were introduced in due form and received the mark and were passed to the degree of Mark Masons.

Brother William R. Davie chose for his mark a lion supporting a pillow.

Brother Thos. K. Wynne chose for his mark Justice.

The Lodge was then closed in due form.

A Past Masters Lodge was opened, the same Evening under sanction of the Grand Lodge.

Present as before.

Read the Petitions of Brothers William R. Davie and Thomas K. Wynne setting forth that they have been duly marked and praying to be further advanced by being permitted to pass the chair—who being balloted for were unanimously elected whereupon Brothers Davie and Wynne were introduced in due form and Passed the chair with ancient ceremonies.

The Lodge was the closed in ample form.

J. Macon, Secy.

The next account of Davie is found in the minutes of Grand Lodge.

Tuesday 11th December A. D. 1792 A. L. 5792

Resolved that the following Brethren be put in nomination as Grand Officers for the ensuing year, to wit

Wm. R. Davie as Grand Master.

Friday 14th. December A. D. 1792 A. L. 5792

The lodge proceeds to ballot for the Grand Officers for the ensuing year when it appeared that the most worshipful William Richardson Davie was elected as Grand Master.

Davie had been a Mason less than a year! The records only show him "initiated" but the fact that he received the Mark and Past Master Degrees on 10th December, 1792, shows that he was either raised on 24th December, 1791, or received the Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees between that time and 10th December, 1792.

A significant fact worthy of mention is that until a man had either presided as Worshipful Master over a lodge or received the Past Master's Degree he could not become a member of Grand Lodge; hence, assuming Davie was automatically declared a member of Grand Lodge without any mention made in minutes, then the earliest he could have been a member was at the Communication at which he was nominated Grand Master (11 December, 1792)! He was not present to be installed December 30, 1792, but he did preside at the Annual Communication 14th December, 1793. His first visit to Grand Lodge was as Grand Master. He did not serve his lodge as Master, since he was made a Mason in an occasional lodge. In fact, it is believed that he was not a member of any lodge when elected Grand Master.

The first reference to William R. Davie in any subordinate lodge is in the minutes of Royal White Hart Lodge on 24 June, 1795. He is again mentioned on 27 December, 1796, as a member. There is no record of his having been raised therein.

He was reelected Grand Master 25 December, 1793. He was also reelected on the following dates: 3 December, 1794; 6 December, 1795; 3 December, 1796; 10 December, 1797; 16 December, 1798 (then governor). He was succeeded by William Polk who was elected Grand Master 4 December, 1799.

Some of the early Lodges named in honor of Davie were:

Davie-Glasgow Lodge, No. 26, chartered 20 January, 1795, in Glasgow County.

William R. Davie Lodge, No. 37, chartered 6 December, 1799, Lexington, Rowan County.

Davie Lodge, No. 39, chartered 16 December, 1799, in Bertie County.

William R. Davie was one of the most ardent advocates of a State University for North Carolina. One of his greatest speeches in the Legislature was delivered on behalf of a bill creating the University of North Carolina. This speech won for him the title Father of the University. It is very significant that this man should have had the honor of laying the first cornerstone of the first building of the University of North Carolina [the first state university in America] as Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina.

Davie was elected to the legislature eight times. He was serving in the legislature in 1798 when that body elected him governor. He began his duties December 4, 1798. In September, 1799, he resigned his office as governor to go on an important mission to France. Davie and his associates, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and William Vans Murray, United States Minister to Holland, met our Minister to France, and concluded a treaty with Napoleon's agents. Davie returned with the treaty in the fall of 1800.

Davie's wife died soon after his return. In 1805 he moved to his plantation in South Carolina. He died November 8, 1820, and was buried at Waxhaw Church, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Thus, the final chapter of William Richardson Davie, legislator, educator, grand master, governor, and statesman, was ended. His views on public questions shaped statute law in North Carolina as perceptibly as the opinions of Chief Justice John Marshall shaped the policies of our national government.

WILLIAM POLK*

Fourth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By HERBERT C. ALEXANDER, P. G. M.

William Polk was named as Master of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, A. F. & A. M., in a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina as shown by the petition dated December 2, 1797, as follows:

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior and Grand Junior Wardens of the State of North Carolina:

The petition of the subscribers, being Ancient York Masons within the district of Salisbury and Morganton, and being at present unorganized, and anxious to be reduced to that order which is productive of the benevolent purposes of the Masonic Institution, humbly showeth to the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State aforesaid that, willing to become subject to this Masonic Subordination, prayeth said Grand Lodge to grant your petitioners a Charter to work as Masons in a Lodge, to meet in the town of Charlotte, under the name of Phalanx Lodge No. 31

Will Polk
R. Smith
Chas. Wright
Jo Dickson
Nat Alexander
Jas. Houston
Chas. Conner
Thos. Davidson

Dec. 2, 1797.

At page 101 of the manuscript proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, second session, Saturday, December 2, 1797, is the following order:

On motion, be it Resolved that a Charter be issued by the Grand Secretary to those Brothers residing in and about the town of Charlotte in the County of Mecklenburg, who were heretofore organized by a Charter from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. That by this Charter they be thereafter enrolled as a Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, by the name of Phalanx No. 31, in the said town of Charlotte, in the County of Mecklenburg as aforesaid.

^{*} Reprinted from Vol. VIII, NOCALORE.

The first officers of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, of whom we have record, were in 1797,

Col. Wm. Polk, Master Maj. Gen. Robert Smith, Senior Warden Gen. Joseph Dickson, Junior Warden.

From Wheeler's Reminiscences (Page 260) I find the following outline of Wm. Polk's lineage:

Robert Polk—A corruption of Pollock, was born in Ireland and came to America in 1735. He was the father of six sons and two daughters. He settled in Somerset County, Md.

Thomas, Ezekiel and Charles, sons of Robert, came to Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1750. John, son of Robert, was the father of William.

William had four sons, Charles, John, Ezekiel, and Thomas and two daughters, Susan and Margaret. Wheeler says that Ezekiel, son of William, first married Miss Wilson and second Mrs. Leonard and was the father of Samuel Polk, who married Jane Knox and to them was born on November 2, 1795, James K. Polk.

From the State Records of North Carolina, Vol. 22, pages 152-154:

William Polk was born July 9, 1758, in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and entered the Revolutionary forces from Mecklenburg County, N. C. He entered services as Second Lieutenant of South Carolina in Company of Captain Ezekiel Polk in the Third South Carolina Regiment mounted Infantry. He was severely wounded in the left shoulder in an engagement December 22, 1775, with the Tories at Ninety Six, S. C. His wound caused his confinement for eight to nine months. After his recovery he was commission as a Major November 26, 1776, in the 9th North Carolina Regiment in the Continental Line. He was in the Battle of Brandywine (Del.) September 11, 1777, in which battle he received a musket ball wound in the cheek. He continued with the Continental Line at Valley Forge (Pa.) until the regiment was reduced. He then returned to North Carolina to recruit more N. C. troops to fill up the regiment. The records state that he was put out of service in the spring or summer of 1779. The length of his service certified to the Secretary of the State of North Carolina for his service as Major was thirty-three (33) months.

Governor John Rutledge of South Carolina then commissioned him Lt. Colonel of the 4th., then the 3rd S. C. Regiment. He served under his new commission with Col. Wade Hampton (SC) in their attact upon Black House, also at the siege of Ft. Motte and Orangeburg about May 11, 1781; Ft. Granby May 15, 1781. He was in the

battle of Eutaw Springs September 8, 1781 where his horse was shot from under him. He was also in the engagements of Wathoo or Mathoo and at Quemby. He served as Lt. Col. (SC) for ten (10) months.

During his service as Major in the North Carolina Line, we find this record in the State Records of North Carolina, Vol. XIX, page 957:

The field officers on this march were Col. Wm. L. Davidson, Major Wm. Polk; Henry Dickson and Capt. Smith Harris. They encamped on Moon's Creek in Caswell County, N. C. Here they heard of the battle of Monmouth (NJ) and that the British were gone to New York and that the North Carolina troops were not needed in the North. A mutiny occurred here, and was quelled with considerable difficulty. (And at page 975) Col. Polk commanded 300 from Mecklenburg (Dec. 1775) a large body of militia marched to Fayetteville about the time or shortly after the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

From the Directory of American Biographies, Vol. V. 15, 43, 133, 144 we find the following record:

Wm. Polk was appointed Lieutenant in the Third S. C. Regiment April, 1775, and was assigned to the Second Company of the Regiment; ordered to Ninety-Six (SC); appointed by Col. Wm. Thompson to command several expeditions. Wounded at Reedy River December 22, 1775. He was the first man wounded in the Revolution after the battle of Lexington April 15, 1775.

November 26, 1776 he was chosen by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina to fill the office of Major of the Ninth Regiment of North Carolina Troops raised on Continental Establishments.

March, 1777 Major Polk took command of the Regiment at Halifax, Member of Staff of General Caswell; joined General William Davidson commissioned by Governor John Rutledge (SC) as Lt. Colonel; ordered to raise Regiment of Swordsmen and mounted Infantry to be called the Fourth Regiment S. C. Horse. March 25, 1812 Polk was appointed by President Madison a Brigadier General in the U. S. Army, but declined the commission.

Referring again to the lineage of Wm. Polk we find quite a variance between Wheeler's account and that found in *Dictionary* of American Biographies, Vol. V, 15, 43, 133, 144:

Wm. Polk, second child of General Thomas and Susan Spratt Polk, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., July 9, 1758. Thos. Polk, his father, moved to the Yadkin County about 1750 and settled at Sugar Creek, a few miles south of Charlotte, close to the South Carolina line.

His first wife was Grizelda Gilchrist. His second wife Sarah Hawkins, daughter of Philemon Hawkins.

Wm. Polk had two children by his first wife, Grizelda Gilchrist.

General Thomas Polk born February 22, 1791 Doctor W. Julius Polk born March 21, 1793

He had twelve children by his second wife, Sarah Hawkins, to-wit: Lucius Junius, Leonidas*, Mary B., Alexander Hamilton, Rufus K., John K., Susan S., Andrew J., Lucinda (died when a little over 1 year old), John Hawkins (died in infancy).

Two (2) unaccounted for.

The writer is inclined to accept the lineage of the Dictionary of American Biographies, for he finds that in an address delivered by Capt. W. E. Ardrey of Pineville, N. C. (near where James K. Polk was born), at the unveiling of the monument erected by the local chapter of the D.A.R., marking the birthplace of James K. Polk, the ceremony being held February 27, 1904, and the address being printed in the "Charlotte Evening Chronicle," February 27, 1904, says: "James K. Polk entered the University of North Carolina in 1815 and that his kinsman, Wm. Polk, was Trustee of the University of North Carolina." If Wheeler's lineage is correct Wm. Polk was the great-grandfather of James K. Polk which does not seem probable to the writer. Be that as it may, the readers hereof may take their choice.

From the State Records of North Carolina, we find Wm. Polk a member of the House of Commons, "The State Record of North Carolina," Vol. XIX, page 225, records him (May 16, 1783), being elected "Entry Taker for the Western District and that Wm. Sheppard and Col. Phil Hawkins (probably Polk's father-in-law) were the other two Entry Takers." Page 690 records his election as Surveyor (August, 1782) again June 2, 1784. In 1786, Vol. 18, page 114, he is a member of the House of Commons and is elected Superintendent of Balloting. Page 206 refers to Polk taking depositions in re fraudulent certificates. Page 228 shows he is certified as a member of the House of Commons. Page 265 Polk presents bill for raising troops in Davidson County and gets it approved. Page 297 he votes for the Academy at Hillsboro. Page 311 Polk votes against land office. Page 312 Polk votes to postpone action on Bill to send Troops to Davidson County. Vol. 24, page 751, elected or appointed Commissioner of schools. Vol. 22, page 81, records his pension as

^{*} Leonidas Polk became an Episcopal Bishop and was commissioned a General in the Confederate Army, serving with considerable distinction.

Major under Act of 1818. Vol. 22, page 432, we find the following curious document:

The Public to Cha	rles	Ale	X	and	dei	r, S	Seargent,	Dr.	,
To 16 days				at	5	S	4	0	0
Rob Burns	10	3 d	S	at	4	S	3	4d	0
Henry Walker	1	6 d	S	at	4	\mathbf{S}	3	4d	0
William Berryhill		6 d				-	3	4d	0
John Rogers		6 d	_				3	4d	0
William Polk		3 d	_		_		3	4d	0
Robt. Orr		3 d					3	4d	0
Hugh Neely		3 d	-				3	4 d	0
James Sloan		3 d					.3	4 d	0
Thos. Walker		3 d					3	4d	0
John Caruth		\mathbf{d}					3	4d	0
George Reed		3 d						4d	0
Wm. Waddell	10	3 d	S	at	4	S	3	4 d	0
							42	8	0
							15	18	0
							58	6	0

William Polk's further Masonic records are fairly clear. According to our late M. W. Brother Charles Comstock*, of Tennessee, William Polk was initiated in Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, at Fayetteville, N. C., December 27, 1788, but the records state that it was at "a Lodge held agreeable to a dispensation from the Grand Lodge on the Festival of St. John's, 27th of December, 1789, at Brother Lee DeKeyser's house, Fayetteville." Hence, the correct year is 1789 and the place, an occasional lodge held at Fayetteville.

Polk was elevated to Masonry's highest post, that of Grand Master, in 1799, again in 1800 and again 1801, serving three terms. Vol. 22 The State Records of North Carolina, pages 152-154, says that he moved to Wake County in 1799, becoming Mayor of Raleigh and that he died January 14, 1834. The writer has been unable to find any record of his interment. Perhaps some good brother can trace out his last resting place, that the place might be suitably marked. For surely a man who associated as their equal with such men as Hampton, Middleton, the Rutledges and many others from South Carolina, and Caswell, Davidson, Davie, Johnston, Nathaniel Alexander, Graham, Murphy, Rutherford and others from North Carolina is deserving of our lasting gratitude.

See page 49, Vol. I, part 2, NOCALORE.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR*

Fifth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Lee Griffin, Master (666)

Little is known concerning the parentage of John Louis Taylor, other than the fact that they were Irish, and the early life of one of North Carolina's greatest Grand Masters is hidden in the past. We do know that he was born in London on the first day of March, 1769, and tradition informs us that he lost his father at a very early age, his elder brother taking him to America when he was but twelve.

With the assistance of his brother he was able to enter William and Mary College, but financial difficulties forced him to discontinue his studies before graduation and he journeyed to North Carolina, where he prepared himself; without instructor, for the bar. When only nineteen he was admitted to the bar and settled in Fayetteville, where his gentle and unobtrusive manners, his easy flowing eloquence and general behavior earned for him immediate popularity, a lucrative practice and the confidence of his fellow townsmen, who elected him, while he was scarcely twenty-three, to the House of Commons. He was reelected in 1794 and two years later removed to Newbern, but in 1798 he was elevated to the bench by the General Assembly.

At the time that Judge Taylor took his seat upon the bench the state was divided into eight judicial districts, which were separated into two ridings, and a court was appointed to be held twice a year in each district, at which two of the four judges were to preside. These courts, though called Superior Courts, had in fact, supreme jurisdiction for there was then no Court of Appeals or Supreme Court to which a cause could be carried either by writ of error or appeal. Their decisions were final and in no manner subject to review by a higher tribunal. The Legislature of 1799 undertook to remedy this defect by "directing the judges of the Superior Court to meet together to settle questions of law or equity arising on the circuits" and to provide for other things more specific.

Governor Swain in sketching the judicial history of the state said that the judges were required to meet at Raleigh twice a year for these purposes, but that it was not contemplated to do so after the trials of the individuals concerned with the Secretary of State (James Glasgow) in the famous land frauds, were terminated.

^{*} Reprinted from Vol. VIII, NOCALORE.

But in 1801 the act of 1799 was continued for three years and the meeting of the judges was styled the Court of Conference. By an act passed in 1804 the court was made a permanent tribunal and the style of it was changed the following year to that of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. In 1808 the judges were authorized to appoint one of their number Chief Justice, an honor which fell to John Louis Taylor in January of the next year.

In 1818 the Supreme Court, as it now exists, was established, when John Hall, Leonard Henderson and John Louis Taylor were elected to hold it. On the organization of the court his associates selected Taylor as Chief Justice, an office which he held until his death in Raleigh, 29 January, 1829.

Judge Taylor was married twice. His first wife was Julia Rowan, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who married Major Junius Sneed, of Salisbury, whose son was Attorney General of Tennessee. His second wife was Jane Gaston, a sister of the late Judge Gaston, by whom he had a daughter who married David E. Sumner of Gates county, and a son, John Louis, who died unmarried.

The Masonic life of Taylor was an active one and while we are lead to believe that he was made a Mason in Phoenix Lodge, at Fayetteville, the records are silent on the subject and only mention, in 1788, the fact that John Louis Taylor was present as a member. At a meeting of Grand Lodge, held at Fayetteville, 14 December, 1793, Taylor was one of the two delegates from Phoenix Lodge in attendance thereon and was elected and installed Junior Grand Warden; the following year he was advanced to the office of Senior Grand Warden and would have, doubtless, advanced to the East in 1795 had it not been for the trials of James Glasgow, and other active Masons, in the land frauds mentioned before over which Taylor presided; he did not again attend Grand Lodge until 1799, when his friend William Polk was elected Grand Master and appointed him Deputy Grand Master, an office which he held for two years.

In December, 1802, Taylor was elected Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, which office he held for three years, being succeeded by one of his fellow justices, John Hall. At the time of Taylor's election he was only thirty-three years of age. Taylor is not recorded as present at Grand Lodge from 1805 until 1814, at which time he was again elected Grand Master and served another term of three years.

John Louis Taylor was an active Masonic leader and the minutes of Grand Lodge reveal that he was constantly speaking and working for the promotion of the Craft. He worked for constitutional revision, for better conditions throughout the state by the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters, and many other things. He belonged to many lodges, as was the custom in those days, and in 1814 attended Grand Lodge as a delegate from St. John's Lodge No. 3. Quite often he delivered addresses at lodges and Grand Lodge on the Masonic degrees and appears to have been interested in the ritualistic beauties of Freemasonry.

Many times, before and after serving as Grand Master, Taylor presided over Grand Lodge and gave of his intellect and enthusiasm but on 29 January, 1829, the working tools dropped from those able hands and John Louis Taylor passed to his eternal reward, having written upon the hearts of his countrymen and brethren his virtues and manly qualities.

JOHN HALL*

Sixth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By J. EDWARD ALLEN, S. G. W., P. M. (666)

John Hall, sixth Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was a lawyer by profession and a native of the state of Virginia who came to Warrenton, North Carolina, as a young, impecunious but well educated barrister of lofty ideals who found in Freemasonry an opportunity for elevation of the spirit and for social contacts of a satisfying sort. His biography reads as follows:

In the year 1736 a young gentleman by the name of Edward Hall, of Scotch-Irish descent, emigrated to the American Colonies from his father's home in the Parish of Leith-Machin, County Armagh, Ireland, and settled on a plantation situated on the South River, six miles above the present town of Waynesborough, Augusta County, in the beautiful mountain country of western Virginia.

He was the youngest of the five children of Isaac Hall and Jane Allison, his wife.

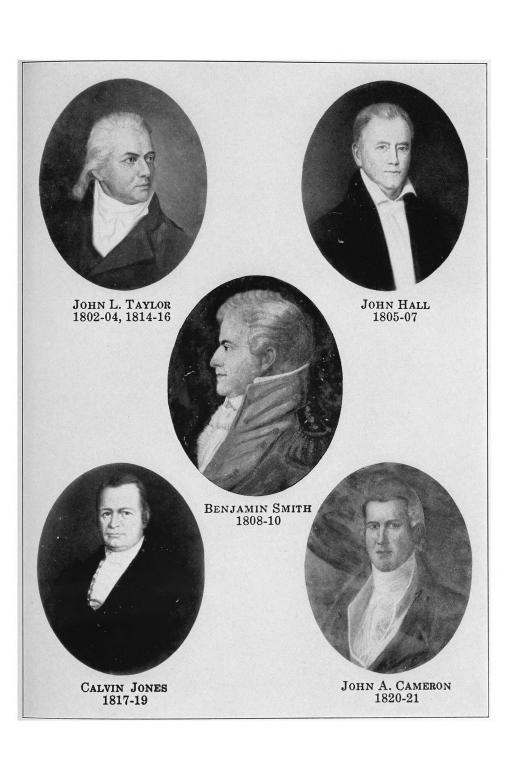
On the 24th of April, 1744, he was married to Eleanor Stuart, the only daughter of Archibald Stuart and his wife, Janet Brown, of Augusta County, founders of the American branch of the Stuart family.

Edward Hall and Eleanor Stuart had ten children. John Hall, the tenth and youngest child of these, was born at his father's home near Waynesborough, Virginia, on the 31st day of May, 1767. At an early age he was sent to a high school near Fairfield, on Timber Ridge. This school was afterwards removed close to Lexington and called Liberty Hall Academy. Later it became Washington College and is now Washington and Lee University.

After a few years at the high school John was sent to William and Mary College at Williamsburg to complete his studies. One of his fellow students at Williamsburg was John Starke Ravenscroft, afterwards Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina. After leaving college John decided to become a lawyer, and thereupon entered the office of his kinsman, Judge Archibald Stuart, of Staunton, for the purpose of qualifying himself for the profession.

In 1792, having completed his law studies, he left his native State and settled in Warrenton, North Carolina, where he lived until his death in 1833. His learning in the law, the care with which he looked after the business matters for clients, and his

^{*} Reprinted from Vol. VIII, NOCALORE.





genial manners attracted attention in his new home and won for him a host of friends.

In 1800, eight years after removing to North Carolina, he was elected to the Superior Court bench, succeeding Judge Moore, and held the position until 1818, when the Supreme Court was organized and he received the honor of being elected one of the first three justices of the highest court in the State.

The mere statement that this distinguished Mason was elected to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina does not suggest the importance of that event. This was a day of reform, of need for reforms, with respect to the administration of justice. First the number of "ridings" was increased; then there was appointed a Solicitor-General; next it was provided that courts should be held twice each year in each county in the state. Commenting on these reforms, Dr. William K. Boyd in the History of North Carolina writes as follows:

The greatest reform was the creation of a Supreme Court with the right to hear appeals from the superior courts. This came as a climax to attempts to relieve congested dockets. The cause of the congestion was not entirely the small number of judges, but also differences of opinion among them. Illustrative was the case of Winstead vs. Winstead, the question being whether levy and sale on the land of the husband after death divested the widow of dower rights. One judge failed to file his opinion, and the case was thereupon argued before two other judges. One of these deferred his opinion. Later Judge Williams again sat on the case, but as he had changed his mind, there was another disagreement and the case was finally stricken from the docket without decision. Hence in 1799, on account of the inconveniences and delays "from the want of a speedy and uniform decision for all questions of law or equity arising in the circuit," due to differences of opinion among the judges or desire for further consideration, or lack of sufficient judges, the judges were ordered to meet twice a year at Raleigh in June and December for a period of two years to decide cases disagreed on or those which one judge was unwilling to decide by himself. An interesting feature connected with the law was the trial of James Glasgow, Secretary of State since 1776. Temptation proved too strong for him, and in 1797 it was disclosed that he had issued fraudulent warrants for land in Tennessee and the mountain section of North Carolina. His trial was committed by the legislature to a special term of court at Raleigh, and he was convicted. Interesting incidents of the prosecution were that the defendant's counsel was John Haywood, author of the new court law, and an attempt to steal valuable documents in the comptroller's office by a faithful slave of Glasgow, who was killed while breaking into the building.

In 1801 the special sessions at Raleigh were continued for three years and were dignified with the title Court of Conference. Attorneys were also forbidden to appear before it. In 1804 the Court of Conference was made permanent, and the next year its name was changed to Supreme Court. In 1810 the judges were authorized to elect one of their number Chief Justice, and the scope of litigation was widened by allowing appeals, in which the attornev-general should represent the state. There were still limitations and difficulties. The work of the judges on the circuits increased, making it difficult to have a full meeting of the Supreme Court. It also seemed unfair to require or allow a judge to be a member of a court which heard appeals from his own decisions while on the circuit. Moreover, suits themselves were never transferred from the superior courts to the Supreme Court, but only questions of law arising from them; often after one of these had been raised and settled, new viewpoints were discovered thus resulting in delay of justice. Also the salaries did not make judgeships attractive to the abler lawyers. There was, too, a need of a more specialized knowledge of the law, notably in the domain of equity. Concerning the latter defect, Governor Miller was especially emphatic. "The daily delay attendant on a suit of equity," he wrote, "is proverbial and amounts to an almost total denial of justice. The trial of such a suit approaches near to novelty in our judicial proceedings, as every man who has been so unfortunate as to be engaged in a contest of this kind, or who has been in the least conversant with our courts, can very well attest." Reform in 1818 was sought by a reorganization of the Supreme Court. By a statute of that year the tribunal was to consist of three judges elected by the legislature who should give exclusive attention to the court, should hold two sessions a year at Raleigh, hear appeals only after decisions of the superior courts had been rendered, and review the entire case instead of questions of law. The judges should also hold court day after day until all appeals were decided. Equity proceedings were to be instituted directly before the Supreme Court, for which it was a distinct court of equity. Thus justice was made more swift and more efficient.

It is interesting to note that the election of Judge Hall as one of the first two justices to organize the new Supreme Court by the legislature followed hard upon the recommendation of Governor Miller, a member of the same Masonic lodge as Judge Hall, that such a court be established. Governor Miller also had served as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina a few years previously.

John Louis Taylor was the third Justice, elected later (he served as Grand Master of Masons for six years). Judge Hall had been Grand Master in the triennium 1805-08. Because of his

seniority, Judge Taylor was made Chief Justice, by the votes of his colleagues.

In April, 1889, there was presented to the Supreme Court a portrait of Judge Hall. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Richard H. Battle. Mr. Battle gives briefly a sketch of the life of Judge Hall. He tells us that Judge Hall in 1792 settled

in the infant town of Warrenton, N. C., where he ever afterwards lived, and where his body now lies buried. In 1800 he became Judge of our District Courts, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court in 1818 was elected, with Leonard Henderson, one of its three judges, on the first ballot. Judge Leonard Henderson was elected with Judge Hall, and these two chose John Louis Taylor for Chief Justice. Judge Hall served on the bench of this court for fourteen years, resigning on account of failing health in December, 1832. He died about a month thereafter.

Concerning his work as a Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Battle spoke as follows in the presentation speech referred to above:

His opinions during these years, as reported in 3d Murphey and Hawks and Devereaux, are a monument, more lasting than brass, of his logical ability, his accurate learning and his judicial fairness. He used few figures of rhetoric and his style is clear, terse, direct and pointed. He eschewed unnecessary verbiage, and his object was, never to display his learning, but always to make clear what was the point of the case in hand, and to expound the law applicable to it, in simple and accurate terms. The discriminating lawyer who carefully reads his opinions whether those in which he spoke for the court or those in which he expressed his dissent from the majority, must conclude that he was entirely free from vanity and pride of opinion, and that his only ambition was to declare the law correctly, and that rarely was there a flaw in his logical reasoning. His style was not unlike that of Henderson, his . associate, and that of Daniel, his immediate successor; and as they were his neighbors, living in the counties adjoining his, one in Granville and the other in Halifax, we are justified in the inference that simplicity and brevity, as well as logic and force, were the CASTE of the bar and bench of that day in that part of the State. Chief Justice Taylor, and Ruffin and Gaston who succeeded him and Henderson, from other sections of the State, while fully as able and learned were more given to amplifying the subjects of their respective opinions, the first by scholarly illustrations, the second by copious diction and exhaustive argumentation, and the third by reasoning expressed in the elegant and classical language of the finished rhetor-ician. But however differing in style or taste, surely no other State can boast of a galaxy of greater jurists that these.

Mr. Battle then comes to an appraisal of the personal qualities of Judge Hall, as follows:

As a citizen and in his family Judge Hall was amiable and attractive, kind, hospitable, courteous, genial, and gentle, tender, considerate and affectionate. He was respected and loved by his neighbors, and the devotion of his wife and children was deep and abiding. He ever exhibited in his walk and conversation many of the graces of a Christian and a few months before his death he was admitted to the communion of the Episcopal church under the ministrations of Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, the father of our honored Secretary of State. He left surviving him, a wife whose maiden name was Mary Weldon, and who in every way was worthy of him, and several children who were much respected in the generation just past. (There were thirteen children altogether). One of his sons, Edward, served for a short time, with credit to himself, on the bench of our Superior Courts. Judge Hall is described as a man of rather large stature, with a pleasing, benevolent expression and a handsome face. In his dress, as was the habit of our profession in that day, he was neat and tasteful, and his bearing was easy and graceful. This portrait was painted a few years before his death and those who knew him well thought it an excellent likeness.

Upon his death on January 29, 1833, Judge Hall was buried in the family graveyard, near the residence at Warrenton.

For many years Judge Hall was a faithful member of Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, A.F.&A.M., of Warrenton, serving for several terms as Master of this lodge. Indeed, it would appear that his efforts were of very high value to the lodge; for we find that it was in flourishing condition while Judge Hall was able to attend its communications; but after he became a Justice of the Supreme Court and his work was at the capital city of Raleigh, the lodge became inactive. We find in 1827 that a special Committee of the Grand Lodge reports that Johnston-Caswell Lodge "has not paid dues since 1819, and is in arrears \$85.00;" and the report was amended to read that this lodge and several others in similar condition, "Be stricken from the list of lodges within this state" and "that the M. W. Grand Master appoint committees to take possession of the charters, funds and jewels of the said lodges." And in 1829 it is voted in Grand Lodge that the Grand Master receive the property of Johnston-Caswell Lodge and dispose of it for the benefit of the Grand Lodge. What Judge Hall's Masonic affiliations were at that time or later we do not know.

How shall we appraise the work of this jurist? How shall we estimate him as a Masonic leader? The answer is not difficult to find, in spite of the fact that Justices of the Supreme Courts are usually conspicuous only when public opinion proclaims that they

have erred; in spite of the fact that in the American Masonic system Grand Masters come and Grand Masters go, and they too are usually conspicuous only when Masonic thought suspects them of having gone beyond the bounds of traditionally true Masonry. Yes, these facts are indeed evident. But there is more. Even today, when some mind greater than the usual of those at the head of the Fraternity comes to the Grand East, that fact becomes ap-And even in these latter years when the judiciary is far from sacrosanct, a truly distinguished judge needs no proclamation And in the case of Judge Hall, it must be remembered that his was an experimental court, a new and untried court, one in which confidence had not been built up. It is significant that the experiment of a really Supreme Court of North Carolina was successful from the first; the personnel of the judiciary was so high that the court came readily to be accepted as truly supreme. In these first decades of its life, the judges upon the Supreme bench truly made the court what it came to be.

And likewise the Grand Master of the then young Grand Lodge of North Carolina held a position among a thousand or two of Masons equally as responsible in a way as is that of the Grand Master of thirty thousand Masons today. The sixth Grand Master had to take over the reins of responsibility at a time when there was not a century and a half of prestige back of his office, and he had to build prestige which might be enjoyed by Freemasonry in yet unborn generations of Freemasons. And did these distinguished Masons of his day do this? A striking evidence of the solidity of the Masonic foundations which they laid is found in the fact that when, just a couple of decades later, all Freemasonry in America was rocked by the reverberations of the Morgan excitement; when in some states a hundred lodges dwindled to three and four and there remained for a dozen years, North Carolina appears to have felt but very slightly these decimating influences, but her Freemasonry pursued benevolently the even tenor of its way. we say, all honor to these early master-builders-Judges, Grand Masters and the like! Judge Hall, Grand Master Hall, truly you did your work well!

BENJAMIN SMITH

Seventh Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Francis D. Winston, P. G. M. (5)

The histories of his time give us scant particulars of his life. The dates of his birth and death are even questioned. His prominence in the Revolutionary war, has been used to discredit his birthday on January 10, 1756, and his death on January 10, 1826, has been called in question. Some writers put his birth in the year 1750, and his death on February 10, 1829. This last contention is disposed of when we read his will, admitted to record June term of 1826 of Brunswick county court. So we may definitely fix his death on January 10, 1826.

The argument of youth in the Revolution as evidence of an earlier birth is of no controlling force, when we consider other mere striplings who gained imperishable renown in the fight for Independence. Aaron Burr was born in 1756, the same year, and entered the army before he was twenty. He became a Colonel. Alexander Hamilton was born in 1757, a year later, and before he was twenty, he, too, was Aide-de-camp on Washington's staff.

It is not out of reason then that Benjamin Smith, a North Carolinian, born amid the patriotic surroundings of Brunswick County and in sight of Revolutionary Wilmington, though a youth, should have attained a similar honor, and place, on the staff of Washington and ranked as a Colonel. His military title of General was conferred in 1796, when he was commissioned Major General of the State Militia. Of his Revolutionary service Captain C. B. Denson, an able teacher, in 1899, wrote:

It was his good fortune to serve among the heroes who successfully defended Fort Moultrie, the scene of the memorable exploit of Sergeant Jasper. Colonel Smith was at Washington's side in the admirable, but dangerous retreat from Long Island. He enjoyed the distinction of being a personal Aide-de-camp, but was detached to serve during the British Invasion of South Carolina, within that State.

When the war with France seemed imminent in 1796 and the ships of the respective countries were carrying on desultory warfare at sea, he raised a full regiment of volunteers in his own county and tendered their services, himself in command, to his beloved Washington, then President.

It is natural that so high minded and chivalrous a youth should early turn to politics and receive the unbroken support of his people. In 1783 he was elected State Senator. In 1791 he was elected to the House of Commons. In 1792 he was again elected Senator and with a short intermission served fourteen terms in that body. He was a State Senator when elected Governor in 1810.

His influence is well attested by his election to the first Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in 1789. In connection with the University, he has the honor of being its first benefactor. After his election as a Trustee he donated to the University the 20,000 acres of land which had been granted him by his country, grateful for his distinguished services during the Revolution.

One of the first buildings upon the University campus was erected out of his donation and was named in his honor. It was for nearly a century the library of that institution.

Benjamin Smith was a native of the Cape Fear country and was such an unusual man that I beg to add a word or two. One of his progenitors was a famous general in colonial days—another was Colonel Rhett, who captured the pirate, Flect Bonner, in the lower Cape Fear; another was Landgrave Smith of high distinction in South Carolina. Old King Roger Moore of Orton married Nan Rhett and their daughter married a son of the second Landgrave Smith, so their son Benjamin came of fighting stock. He had a brother, who, however, assumed the name of their mother and all the noted family of Rhetts are descendants of this Cape Fear boy, Smith. One of his daughters married a son of Napoleon's sister.

But what I wish particularly to note is Governor Smith's message to the Legislature in 1810.

He recommended the establishment of a penitentiary; the reform of our state laws which he deemed too sanguinary. Likewise he urged domestic manufacture and in particular he insisted on public education. He said "Education should be placed within the reach of every child in the State,"—and he urged public schools.

That was thirty years before our public schools were voted. The people of the State should bear him in remembrance.

Our particular interest today centers around his Masonic career.

At the height of his usefulness and fame, at the age of nearly three score, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1808. He was re-elected for two terms. While Grand Master he was elected Governor of North Carolina.

Benjamin Smith was born and lived in a fine old colonial residence at Belvedere, in the County of Brunswick, on the main road from Wilmington to Brunswick's county seat, not far from the junction of Brunswick River with Cape Fear. The county seat is now called Southport. It originally bore his name, Smithville, in his honor.

Smith's Island, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, is yet one spot of ground that bears his name. It is a noble island and extends its triangle into the ocean. I quote from Captain Denson:

Remarkable in many respects, its forest combines the cedar of the North, and the palmetto of the South, as by an invisible hand it drags the isothermal line of Mobile and the Gulf of this, its extreme northern point; and its waters shelter the fauna of the semi-tropics within the lines of North Carolina.

As long as the ocean waves beat upon the far extreme ledge where Bald Head light is the welcome to the weary mariner to our shores, let that name remain in the memory of the spirited soldier, who was the comrade of Washington, the benefactor of generations to come, the chivalrous type and representative of the Cape Fear, the honored governor of the State and thrice Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. In presenting to the State a handsome painting of Governor Smith at the instance of North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Professor Collier Cobb of the faculty of the University summed up the life of Governor Smith in these comprehensive yet graphic words—

I present through you to the State of North Carolina the portrait of Benjamin Smith, patriot, legislator, soldier, statesman and philanthropist; builder of highways and fortifications, conservationist and drainer of swamps; opener of waterways, believer in education for every child within the State and the first benefactor of the University, Governor of North Carolina one hundred years before his time and a dreamer of dreams.

I quote from this will written by his own hand November 21st, 1825:

And as to my body should I die in North Carolina, I request it to be deposited near the remains of my excellent and dear wife. I desire that a handsome tomb equal to that over her Mother's remains to be erected with a suitable inscription written. If I should die in South Carolina, to be deposited in the family vault of St. Philip's Church, near the remains of my venerated parents and much loved brothers and sisters.

On July 12, 1929, the Grand Lodge erected a tomb in Saint

Philip's churchyard near Wilmington as near like, and alongside of, the one erected to his wife's parents.

TO THE MEMORY OF
BENJAMIN SMITH
SOLDIER AND STATESMAN
BORN JANUARY 10, 1756
DIED JANUARY 10, 1826
COLONEL IN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA 1811
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, 1808, 1809, 1810
THIS STONE PLACED BY THE MASONS
OF NORTH CAROLINA 1929

ROBERT WILLIAMS

Eighth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By Hubert M. Poteat, P. G. M. (282)

There is very little authentic information concerning the life of Grand Master Robert Williams. He was born in Surry County. North Carolina, on July 12, 1773. Where he received the degree of Entered Apprentice is not known (possibly in Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2); he was passed and raised in St. John's Lodge. No. 3. New Bern, on July 17, 1794. On December 3, 1795, he was elected a member of Grand Lodge, and three days later became Grand Secretary. He filled that office until December 16, 1808, when he was appointed Deputy Grand Master by Grand Master Benjamin Smith. On November 29, 1811, he was elected Grand Master and served three years. He it was who wrote the only document chartering a Grand Lodge which has ever been issued in the United States. On September 30, 1813, he promulgated the decree (to be read on pp. XX and XXI of our Code) which separated Tennessee masonically from North Carolina by ordering the organization of a Grand Lodge in the former State.

He is supposed by some authorities to have been a member of Congress from 1797-1803, though it is more likely that it was his father who enjoyed this distinction; the elder Williams also served as Adjutant-General of North Carolina during the Revolution. The place and date of Grand Master William's death cannot now be ascertained.

CALVIN JONES

Ninth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By Edgar W. Timberlake, P. M. (666), P. G. M.

Calvin Jones, Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina, 1817-1820, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, April 2, 1775. His father, Ebenezer Jones, was a soldier in the Revolution, and his mother was Susannah Blackmore Jones. Thomas A. Jones, the family's earliest progenitor in America, was a Welshman who settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1651, and from him Ebenezer Jones was fourth in the line of descent.

Of the early life of Calvin Jones but little is known. No information is available as to where he received his education, but that he possessed a vast store of knowledge there is ample proof. He began the study of medicine in his youth, and so great was his aptitude for that science, and so rapid was his progress, that he was able to pass the required examination, and was duly licensed to practice, at the early age of seventeen.

It was about the year 1795 that Dr. Jones came to North Carolina, and located at Smithfield, in Johnston county. He at once interested himself in the life and affairs of his adopted State, and soon became one of its outstanding citizens. He was called into public service, being twice elected Representative from Johnston County in the North Carolina House of Commons, and was an active, useful, and influential member of the State's law making body.

Although interested in public affairs, Dr. Jones continued in the practice of his chosen profession, and early came to be regarded as one of the State's most progressive and enlightened medical men. Dr. Jones has the distinction of being the first physician in North Carolina, so far as is known, to make use of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox. "So up-to-date was Dr. Jones", says Brother Marshall DeLancey Haywood, former Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge, "that he was extensively practicing this treatment before the experiments of its discoverer (Dr. Jenner) were completed in England."

のできる。 「日本のでは、日本

With other prominent physicians in the State, Dr. Jones was one of the organizers of the North Carolina Medical Society in 1799. At its first meeting held in December of that year, in Raleigh, he was elected Corresponding Secretary, and served in that capacity throughout the life of the Society. This Society appears to have discontinued its activities about 1805, but during

its existence rendered valuable service, of a scientific nature, to the State.

Not only was Dr. Jones an accomplished physician, but he was a skillful surgeon as well. He performed many delicate operations—especially on the eye and ear—operations now performed by specialists only. He also wrote learnedly on medical topics, one of his most important productions being a treatise on Scarlet Fever published in 1794.

In 1803 Dr. Jones moved from Smithfield to Raleigh, and in a short time became one of the Capital City's leading citizens. He was called to serve as Mayor of the City, and in 1807 was elected Representative from Wake County in the North Carolina House of Commons. Again, as during his former terms from Johnston County, he rendered valuable public service as a legislator and statesman.

For several years Dr. Jones was interested in journalism. From 1808 to 1815 he was associated with Colonel Thomas Henderson, Jr., in publishing and editing the *Star*, and again in this field as in all others into which he had ventured he met with distinct success.

Among Dr. Jones' outstanding characteristics was his interest in military affairs. Shortly after his arrival in North Carolina, and before moving to Raleigh, he became an officer in a regiment in Johnston County. When rumors of war with Great Britain began to appear in 1807, among the volunteer companies from North Carolina was the Wake Troop of Cavalry, organized and commanded by Captain Calvin Jones. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State in 1808, and in 1812 was commissioned Major-General in command of the Seventh North Carolina Division of Militia. Later, in September, 1814, he was commissioned Quartermaster General in the North Carolina Militia. In all of these ranks he served with honor and distinction.

General Jones had long been interested in agricultural pursuits, and in 1820 moved from Raleigh to the northern part of Wake County known as the Wake Forest section. Here he made his home on a spacious plantation of 615 acres, where he kept open house for his friends in his "hospitable mansion," as Governor Swain aptly described it.

General Jones was an ardent advocate of education, and actively and zealously supported its cause on all occasions. From 1802 until he moved to Tennessee, in 1832, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and for many years a trustee of the Raleigh Academy and of the Wake Forest Academy. His name is, and will ever remain, closely as-

sociated with Wake Forest College. As an evidence of his interest in the founding of the institution, in 1834, he made a handsome donation to that object, and from him was purchased, at a greatly reduced price, his 615 acre plantation upon which the College now stands.

General Jones was a deeply religious man, and was a devout communicant of the Episcopal Church. He had many friends, however, among distinguished ministers and laymen of other denominations, and is said to have greatly enjoyed his associations and discussions of religious topics with them.

Possessing as he did a deep appreciation of the finer things of life, it is but natural that General Jones should have been intensely interested in the teachings and principles of Freemasonry. In 1801 and 1802 he attended Grand Lodge as a visitor. He became a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of Raleigh, in 1804, and was elected Master in 1805. He later, about 1828, affiliated with Wake Forest Lodge, No. 97. In 1809 he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, or the "Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee" as it was then called. The following year he was advanced to the office of Senior Grand Warden, which position he held from 1810 to 1817. In December, 1817, he was elected Grand Master, serving for three successive terms until December, 1820. As Grand Master he displayed the same ability that had characterized his eventful life in other fields of activity, and is rightly numbered among the most distinguished of those who have had the high privilege of presiding over the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

On April 15, 1819, General Jones was married to Mrs. Temperance Boddie Jones, widow of Dr. Thomas C. Jones, of Warrenton. She was the daughter of Major William Williams, of "The Forks", in Franklin County. There were three children (in addition to several who died young) born to General and Mrs. Jones. They were Montezuma, born in 1822, Octavia Rowena, born in 1826, and Paul Tudor, born in 1828. All of these married in Tennessee, and, upon their deaths, left descendants.

In 1832 General Jones, with his family, moved to Tennessee in order to look after extensive interests that he had acquired in that State. Amid the beautiful surroundings of his estate at Pontine, near Bolivar, he spent the remaining years of his active and useful life. That active and useful life came to a calm and peaceful conclusion on September 20, 1846.

Calvin Jones, physician, scientist, scholar, statesman, and soldier, may be justly ranked as one of North Carolina's most distinguished men and Masons.

JOHN ADAMS CAMERON

Tenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By K. W. Parham, P. M. (500), and F. F. Harding, P. M. (500)

From the records extant it appears that John Adams Cameron, who was born in Virginia in 1788, was a leader in the civil and political life of the State and Nation during the period from 1810 to 1838. The time he came to this State is uncertain, but he was a student at the University of North Carolina, receiving the A. B. degree with first honor in his class in 1806, and the A. M. degree in 1809. After graduation, he resided in Fayetteville, and immediately entered politics. He represented that district in the House of Commons in 1810, 1811 and 1812. He then entered the service of his country in the War of 1812, and held the rank of Major. He was appointed United States Consul to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1829, and was Judge of the United States District Court in Florida in 1831.

He was twice married. His first wife died in Scotland and was buried in Androssan Graveyard on the banks of the Clyde. The second marriage was to Mrs. Catherine Halliday, of Fayetteville. To them several children were born. She died in 1858 and was buried in Fayetteville.

In his immediate family there are two other illustrious names, Judge Duncan Cameron and Dr. Thomas M. Cameron, of Fayetteville, who was Senator in 1844-46-50, who were his brothers.

While on a trip from Savannah, Georgia, to Charleston, S. C., John A. Cameron perished in the disaster in which the unfortunate steamer Pulaski was lost on June 14, 1838. He was considered by his contemporaries to be "a fine writer, accomplished gentleman, and sincere friend."

John A. Cameron was initiated February 10, 1810; passed April 28, 1810, and received the degree of Master Mason on June 2, 1810, in Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, Fayetteville.

The minutes of Phoenix Chapter, of Fayetteville, then working under the General Grand Chapter of the United States, record that his petition for degrees was received and approved on January 18, 1818, and that he received the Mark Master and Past Master degrees on January 24, 1818, the M. E. Master degree on January 24, 1821, and the Royal Arch January 25, 1821. In the records of the Treasurer of Phoenix Chapter, under date of April 2, 1822, he is recorded as having made a subscription of \$50.00 to the Chapter. At the Convocations of the Chapter on April 1st and 5th of

this same year the matter of forming a Grand Chapter in North Carolina was discussed and a resolution was passed that "it is expedient to form a Grand Chapter in North Carolina." It is therefore supposed that this subscription was made to assist in defraying the expenses in connection with this.

In the records of Grand Lodge we find that he represented Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, at the Communication in Raleigh on December 9, 1820, and took an active part in the proceedings, being chairman of several committees and taking part in discussions of various matters before Grand Lodge. It is interesting to note that he served with Robert Parsley and J. Iredell on a committee "to take into consideration whether the Grand Lodge have power to grant charters to Mark and Past Masters' lodges—to report at next meeting." This committee reported on December 16th of the same year "in the opinion of this committee the Grand Lodge have no such power." This report was laid over until the next meeting, December 19th, at which time it was indefinitely postponed.

At the Communication of Grand Lodge on December 16th, 1820, among those present is listed, "John A. Cameron, G. M. Pro Tem.," but he did not preside. At this communication he was elected Grand Master and took office on December 19, 1820. After the meeting at which he took office, he first presided over Grand Lodge as Grand Master on December 22, 1820, in a special communication called "to bury Brother Alexander Lucas, P. Grand Sec." At the regular communication of Grand Lodge on December 21, 1821, which was presided over by M. W. Brother Cameron, that illustrious Mason, Brother James Cushman, gave a lecture on the Third Degree of Masonry, after which, by resolution, Brother James Cushman was recommended to the subordinate lodges "as a suitable and competent person to give lectures on the first degrees of Masonry," and earnestly recommended his employment with a view to attain an "uniform mode of working." On motion it was agreed in Grand Lodge that the M. W. Grand Master should appoint Brother James Cushman Grand Lecturer.

At the meeting of Grand Lodge on December 3, 1821, M. W. Brother Cameron was reelected Grand Master. Among those present was Brother James Cushman. The Grand Master installed officers on December 4th and appointed Brother James Cushman Grand Lecturer.

M. W. Brother Cameron is not recorded as being present at the communication of Grand Lodge on December 2, 3, and 4, 1822, which was presided over by Brother James M. Smith, Grand Master pro tem., who was elected Grand Master on December 3, 1822.

It is interesting to note that at this communication a proposal

was made to Grand Lodge to form a "General Grand Lodge of the United States," which was referred to a committee and whose report, that in their opinion such action was inexpedient, was adopted by Grand Lodge.

No record is found of his attendance at Grand Lodge after this date and his further Masonic record appears not to be recorded.

JAMES STRUDWICK SMITH

Eleventh Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By WM. RITCHIE SMITH, Assistant Grand Secretary

The subject of this sketch must have been a man of outstanding personality and attainment because of the fact that he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina just two years and three months after he was made a Mason, never having been elected Master of his own lodge in Hillsboro, North Carolina.

The records of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., indicate that the petition of James Strudwick Smith for the degree of Entered Apprentice was voted upon and he was initiated at a meeting of the Lodge on September 8, and raised to the degree of Master Mason October 19, 1819. The records of Eagle Lodge also show that he only served as an officer pro tem. several times. Grand Masters in those days must have been selected because of their distinguished citizenship.

In giving a history of James Strudwick Smith the following facts are to be noted: born near Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina, October 15, 1790; attended a private school near Hillsboro and Hillsboro Academy; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and practiced medicine near Hillsboro and later near Chapel Hill, Orange County; elected as a delegate to the 15th and 16th Congresses (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1821) unsuccessful candidate for renomination; resumed the practice of medicine; member of the State House of Commons in 1821-1822; delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1835; died near Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1859, interment in a private cemetery on his farm.

The following Masonic reference is taken from the minutes of Eaglé Lodge, No. 71, of Hillsboro, North Carolina. At a regular quarterly meeting held on November 20, 1823, the records show that the Most Worshipful The Grand Master, James S. Smith, was present. A special meeting of the Lodge was held on November 22, 1823, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Masonic edifice. This cornerstone laying ceremony was in charge of Most Worshipful Grand Master James Strudwick Smith, who laid the stone in "Masonic Order." The record also indicates that P. G. M. Smith attended several meetings of the Lodge during the following two years, the last time recorded being the meeting of April 7, 1825.

The following very valuable and historic letter written by

James Strudwick Smith is in the possession of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, being now 116 years old:

Hillsboro, April 22, 1822.

E Companion

I received a letter from Companion Strange, High Priest of the Chapter at Fayetteville, informing me that it is contemplated to form a Grand Chapter in this State — The meeting is to be holden in the Masons Hall in the town of Fayetteville on the 21st of June - He solicits us to send delegates to the General Convention -I therefore beg you to inform the companions of our Chapter that they may take the means necessary for sending delegates to represent us - I hope to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the University in Raleigh on the 13th of May at which time I hope you will be prepared to open a Chapter and to choose delegates — I should be glad if Companion Cushman could be present at that time - If I can I will bring with me some Brethren to be exalted at that time — If Brother Cushman has has not left Raleigh before this meeting you will be so good as to communicate the contents of this to him

I am, Excellent Companion,

Yours fraternally, (Signed) J. S. SMITH.

Benj. A. Barham.

A descendent of Benjamin A. Barham, Charles Barham by name, is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and is the representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. He is connected with the N. C. and St. Louis Railroad at Nashville, Tenn.

The above letter was written on a double sheet of paper folded to envelope size for mailing. It was sealed with sealing wax, but not stamped, so we presume it was carried on horse-back or stage coach and delivered by hand. The letter is not punctuated, save with dashes, which separate the sentences.

A character analysis of the writer of this letter reveals the following facts: it was written by a distinguished citizen. James Strudwick Smith was a trustee of the University of North Carolina; he was also intensely interested in Freemasonry, from the fact that he was instrumental in organizing the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina in Fayetteville while he was Grand Master of Grand Lodge. It is also to be noted that he was going to bring with him several candidates for exaltation in the Royal Arch Chapter and was also anxious that Companion Cushman, Grand Lecturer, confer the degrees. All this shows

his great zeal for Freemasonry, as outlined in the old letter of April 22, 1822.

In summing up this sketch of James Strudwick Smith we are inclined to the opinion that he must have been a man of strong personality because he served in only one office, that of Senior Grand Warden, before becoming Grand Master. His Masonic career must have been meteoric, to say the least.

ROBERT STRANGE

Twelfth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By John S. McEachern, D. D. G. M. (1)

Among the passengers on the first vessel showing British colors that arrived in the United States after the Revolutionary War, was James Strange, from Glasgow, Scotland. He had been educated at the University of Edinburgh as a physican, but, after consultation with his maternal uncle, William French, he decided to abandon the practice of medicine and engage in the mercantile business in Petersburg, Virginia, with French as partner. James married Nancy French, his partner's daughter, and moved to Manchester, Virginia, where on September 20, 1796, his first child, Robert, was born.

From Manchester he moved to Richmond to engage in the tobacco and other mercantile business and was eminently successful. By 1801 he had accumulated sufficient fortune to retire from business and return to Scotland with his wife, Robert, and his second son, James French. After a sojourn in Glasgow, he went to Liverpool and made such disastrous speculations in tobacco that it became necessary for him to return to America to recoup his fortunes.

While in Glasgow, his younger son, James French, died. In 1803, on the return trip from England to America, Mrs. Strange died, leaving him to care for his only son, Robert.

The efforts of James to reestablish a fortune met with success and when he died in 1809, he was in comfortable financial circumstances. Robert at the age of thirteen was now an orphan with his uncle William French, as his advisor and guardian.

His education, attained at various places—Glasgow, Scotland, Petersburg, Hampden-Sidney and Washington Colleges in Virginia—was influenced by such men as Reverend John Cameron, Jonathan Smith and Samuel Houston.

Up until his eighteenth year much of Robert's time was spent in writing—essays, poetry and various pieces on various subjects, which once written were forgotten, with the probable exception of "Eoneguski", a novel written for private publication.

In 1814 he commenced reading law with Honorable Benjamin Watkins Leigh and later studied with Honorable John F. May in Petersburg. During this period, he was frequently excited by war and war rumors, in fact to such an extent that he organized at several times, bands of volunteers, which, though indeed the gesture

was commendable, were composed of and led by men too young for active service. Strange kept a record of all battles of the War of 1812 in rhyme.

In June, 1815, at the age of 19, in order to get licence to practice law, he moved to Fayetteville, with the intention of staying only until he reached his majority. Under the patronage of such distinquished lawyers as Peter Brown, Henry Sewall and Judge Ruffin, he obtained the desired license. In 1817, he married Miss Jane R. Kirkland, daughter of William Kirkland, and at that time decided to become a permanent citizen of North Carolina, for which decision the State is fortunate.

Mrs. Strange lived until 1835 and their union was blessed with seven children, all of whom reached maturity except two—an infant girl, and Alexander, who died while still a young man. The living children, James, John Robert, Jr., French, and Margaret were examples of fine character.

One of North Carolina's leading lawyers and a true North Carolinian even though not a native son, Robert Strange's accomplishments were varied and numerous. He was a man of outstanding integrity, a character reader of almost infallible accuracy, warm, generous, charming, humorous and direct. In making his first speech, July 4, 1816, he is said to have "risen an obscure youth and sat down a distinguished orator". He possessed a vivid imagination and an extensive vocabulary, was well-read, a devout Episcopalian and a man whose voice was rich, musical, distinct and so magnetic in its eloquence that with it he could bring tears to the eyes of his listeners. In every walk of life he was looked upon by friend and enemy with profound esteem. His addresses, notably his address at Davidson College, August 1849, and his eulogies-that upon Judge William Gaston in 1844-being the most "beautiful and polished", are among the treasures of literature in the South.

Many of the honors shown Strange are the envy of men to achieve. In 1818, Strange was elected a director of the Bank of Cape Fear and soon after appointed attorney. This position with the exception of the time he was Judge and Senator, was held until his ill health prevented further active service. In 1821-22-23 and 1824, he served as a Representative in the House of Commons. From 1826-1836, he was Judge of the Superior Court.

Some of the most outstanding of his experiences while on the bench proved his courage and character. In Beaufort, 1833, in order to keep the law supreme, Judge Strange, himself, with the help of two associates, Gavin Hogg and Wright Stanly, arrested two men who had shot down another. In 1835, Judge Strange was called upon to issue warrants for the arrest of several of his friends charging them with murder. He also presided at the trial with all fairness, giving the charge and law in a clear, plain and direct voice and manner. Incidentally, the men were acquitted.

In 1836, he was elected a Senator to the United States Senate; this position he held until his resignation in 1840, which was due to instructions (with which he did not agree) from the North Carolina General Assembly. Strange was said to have been glad to get away from "the peltings of the pitiless storms" of political life and return to his own profession. While Judge Strange was United States Senator, Rutgers College, New Jersey, conferred the Honorary degree of LL.D. upon him.

Sense of duty again called him and in 1842 he was elected to another public office—this time Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District. He held this office until 1846, when he again returned to his practice of law.

In 1825, while Captain of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, organized in 1793, he had the honor of being leader of the escort for Lafayette on his visit to Fayetteville and then again on the same night to welcome Lafayette, a Mason, to the Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, one of the Colonial Lodges of America. When Lafayette died in 1834, Strange, at the request of the Fayetteville citizens, pronounced his eulogy.

The officers of Lodges of one hundred or more years ago did not seem to realize that their records would be important to future generations and consequently failed to record events and names that would be of much value today to Masons interested in the early history of Masonry in North Carolina. The ravages of time have destroyed many important records so that information of the Masonic records of many distinguished citizens are rather meagre. Robert Strange was a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., Fayetteville, and probably received his degrees in that Lodge. Unfortunately, the books containing the minutes for several years prior to 1821 are lost and the date of his initiation cannot be ascertained. The first record of his appearance in Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, was in 1821 as Senior Warden pro tem, to which position he was also elected in 1822. He attended the Grand Lodge at Raleigh in December, 1822, and just one year later was honored by election to the position of Grand Master. He served as Grand Master from December, 1822, to December, 1824. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge for those two years are not available and the minute books show only that the Grand Lodge met and adjourned; with little other information. In the year 1822, as a delegate from Phoenix Chapter, No. 2, to a convention for the formation of a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in North Carolina, Strange had the honor of being chairman of the committee to write a constitution for the organization of a Grand Chapter and was that year unanimously elected Grand High Priest, in which office he presided during the years 1823, 1824 and 1825. At the last convocation of this original Grand Chapter of North Carolina in 1830 (reorganized in 1847) Strange was again elected Grand High During this year the Grand Chapter of North Carolina seems to have become dormant, due, probably, to the extreme activities of the Anti-Masonic Party, which had become a power in politics in the United States. While the Anti-Masonic Party lasted only a few years, its influence curtailed the Masonic activities in many states. An Encampment of Knights Templar was chartered at Fayetteville in 1821 and continued for several years. bert Strange was a charter member and active until the Encampment became dormant in 1826. During many years of his life, duties as Judge, United States Senator and Solicitor for the Fifth District, demanded so much of his time and absence from his home that he was unable to devote much time to Masonic activities.

Adjoining his home, Judge Strange owned an extensive plantation. During the time that he was not occupied with his profession, he farmed on a rather wide scale. Although his efforts as a farmer were not very profitable from a commercial standpoint, they show "the versatility of his genius".

The Honorable Robert Strange, stricken with paralysis while in Wilmington at the trial of a case, died February 20, 1854, at the age of 58. His illness was a prolonged one, which a few days before his death left him speechless, but until the hour of death he was conscious and alert, and calmly awaited death. He was buried in Fayetteville.

A defendent in the court where Strange was presiding, Robert Potter, spoke of, "Mr. Justice Strange who is a strange Mr. Justice." The innocent had nothing to fear, but he was a "terror to evil doers." He was truly an able man.

His Masonic companions say, quoting Robert Rankin, Grand High Priest, 1854, "he was in every official position distinguished for the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which he discharged his various and arduous duties." Clement Jordan, Grand Master in 1854, says of Strange, "We grieve for his loss. In the various stations of life, fraternal as well as civil, which he was called on to fill, he has left a name and a reputation that any amongst us might be proud to emulate."

HUTCHINS GORDON BURTON

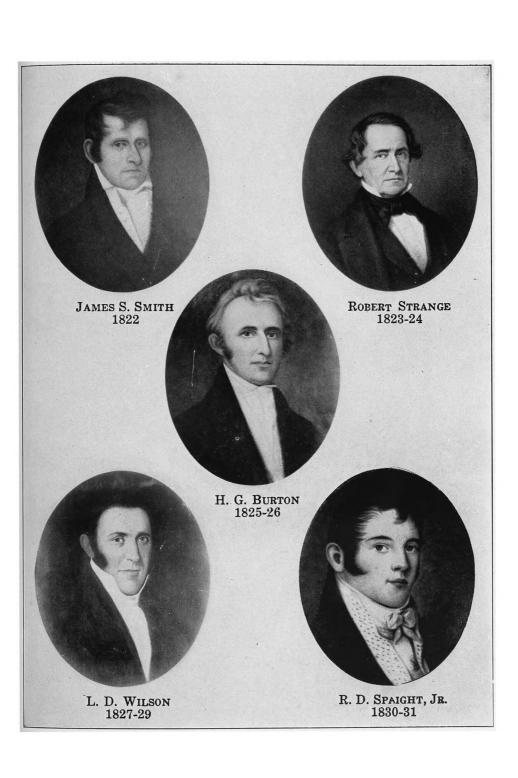
Thirteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By D. S. Johnson, D. D. G. M. (122)

Hutchins G. Burton, son of John and Mary Gordon Burton, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in 1782. The father, an officer of the American Revolutionary forces, died when his son was three years of age, and the boy, along with his mother, was sent to Williamsboro, Granville County, North Carolina, where he was reared in the home of his uncle, Colonel Robert Burton. His uncle was a man of prominence, having occupied a seat in the Governor's Council for two years and later serving as a delegate to the Continental Congress. The favorable atmosphere of his foster father's home was doubtless a contributing factor to his subsequent success.

He received a liberal education for his day. After attending the academy at Williamsboro, he entered the University of North Carolina in 1795 and remained until 1798, leaving without a degree. Upon his return to Williamsboro, he read law under Judge Henderson, one of the ablest jurists of that period, and after receiving his license to practice law, located in Charlotte.

His rise to prominence in his profession must have been rapid, for in 1809 he entered upon a very vigorous and successful period of public service. The accomplishments of his public life follow briefly: in 1809 and 1810 he represented Mecklenburg County in the House of Commons; in 1810 he was elected Attorney-General and served in that capacity until 1816, when he resigned; in 1817 he represented Halifax County in the House of Commons; in 1819 he was elected to Congress and served two terms, resigning in 1824, to accept the governorship of North Carolina, to which he had recently been elected; in 1825 he became Governor and served for three terms; in 1826 he was nominated by John Quincy Adams as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, but did not serve, the nomination not being confirmed; and in 1827, after a very active public life, he retired from the governorship to private life, returning to his home in Halifax County.

As Governor of the State, Brother Burton stood for progress. During his term of office he was a staunch advocate of internal improvements, particularly with the development of resources, the deepening of watercourses, and the construction of roads. He was also greatly concerned with educational reform, and stood far above the age in his promotion of free schools, offering equal educational opportunities to children of all classes. During his





administration the Assembly created a Literary Fund for educational purposes. Because of his devotion to the cause of public education, he is frequently referred to as the father of North Carolina public schools. His administration as Governor is also notable because of the visit of General Lafayette to our State Capital in 1825. Governor Burton, as host to this distinguished visitor, received him in a most elaborate manner.

In 1812 Brother Burton went to Halifax County to visit a former college mate, Willie Jones, Jr. There he met Sarah, the youngest daughter of Willie and Mary Montford Jones, and they were married the following December. He then located at Halifax. His marriage into such a prominent family doubtless contributed to his social and political prestige and might have been partially responsible for his phenomenal rise in the fields of politics. To this union were born the following children:* Hutchings G., Robert Allen, Martha Anne, Mary Elizabeth, Sally Edwards Blount, John Wayles, Thomas Burke, and Willie Jones. Of these, Hutchings G. and Willie Jones died in infancy; John Wayles died while a student at the University of North Carolina; Thomas Burke died unmarried, in Texas; and the other four married into prominent families.

Some time prior to 1836 Brother Burton purchased a tract of land in Texas with the view of establishing his residence in that state. He left his family in his summer home, which he called "Rocky Hill," located in the western part of Halifax County, near Ringwood, and set out by stage coach to see his Texas estate. After reaching Salisbury and attending to some legal matters there, he decided to pay a visit to his cousin, Robert Burton, who resided in Lincoln County. On the trip to Lincoln County he and his cousin, who had met him in Salisbury, stopped at Wayside Inn, in Iredell County, to spend the night. During the night, April 21, 1836, Brother Burton was taken with cramp and died within a few hours, his last words being, "Oh, my dear wife and children! Lord receive my spirit." His remains were buried in Unity Churchyard, near Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County. News of his death did not reach his widow until three weeks after his passing.

No record has been left either of the date when Brother Burton was made a Mason or of the lodge which conferred the degrees upon him. It is probable, however, that he petitioned Hiram Lodge, No. 24, of Williamsboro, and that he received the degrees in that lodge in 1800. Annual returns from Hiram, No. 24, do not list him as a member in 1799, but he was recorded as a member in

Names and facts furnished by Mrs. F. G. Jarman, great-granddaughter of Hutchins Burton.

1800, 1803, and 1805. Returns for 1801, 1802, 1804, 1806, and thereafter are missing, but it is reasonable to suppose that his membership was in Hiram, No. 24, from 1800 until 1805, or later. It appears from these facts that he became a Mason at the age of eighteen. This premise is not beyond reason, for he must have been advanced for his years, having entered the University at the age of thirteen, remaining for three years, then studying law for two years, all by the time he was eighteen. It is generally conceded too that lodges at that time were less rigid in their requirements of the qualifications of petitioners than lodges are today. He became a member of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, of Charlotte, probably in 1806, and affiliated with Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, of Halifax, on December 27, 1816. He appears to have remained a member of Royal White Hart Lodge, as the last returns (1833) of the lodge before his death, list his name as a member. During his Masonic career he represented the following lodges at the Grand Lodge:* 1809 and 1810, Phalanx, No. 31, and Stokes, No. 32; 1809, Mount Moriah, No. 27; 1817, Royal White Hart, No. 2. Following are other Masonic achievements: 1809, Pursuivant of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31: 1817, Grand Master, pro tem, and Junior Grand Warden, pro tem; 1820, Grand Pursuivant; 1821, Grand Lecturer: 1825 and 1826, Grand Master.

In 1809 Brother Burton rendered perhaps his most outstanding service to the Grand Lodge, in connection with the settlement of a controversy between the Grand Lodges of North Carolina and Kentucky. When in 1796, North Carolina ceded its domain west of the mountains to the United States for the formation of the State of Tennessee, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee, as it became known, claimed jurisdiction ever the ceded territory, basing its claim upon the fact that no Grand Lodge had been organized in Tennessee. In 1805 a group of Masons, doubtless including several Kentucky Masons, around Nashville, Tennessee, desiring to form a lodge, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for a charter and had their petition granted, the newly organized lodge being known as Philanthropic Lodge, No. 12. It is quite singular that the name of Hutchins Burton, who was sojourning in Tennessee at the time, appears on the petition. Our Grand Lodge immediately protested the infringement of jurisdiction, and a heated argument ensued, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky maintaining that our jurisdiction over Tennessee terminated with the formation of the State of Tennessee. After seeking unsuccessfully to conciliate the dispute with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, our Grand Lodge denounced Philan-

^{*} Facts of remainder of paragraph taken from Bridges' THE MASONIC GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

thropic Lodge, No. 12, and threatened to break relations with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. In 1809 Brother Burton was appointed chairman of a committee to recommend some final disposition of the matter. The result was an ultimatum to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; before relations were severed, however, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, from which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky received its charter, took up the issue, and by resolution, declared that North Carolina's complaint was well founded. By a separate resolution, unanimously adopted, the Grand Lodge of Virginia requested the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to reconsider its position, whereupon the latter yielded to North Carolina's claim, and renounced jurisdiction within the State of Tennessee, agreeing on December 5, 1812, to call in the charter of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 12, as soon as the affairs of the lodge could be closed. Soon thereafter, on September 30, 1813, upon the request of the several lodges located in Tennessee, our Grand Lodge issued a charter, authorizing the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. By his assistance in the solution of this very delicate problem, Brother Burton rendered a valuable service to his Grand Lodge, as well as to the harmony of Masonry in general.

Brother Hutchins G. Burton has been characterized as a man of sterling character, with unusual powers of oratory; with polished manners; kind in nature, being much beloved by his servants; and the possessor of a very amiable and pleasing personality. With his passing in 1836, North Carolina lost a most capable statesman and citizen, and the Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina, a distinguished and devoted member.

LOUIS DICKEN WILSON

Fourteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By J. Ray Shute, P. M. (666)

General Louis D. Wilson was born in Edgecombe county, North Carolina, 12 May 1789, and lived in that vicinity most of his life. His education was such as the country afforded in that day and at the age of eighteen he was placed in a counting-house at Washington, where he learned human nature and business, which knowledge enabled him to become a useful servant of his people.

A firm and unwavering Democrat, he began his political career in 1815, when he was elected to the House of Commons, and for the succeeding thirty years his life was filled with activity; he served in several sessions of the State Senate, being Speaker (President) in 1842, and was a delegate to the Convention to amend the Constitution in 1835. He was frequently named Elector of the State and filled other important offices with ability and fairness.

Louis D. Wilson was a patriotic man and the war with Mexico excited him no little. While nearly sixty years of age, he resigned from the Senate and raised troops and filled the humble rank of subaltern in the North Carolina Regiment which marched to Mexico. The Journal of the State Senate contains a beautiful tribute paid to him on the occasion of his resignation from that body and his enlistment in the services of his country. In testimony of his appreciation for the part Wilson played in raising troops, the President of the United States, without Wilson's knowledge, appointed him to command the 12th Regiment of Infantry in the United States Army.

While superintending the advance of his regiment from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, he was seized with fever and died 12 August 1847, his body being brought from Mexico to Tarborough, where a monument marks the place of interment. A noble soldier, able statesman, active Freemason and respected gentleman of the Old North State, whose life should be an inspiration to those of us now feebly attempting to carry on the traditions of our commonwealth and Craft.

The Masonic life of Wilson was filled to the brim and he was just as active in the gentle Craft as he was in the affairs of his State. It is to be regretted that the dates on which he received the Masonic degrees cannot now be ascertained, due to destroyed records of the past. However, it appears certain that he was raised in Concord Lodge, No. 58, Tarborough, which was chartered in 1811, as the successor to Raleigh Lodge, No. 20, which was dis-

solved in 1799. He was reported as a member of Concord Lodge in the returns of 1812 and could have been a founder of the lodge. If he ever served the lodge as Master we fail to find evidence of it.

He attended Grand Lodge for about a decade and filled many offices. His first appearance at the annual communications seems to have been in 1815. In 1818 he was appointed a District Deputy Grand Master* and was also elected Senior Grand Warden, an office which he held until 1821. He was appointed a Grand Lecturer in 1822 and elected Junior Grand Warden in 1825, serving until 6 December 1827, when he was elected Grand Master, which office he held until 19 December 1830. In 1832 he is listed in the *Proceedings* as a Past Grand Master and as late as 1844 he is shown as a Mason, although his application for demit, dated 25 November 1823, to Concord Lodge, No. 58, is in the archives of the North Carolina Lodge of Research. Hence, we are at a loss to know which lodge, if any, he held membership in after 1823.

We have seen that he was interested in other branches of Freemasonry; witness his membership in Concord Mark Lodge in 1813**. He was promoted to the Mark and Past Master on 4 December 1813 and his mark was "A Sword pointing to the Naked Heart under the inspection of the Allseeing eye". Whether or not he affiliated with Concord Royal Arch Chapter (formed in 1822 under Virginia and affiliated with North Carolina in 1823) we do not know. Likewise, if he was greeted a Select Master in the local Cryptic Council remains a mystery, as the early records are now missing. At any rate his activities in the Craft were monumental and his services of value.

^{*} See page 130, Vol. III, NOCALORE.

^{**} See page 103, Vol. VI, IBID.

RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, Jr.

Fifteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Alexander B. Andrews, P. G. M. (218)

The following is an extract from the address delivered by the late Brother Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Grand Historian, at the Sesqui-centennial celebration of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of New Bern, and is taken from the *Proceedings* of 1922, page 209:

Richard Dobbs Spaight, younger Governor of North Carolina bearing that name, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born in New Bern in the year 1796. Through lines both paternal and maternal he was sprung from historic ancestry. His father was the great Revolutionary statesman, Richard Dobbs Spaight, the elder, Governor of North Carolina, member of the Continental Congress and later of the Congress of the United States, whose earthly career was brought to a tragic end in a duel with the Honorable John Stanly, of New Bern, in 1802. The elder Governor Spaight's father was Richard Spaight, an Irishman of the landed gentry class, who married a sister of Arthur Dobbs. Royal Governor of North Carolina from 1754 until 1765. This earliest American ancestor of the Spaight family took a high stand in the province, being a member of the Governor's Council and Paymaster in the French and Indian War, besides filling other positions of honor and trust.

The younger Richard Dobbs Spaight, Governor and Grand Master, the subject of this sketch, was maternally a grandson of Colonel Joseph Leech, of New Bern, a noted patriot of the Revolution, who was the first Senior Warden of St. John's Lodge. An account of the Leech-Spaight connection will be found in the case of Jones vs. Spaight 6 N. C. Supreme Court Reports, page 89.

Mr. Spaight received his preparatory education at the New Bern Academy, and later entered the University of North Carolina. From the latter institution he graduated in 1815; and the record tells us that, on the occasion of his graduation, he delivered the "mathematical oration"—whatever that may happen to have been. Throughout life he took a deep interest in the welfare of his Alma Mater, and was a Trustee for nearly thirty years, from 1821 until his death in 1850. When Governor of North Carolina, he was ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees. Soon after graduating from the University, he studied law, was duly licensed, and successfully practiced that profession for some years. He soon entered the field of politics; and, in 1819, rendered his first public service as a member of the House of Commons from

Craven County. He was next State Senator, from the same county in 1820, 1821, and 1822.

In 1823, when the Federalists and Democrats were the two political parties which were contending for the control of the State and Nation, Mr. Spaight aligned himself with the Democrats. That party having placed him in nomination for the United States House of Representatives, he was duly elected, taking his seat on the first day of December, 1823, and serving one term, till March 3, 1825. After his retirement from Congress he served eleven terms in the State Senate of North Carolina, beginning in 1825 and ending in 1835. Twice during his career in the State Senate he was candidate for speaker of that body, but was defeated in both instances—in 1828 by a gentleman with a surname much resembling his own, the Honorable Jesse Speight; and, in 1830, by the Honorable David F. Caldwell.

Brother Spaight's interest in Masonry was deep and abiding. After a creditable career of service in St. John's Lodge, he was elected Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge, serving a term of one year from the 4th of December, 1822, until the 15th of December, 1823. The fact that he was not re-elected or advanced at the end of his term was probably due to his removal at that time to Washington City to take his seat as a member of Congress. A few years later he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, serving two terms from December 14, 1830, until December 7, 1831, and from December 7, 1831, until December 17, 1832.

It being apparent to the wiser public men of North Carolina, and to the more intelligent class of citizens generally, that the organic law of the State, embodied in the Constitution adopted at Halifax in 1776, should be re-drafted or materially amended, a State Constitutional Convention was called. It accordingly met in Raleigh on the 4th of June, 1835, and remained in session five weeks, adjourning on the 11th of July. The old State Capitol had been burned in 1831, and the new building was not finished, so the convention accepted a patriotic offer from the pastor and congregation of the Presbyterian Church to use that house of worship as a convention hall. Past Grand Master Spaight was a delegate to this convention, from Craven County, his colleague being Judge William Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench. Spaight's skill and experience in parliamentary law caused him to be chosen chairman of committee to formulate rules for the government of the assemblage. He sided with his colleague, Judge Gaston, in voting for the repeal of the thirty-second section of the old State Constitution which provided that no person who denied "the truth of

を見るというできません。 日本のでは、日本の

the Protestant religion" should be "capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

* * * * * * * *

The amended State Constitution of 1835 did not take effect at once. An ordinance of the convention provided that it should first be submitted for ratification by a vote of the people; and, if ratified, should not go into effect until January 1, 1836. Less than a month before the date mentioned, Past Grand Master Spaight was elected Governor of North Carolina, for a one-year term, by the General Assembly, and was inaugurated on the 10th of December, 1835. His term covered about three weeks of 1835 and the entire year of 1836, closing on the 31st of December in the year last mentioned. His administration fell in happy and uneventful times. His messages to the Legislature dealt with policies then of importance to the State, but which would be of little interest if here recounted.

The new Constitution shifted the election of Governor from the Legislature to the people. In the first popular election, Mr. Spaight was nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, the Honorable Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, who entered upon his duties on New Year's Day, 1837. Dudley was the first Governor of North Carolina elected by a direct vote of the people.

After retiring from the office of Governor of North Carolina, Past Grand Master Spaight did not seek further political honors. He was elected a Councilor of State in 1842, but declined to serve. He practiced law for a while, and later retired to his plantation, called Clermont, near New Bern, where, with the comforts of an ample fortune at his command, he quietly lived the life of a country gentleman for the remainder of his days. He died unmarried on the 24th of November, 1850.

In religion, Grand Master Spaight held to the Anglican faith of his colonial forefathers, and was a member of the old parish of Christ Church, in New Bern.

SIMMONS JONES BAKER

Sixteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina
By J. Edward Allen, S. G. W. (10)

The Alumni History of the University of North Carolina declares that Simmons Jones Baker was born in the year 1775, in Martin County. He is declared to have received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and to have served in the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina in 1814-15, and in the State Senate in the years 1816-18. Doctor Baker was intensely interested in Freemasonry, as is seen from the fact that he was the first Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and that he was also Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in 1825-26. We have found no record showing his lodge affiliations. Doctor Baker had a home near Scotland Neck, called "Palmyra". Doctor Kemp B. Battle, in his History of the University of North Carolina, discusses the proposal made in the year 1833 to remove the University to Raleigh and in connection with the proposal states that "Four of them",—that is, the committee which he was discussing in connection with the proposal to make the move, "Dr. S. J. Baker, General Blount, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Henry, removed to the Capitol, and Dr. J. B. Baker was a relative of Dr. S. J. Baker".

Doctor Simmons J. Baker was Grand Master two different times. He was elevated to that high honor in 1832, serving during a part of that and the next year. It was on July fourth, 1833, that he presided at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the State Capitol Building which was to replace the Capitol which had been destroyed by fire, the *Raleigh Register* of Thursday, July 9th, 1833, on page three, gives the account of the laying of the cornerstone and in this account of the ceremonies we find the following:

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State, Dr. Simmons J. Baker, then addressed the assembled people in substance as follows:

Brethren and Fellow-Citizens:

In conformity to long established usage, and the special invitation of the Honorable Commissioners appointed to rebuild the Capitol, we are this day assembled to assist in laying the Cornerstone of an Edifice, calculated to do honor to the State. and devoted to the most noble purpose in civil establishments—the seat of legislation in a Free State. Masons have at all times been equally ready to aid in the erection of Temples dedicated to the living God, and of those in which the interests of man alone are consulted. They are not respecters of per-

sons or sects, but speak a language universal and bounded only by the ends of the Earth.

Taught alike by the principles of their order, and at all times and upon all occasions, to acknowledge their dependence upon God, they should especially seek his favor and commit themselves to His direction, when commencing any great or important work. Let us therefore humbly and devoutly implore His blessing on the transactions of this day, and His guardian and merciful care over those who are, or who may be engaged in building this House. For it is truly said—that unless the Lord build the House, they labour in vain who build it.

In discussing the University of North Carolina as he recollected in the early 40's, Doctor Battle states that there were 64 Trustees and they were chosen by the General Assembly for life. He adds that "it was considered to be a great honor to be a mem-The Board was truly a noble body. At the head was Judge Henry Porter of the United States District Court, elected in the year in which Washington died. * * * And then there came a line of men prominent in our state. * * It would hardly be possible to get together an abler or more worthy body of men. As a rule, they were of imposing physique. Nearly all had attained or were destined to attain high office. Morehead, Graham, Iredell, Manly and Worth occupied the Governor's chair: * * * and Baker a State legislator, and he and Webb very prominent physicians * * * "Old Dr. Baker", as he was then called, wore an old-fashioned cue, [queue?] and had the courtly manners of the old school. The Trustees sat on the rostrum with President Swain, and each student felt that, whenever in coming years he could be elevated to similar honors, his noblest ambition would be realized."

Doctor Baker is listed in the Proceedings of the North Carolina State Medical Convention, 1849-1861, as a resident of Raleigh. The medical annals do not carry biographical material from which we may attain any information concerning this distinguished physician.

It is to Doctor Battle's History of the University of North Carolina that we have to turn for information that gives us a clear picture of Dr. Baker in action. This distinguished Mason was Trustee of the University from 1812 to 1853, the year of his death. It is of record that he served on the Executive Committee of the Trustees. Doctor Battle has the following:

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

During the week, on the 22nd of June 1831 (i. e. of the University Commencement) an organization was made of the friends of education into an association called 'The North Carolina Institute of Education. A constitution and by-laws were adopted on motion of Benjamin M. Smith of Milton, who explained the objects of the Association in a highly interesting and appropriate address. Doctor Simmons J. Baker, of Martin, was unanimously elected President."

It appears that one of the purposes of the Institute was to provide for lectures on educational matters to be delivered at the University Commencement. The so-called Dromgoole Myth apparently overshadowed the Institute of Education at this time. One Peter Dromgoole of Virginia took offence at a remark of one of the Professors. After a few days he disappeared and was never heard of afterwards. There was much excitement about the case. His roommate, Mr. John Buxton Williams, of Warren County, stated that he went away on the stage, and it is presumed that he went to far western wilds, and later met violent death in some way. Next year, the Institute of Education met and was ready to do something constructive. It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to memorialize the legislature on the subject of Popular Education. The chair appointed on the committee William Gaston, Frederic Nash and David L. Swain. Then followed a lecture by Professor William Hooper on Primary Schools. A couple of days later the Institute had another meeting, and arrangements were made for the 1833 meeting. At that time one paper was to be read on Lyceums; another, on a System of Elementary Schools for North Carolina, and a third on "Exciting Emulation in Literary Institutions by Rewards and Distinctions." [The quotation marks are Doctor Battle's.]

The Trustees of the University of North Carolina had many and various problems to solve; some very embarrassing duties to perform; and it required the best of good judgment and tact to deal with them. For instance, Governor Benjamin Smith, a former Grand Master of Masons, the first benefactor of the University in his later years became surety for a man who owed the institution, and the Trustees as public servants felt compelled to force payment. It is probably a fact that Governor Smith was imprisoned in connection with this debt, but only for a short time, and as soon as the Trustees had the matter brought to their attention he was released. He was hopelessly insolvent at the time.

Doctor Battle tells us of the bridal tour of Doctor Elisha Mitchell when he brought his wife from New London, Connecticut, to Chapel Hill. In the last stages of the journey, the young couple took a boat from Baltimore (December, 1819) for Norfolk, Va., and it is recorded that one of their traveling companions was Dr. Simmons J. Baker, "whom they describe as a man of liberal education, very lively, and intelligent in his conversation—a Trus-

sons or sects, but speak a language universal and bounded only by the ends of the Earth.

Taught alike by the principles of their order, and at all times and upon all occasions, to acknowledge their dependence upon God, they should especially seek his favor and commit themselves to His direction, when commencing any great or important work. Let us therefore humbly and devoutly implore His blessing on the transactions of this day, and His guardian and merciful care over those who are, or who may be engaged in building this House. For it is truly said—that unless the Lord build the House, they labour in vain who build it.

In discussing the University of North Carolina as he recollected in the early 40's, Doctor Battle states that there were 64 Trustees and they were chosen by the General Assembly for life. He adds that "it was considered to be a great honor to be a mem-The Board was truly a noble body. At the head was Judge Henry Porter of the United States District Court, elected in the year in which Washington died. * * * And then there came a line of men prominent in our state. * * It would hardly be possible to get together an abler or more worthy body of men. As a rule, they were of imposing physique. Nearly all had attained or were destined to attain high office. Morehead, Graham, Iredell, Manly and Worth occupied the Governor's chair; * * * and Baker a State legislator, and he and Webb very prominent physicians * * * "Old Dr. Baker", as he was then called, wore an old-fashioned cue, [queue?] and had the courtly manners of the old school. The Trustees sat on the rostrum with President Swain, and each student felt that, whenever in coming years he could be elevated to similar honors, his noblest ambition would be realized."

Doctor Baker is listed in the Proceedings of the North Carolina State Medical Convention, 1849-1861, as a resident of Raleigh. The medical annals do not carry biographical material from which we may attain any information concerning this distinguished physician.

It is to Doctor Battle's History of the University of North Carolina that we have to turn for information that gives us a clear picture of Dr. Baker in action. This distinguished Mason was Trustee of the University from 1812 to 1853, the year of his death. It is of record that he served on the Executive Committee of the Trustees. Doctor Battle has the following:

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

During the week, on the 22nd of June 1831 (i. e. of the University Commencement) an organization was made of the friends of education into an association called 'The North Carolina Institute of Education. A constitution and by-laws were adopted on motion of Benjamin M. Smith of Milton, who explained the objects of the Association in a highly interesting and appropriate address. Doctor Simmons J. Baker, of Martin, was unanimously elected President."

It appears that one of the purposes of the Institute was to provide for lectures on educational matters to be delivered at the University Commencement. The so-called Dromgoole Myth apparently overshadowed the Institute of Education at this time. One Peter Dromgoole of Virginia took offence at a remark of one of the Professors. After a few days he disappeared and was never heard of afterwards. There was much excitement about the case. His roommate, Mr. John Buxton Williams, of Warren County, stated that he went away on the stage, and it is presumed that he went to far western wilds, and later met violent death in some way. Next year, the Institute of Education met and was ready to do something constructive. It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to memorialize the legislature on the subject of Popular Education. The chair appointed on the committee William Gaston, Frederic Nash and David L. Swain. Then followed a lecture by Professor William Hooper on Primary Schools. A couple of days later the Institute had another meeting, and arrangements were made for the 1833 meeting. At that time one paper was to be read on Lyceums; another, on a System of Elementary Schools for North Carolina, and a third on "Exciting Emulation in Literary Institutions by Rewards and Distinctions." [The quotation marks are Doctor Battle's.]

The Trustees of the University of North Carolina had many and various problems to solve; some very embarrassing duties to perform; and it required the best of good judgment and tact to deal with them. For instance, Governor Benjamin Smith, a former Grand Master of Masons, the first benefactor of the University in his later years became surety for a man who owed the institution, and the Trustees as public servants felt compelled to force payment. It is probably a fact that Governor Smith was imprisoned in connection with this debt, but only for a short time, and as soon as the Trustees had the matter brought to their attention he was released. He was hopelessly insolvent at the time.

Doctor Battle tells us of the bridal tour of Doctor Elisha Mitchell when he brought his wife from New London, Connecticut, to Chapel Hill. In the last stages of the journey, the young couple took a boat from Baltimore (December, 1819) for Norfolk, Va., and it is recorded that one of their traveling companions was Dr. Simmons J. Baker, "whom they describe as a man of liberal education, very lively, and intelligent in his conversation—a Trus-

tee of the University"; and there are quoted words of Mrs. Mitchell, "He sets a higher value on the amor patriae than any man I've ever known."

Such is a running picture of the sixteenth Grand Master amidst the setting of his times, his profession and his interests. It does not reflect by any means the major currents of those days, but only such as were touched by him. As another Grand Master participates in the expansive process by his contacts with railroad building, or yet another with the perfecting of the functioning of the Judiciary, and still another with matters financial pertaining to the State, so here we find a Grand Master who has left the impress of his personality upon the educational structure of the day. And a hundred years ago this educational structure did not consist of a complete plan from primary school to graduate, for things educational have started habitually at the top and worked downward; and thus Grand Master Simmons J. Baker worked actively with his State University, and hoped and agitated for things better in the schools below it.

And there was ample field for his talents in the problems of the University. Indeed, he came to its Board of Trustees in a time to test them severely. President Caldwell had resigned, and President Robert H. Chapman took his place shortly after Dr. Baker became a Trustee. Dr. Chapman was a Peace Federalist, and almost everybody in the University except himself was in favor of the War of 1812. He did not learn or attempt to tone down his views. had frequent clashes with the students. In 1816, a student named Shepard submitted an oration containing some utterances of a political nature, which Dr. Chapman deleted and ordered Shepard not to deliver them. This order he disobeyed, and Dr. Chapman ordered him to sit down. The students shouted, "Go on! Go on." William Plummer of Warren, his prompter, prompted him to proceed. Plummer was the son of Kemp Plummer, a distinguished Mason, next year a Trustee. There was a genuine riot in the college; the offenders were disciplined, of course. In the midst of such tumultuous times the Trustees had to be very level-headed. Chapman resigned in a few years, and Dr. Caldwell was then again made President to accomplish a tranquil settlement of all matters.

This is a suggestion of the manner in which this distinguished man made his impress upon the problems of his time. He was a very worthy citizen and his services are an honor to the office of Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina.

SAMUEL FINLEY PATTERSON

Seventeenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina
By Earley W. Bridges, P. M., (76)

Samuel Finley Patterson was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 11, 1799, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His family had been many years established in Virginia, where a majority of its descendents still reside. He removed to North Carolina as a lad and all his subsequent life was lived in this State. Like outstanding men of his time, Brother Patterson was active in many fields of endeavor, demonstrating in all of them great strength of character and capacity. In his nearly sixty years as a citizen of North Carolina he had wide experience in business, politics, legislation and agriculture, and attained to equal eminence in military, religious and fraternal life. His sympathies were wide and his wisdom pronounced. The history of such men as Brother Patterson is largely the history of North Carolina.

At the age of fifteen young Samuel was induced by his uncle, Major John Finley, to remove to Wilkesboro, N. C., where he was a clerk in the store of Waugh and Finley until 1820 when, having reached his majority, he began business of his own which he conducted until 1840. He was a good business man and liked it, but his political talents were drawn upon in 1821 when he was elected Engrossing Clerk of the House of Commons; and for fourteen years he was annually elected to some legislative clerkship. In 1835 he became Chief Clerk of the Senate. Though a strong opponent of General Jackson, a democratic Legislature made him Public Treasurer of the State because of his known ability and integrity. This position he held for two years, devoting part of his time to the duties of President of the old State Bank.

In 1840 the subject was elected President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, then in its early stages of development. This position was resigned in 1845 after the death of his father-in-law, General Edmund Jones, Brother Patterson retiring to the family home in the Yadkin Valley, Caldwell County, known as Palmyra, apparently intending to devote his life to agriculture after having given the State twenty years of service. Back home he was immediately elected Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, holding this office until the abolition of the court in 1868.

In 1846, and again in 1848, he was sent to the Senate and in his second term as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, drafted the bill chartering the North Carolina R. R.

Co. In 1854 he was elected to the House of Commons; in 1864 he was elected to the Senate for the third time, and in 1866 filled an unexpired term in the State Convention. In the last mentioned year he was one of the North Carolina delegates to the Philadelphia Peace Convention. He was put on the state ticket of the Conservative Party for the office of Superintendent of Public Works in 1868 but went down in defeat with the party; his only defeat at the hands of the people. At various times in his career he served in minor capacities.

He rendered other important service. In 1839 he was Indian Commissioner. The Legislature elected him Brigadier General of the State Militia; later Major General. He was a Trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1835 to 1868. He was active as a layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, attending as delegate its General Convention held in Baltimore in 1871. For years he was lay reader, vestryman and warden of his parish church.

Such was the public life of Samuel Finley Patterson. From his service in the Legislature of 1821, there was not a year of his life for half a century in which he was not honored by his adopted State. He closed a career of more than fifty years of public service by representing his church in the Grand Council. What man has lived a more active, more useful, purer life! What man has with such fidelity acquitted himself of the great trusts reposed in him!

The last thirty years of the life of General Patterson were largely devoted to farming. By this pursuit he supported himself while he served the people. His farm was a model of neatness and thrift; he was zealous in introducing new seeds, improved implements and better methods of cultivation; he was a constant reader of agricultural journals and was regarded as an authority in husbandry.

It is a known fact that he was a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 45, of Wilkesboro, in 1821. He was twenty-one years old March 11, 1820, and received the degrees between then and December 1, 1821. The early records of Liberty Lodge were burned during the War Between the States and the dates he received the degrees cannot be ascertained. It is not known whether he ever held an office in Liberty Lodge or not. He was recorded a member of Liberty Lodge in 1860.

He was named Master of Hibriten Lodge, No. 262, of Lenoir, in the dispensation issued by the Grand Master in 1866, and presided at its first communication August 1, 1866. He served as Master until the charter was issued in December, 1867, but attended only a few of the communications.

He was appointed Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge in 1823, and served until 1828.

He was elected Junior Grand Warden December 10, 1828, and served until 1830, when he was appointed Deputy Grand Master, serving in that capacity until December 26, 1832.

He was elected Grand Master December 11, 1833, serving until December 10, 1835. As in other relations he served the Craft with conspicuous ability.

His domestic life was happy and devoted. In May, 1824, he married Phebe Caroline, second daughter of General Edmund Jones and grand-daughter of General William Lenoir, by whom he had two sons, Rufus L. Patterson, of Salem, N. C., and Samuel L. Patterson, of Caldwell County.

His generosity was not confined to his own people; many a poor neighbor, white and black, lamented the death of the dear friend, who never forgot either their necessity or their self-respect, and gave delicately and wisely.

He died at his home, January 20, 1874, peacefully as he had lived.

The following comments of Brother Mark Squires, of Lenoir are pertinent:

To the statement might be added the fact that General Patterson from about 1842 to 1868 was Justice of Peace and Chairman of the County Court of Caldwell County and shaped its early history, making quite a considerable contribution to the history of the State. The thought of a Past Grand Master of Masons and an ex State Treasurer assisting in County Government, and being Justice of Peace, would be thought of at this date as officialdom degenerated.

He (Patterson) recognized the superior Masonic knowledge of C. A. Cilley who had lately become a resident of the State and who had demitted from Fraternal Lodge, No. 71, in the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, and Cilley was elected Master at the first election after the charter was granted. Patterson was 67 years of age, lived about 14 miles from Lenoir and had to cross a mountain to get here. He seldom attended. His place was filled in the East before Cilley removed to Lenoir by Luke Blackmer, a Deputy Grand Master from Salisbury; J. R. Griffith, a charter member who came from Virginia; Samuel Landor, Grand Lecturer who belonged at Lincolnton, but lived in Lenoir; S. A. Weber, a South Carolinian, who taught at Davenport College and perhaps other institutions.

However, it is an indicated fact that Patterson's connection with the Order gave it stability, lent it prestige and that he remained throughout life a steadfast and consistent Mason. Taking citizenship in its largest sense,

he possessed more of the attributes of manhood than any one of whom I have ever read.

His loftiness of character, his humanity to his neighbors, his desire to order a community in making, and to be a leader in all things, gives him a prominence in position that but few can visualize. Incidentally, the cotton and woolen mill that he built at Patterson was one of the first built in the State.





S. J. Baker 1832, 1840



S. F. Patterson 1833-34



L. H. MARSTELLER 1835-36



D. W. STONE 1837-39

LEWIS HEISKEL MARSTELLER

Eighteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina

By Chas. B. Newcomb, P. G. M. (1)

Lewis Heiskel Marsteller was born May 6, 1804, in Alexandria, Va., the only child of Ferdinand and Margaret Heiskel Marsteller. He was a descendant of a distinguished line, his paternal grandfather, Colonel Philip Marsteller, having served in the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War under his personal friend, George Washington.

A prized possession of the Marsteller heirs is a handsome booklet entitled General Washington's Last Guard of Honor, with several full page pictures of the General's pallbearers, one of whom, an honorary pallbearer, was Col. Philip Marsteller. It is to be noted that Col. Marsteller was the only honorary pallbearer who was not a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

When about nineteen or twenty years of age, Lewis Marsteller accompanied a friend on a trip by sea to Wilmington, N. C., where he decided to remain and enter the commercial field. He took an active part in the civic and business affairs of the community, and in later years in the political affairs of the county and state.

Oh May 11, 1826, he married Lavinia Geer, daughter of Gilbert Geer, of Groton, Connecticut, and Sarah Kemp Geer, of New Bern, N. C. Of this union there were four children, three of whom died in early youth. The only child who grew to maturity was a daughter, Virginia, who married Samuel R. Bunting, October 16, 1855.

Lewis Marsteller was twice a member of the State Legislature, serving in the "House of Commons" 1832-33, and in the Senate 1835-36. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention (the convention that met to read and amend the constitution of the state) held in Raleigh, June 4-July 11, 1851.

During the second administration of President Jackson and during the administration of President Van Buren he served as Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C. From 1841 to 1849 he was Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, North Carolina. "He was never defeated before the people." He twice refused the nomination for Governor. The Daily Herald of March 5, 1860, has this to say of him: "He possessed at one time as much influence and personal popularity as any man in the country."

Having been promoted to the position of Brigadier General,

Third Brigade, in the State Militia, in 1842, he was naturally concerned that his home town respond loyally to the call for volunteers for the Mexican War in 1846. We find in a history of this period that "Two veteran commanders of the militia of the district, Gen. Lewis H. Marsteller and Gen. Alexander McRae, were present, addressing the young men and urging them to volunteer for the War."

Judging from contemporary accounts General Marsteller must have been a kindly, courteous, sympathetic, and altogether charming man, a typical Southern gentleman of the old school. He was a popular local Thespian, easy and natural on the stage, always taking the part of a sentimental gentleman in the numerous plays put on at famous old Thalian Hall by the little theatre guild of that day.

· A newspaper of the period says that "General Marsteller possessed a clear mind and sound judgment combined with popular manners and those other sterling qualities of head and heart which gave to him the great popularity which he enjoyed." One of the streets of Wilmington was named for him, Marsteller Street.

He was a devoted member of St. James Episcopal Church, being one of the first pew owners of the present edifice. He was known to be particularly generous to the less fortunate members of his family, giving them financial aid when they were in need. Several of his young relatives were guests in his home in Wilmington during the years when they were getting their education, he also paying for their tuition in private schools of the city.

True to the precepts of Masonry, he was especially kind to widows and orphans; it was a beautiful custom of his to set aside one day of each week to minister to their needs; and on this day he invariably invited one or more of these unfortunates to eat dinner with his own family.

Though not an advocate of slavery, he owned enough slaves for the household tasks. As an example of his well-known kindness to negroes we cite one instance which is told by living descendants of one of his slaves. They enjoy recounting the circumstances leading to the purchase of their great-grandmother who had come, in dire distress because of the cruelties of her own heartless master who was about to sell her away from her children, begging General Marsteller to buy her. Knowing this to be impossible in Wilmington, he arranged for one of his friends to buy her for him on the Richmond slave market. Needless to say she and her children were eternally grateful for the fortunate change in their circumstances.

General Marsteller died March 3, 1860, in Wilmington, and was given a Masonic funeral from St. James Episcopal Church. The funeral procession was the longest that had ever been known in the city, extending as it did from the church to Oakdale Cemetery (about twenty blocks). An editorial in one of the daily papers says: "The body of General Marsteller was accompanied to the tomb with all due military honors, the Wilmington Light Infantry and the German Volunteers giving to the departed the burial that military custom enacts." The other paper says: "He brought to the discharge of the duties of the various positions in which he was placed untiring assiduity, a practical knowledge of business, and strict integrity."

Lewis H. Marsteller was first and always a loyal Mason, a dependable and diligent worker in the different Masonic Bodies to which he belonged until ill health compelled him to retire from active participation. He always honored St. John's Day with a great dinner in his own home attended by many of his Masonic brethren.

He was initiated December 11, 1826; passed December 18, 1825; and raised December 29, 1825, in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Wilmington, N. C., of which he was a faithful member until his death. He was installed as Senior Warden December 27, 1831, and again January 31, 1833; elected Master December 1, 1833, again December 17, 1834, and for the third time December 12, 1837. He was appointed representative to the Grand Lodge in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1842.

In the minutes of the lodge of April 25, 1837, this interesting sentence occurs: "Brother Marsteller, being Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, withdraws from full membership of the lodge, and on motion, it was voted that he be an honorary member of this lodge with all the privileges of a regular member." This was equivalent to life membership, and his uninterrupted interest and loyalty are shown by the fact that he continued to serve on committees and to act for various officers who were absent from meetings.

General Marsteller was exalted May 10, 1843, in Concord Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, at Wilmington, N. C.; he served in all offices of the Chapter except that of High Priest, either by appointment to act in the absence of regular officers, or by election and installation. He was elected King December 17, 1849. There are no records of Munson Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, for the years under consideration; therefore, it is not known positively that he was ever a member of this Rite of Masonry. His name does not appear in any of the records of Plantagenet Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, or in the records

of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina, and it seems that he was not a member of this Order.

The first record of General Marsteller's attendance on Grand Lodge was December 6, 1832, when he represented St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of which he was Senior Warden at the time. He served on various committees at this communication and was appointed Junior Grand Deacon. He also represented St. John's Lodge, No. 1, at the 1833, 1834, and 1835 sessions of Grand Lodge, serving as Senior Grand Deacon and Junior Grand Warden before his installation as Grand Master. It is interesting to note that General Marsteller was a member of six of the eleven Grand Lodge committees acting at the 1834 communication.

He was elected Grand Master December 7, 1835, being the eighteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina. He was re-elected the following year, but declined to allow himself to be considered for a third term at the 1837 session which he did not attend. It would seem that his administration was beset with at least one problem that harasses his successors in office a century and more later, as we find this illuminating record in the 1836 Proceedings: "Of the 49 subordinate lodges, 30 were delinquent." Formal citation was made to these to pay up or suffer the arrest of their charters. The last official mention of General Marsteller in Grand Lodge Proceedings was of his appointment in 1842 as Grand Lecturer in the Fifth District.

DAVID WILLIAMSON STONE

Nineteenth Grand Master of Masons in North Carolina By Michel Saliba, P. D. D. G. M. (117)

David Williamson Stone, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina from December 26, 1837, to December 8, 1840, was a grandson of Zedekiah Stone and the only son of David Stone. Zedekiah Stone, an early emigrant from England, came to North Carolina and settled in Bertie County, five miles from Windsor. He was a member of the Provincial Congress at Halifax in 1776. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Hobson (nee Shrivers). His son David Stone, who, as Judge, Governor, and United States Senator, is so distinguished in the history of North Carolina, was twice married—first to Miss Harriet Turner and second to Miss Sarah Dashield from Washington, D. C. By the first marriage he had four daughters and one son only, David Williamson Stone; by the second marriage he left no children.

David Williamson Stone was born at Hope, the family plantation near Windsor, N. C., on the 22nd day of February, 1800. After his preparatory academic studies he entered the University of North Carolina in the year 1818 and graduated in the year 1820. The title of his commencement address was "The Advantages of Industry". Kemp P. Battle in his history of the University of North Carolina wrote: "David W. Stone is a fine young man and in mathematical talents is equal to any in the class. He has concluded to graduate". Also, "David W. Stone was first a lawyer and then the esteemed President of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear in Raleigh."

In 1817 he married Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Evens and Margaret Hill Jones, of Wilmington, N. C.

While there are no records available to show when and where he was made a Mason, he is recorded in the minutes of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, Raleigh, N. C., as a visitor and member on several occasions before and after he was Grand Master. He was High Priest of Raleigh Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M. from 1826 to 1829.

His first recorded appearance in Grand Lodge was at the annual communication December 1827, when he was appointed Grand Lecturer by M. W. Louis D. Wilson. At this communication he acted as Senior Grand Warden pro tem. He was re-appointed Grand Lecturer in December 1828, 1830, 1831, and 1832. In December, 1833, he was appointed Deputy Grand Master by M. W. Samuel F. Patterson and was reappointed in December 1834, 1835, and 1836. On December 26, 1837, he was elected and

installed Grand Master, and he was re-elected December 7, 1838, and December 3, 1839, serving until December 8, 1840, when his successor, Simmons J. Baker, was elected and installed.

The minutes of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge for December 1838 reveals the following:

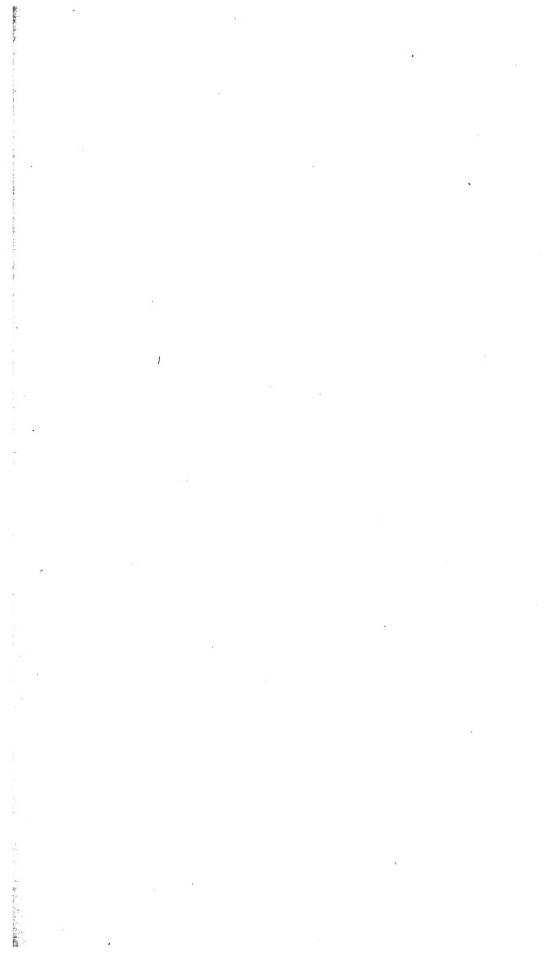
The Committee, to whom was referred certain resolutions, respecting Charity Schools (proposed to be established under the care of Grand Lodge), made their report, the consideration of which was postponed until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

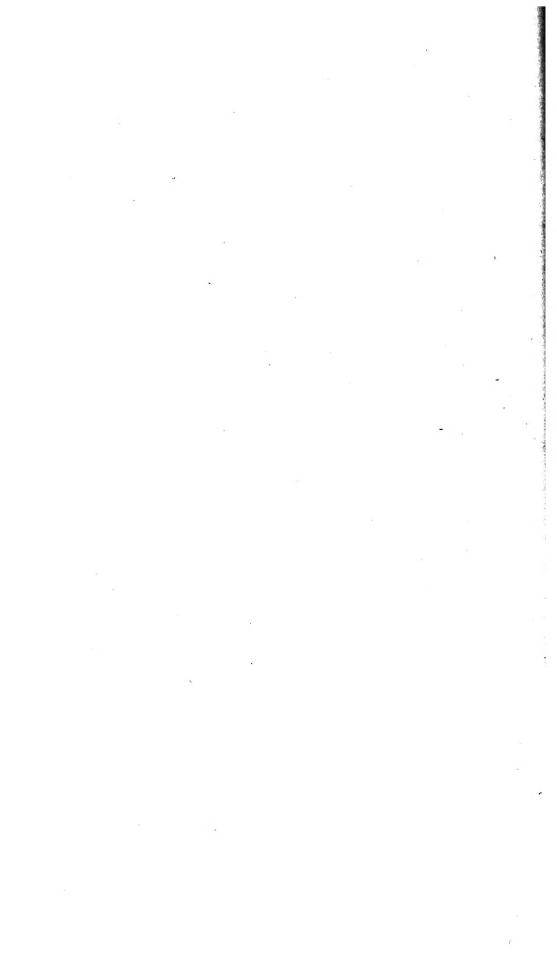
This reflects the great question that confronted the people of the State at that time; *Public Schools*, for we read in Wheeler's History, Vol. I, Page 133:

In January, 1839, the General Assembly passed an act dividing each county into districts not more than six miles square, for the purpose of establishing Common Schools.

At this time one in every seven white persons over twenty years of age could not read and write.

Past Grand Master Stone died childless on August 8, 1848, and after his death his widow married Alfred Williams, I. I quote from a notice of his death from a Raleigh paper: "For several years he was the highly approved Cashier of the Cape Fear Branch Bank of this city." He is buried in the Old City Cemetery in Raleigh. The square and compasses upon the open Holy Bible are carved in the marble slab which covers the tomb. The arms of the compasses are below the square, yet the points are bare. The following inscription is also on the slab: "In memory of David W. Stone, who was born February 22nd, 1800. Died August 8th, 1848. This tomb is erected by his affectionate wife."





MASONIC REVIEWS

1938

REPORT OF

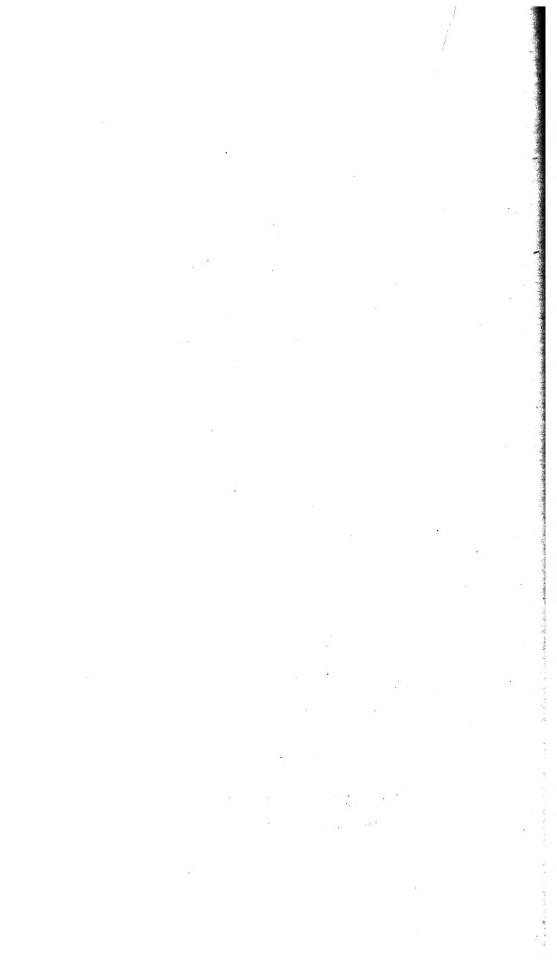
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT and REVIEWER



PREPARED FOR THE

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA A. F. & A. M.

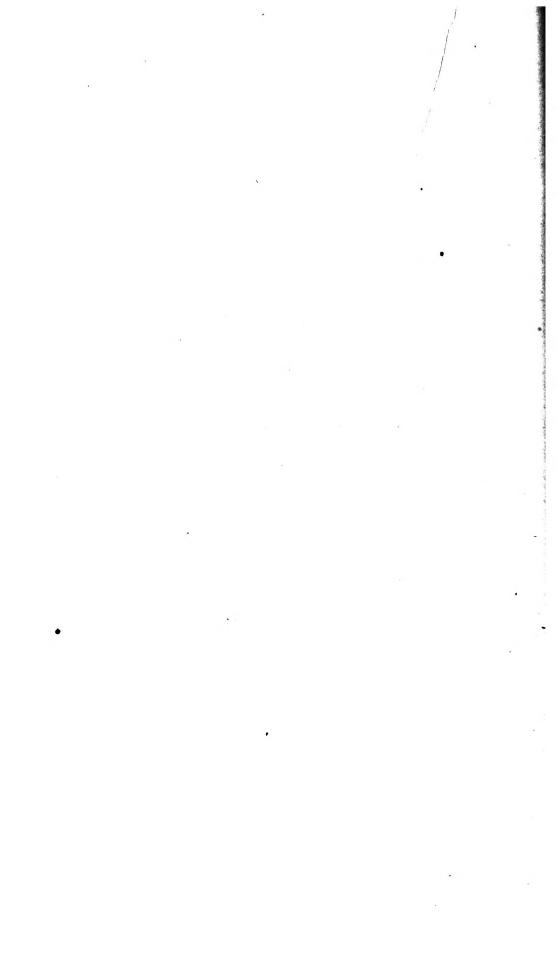
By J. EDWARD ALLEN WARRENTON, N. C.



MASONIC REVIEWS

PART ONE—The United States of America and Foreign Countries.

PART TWO—Statistical Tables.



THE REVIEWER'S GREETINGS

The Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina herewith presents his report for the year 1938. The report goes to its readers as a part of the Sesqui-Centennial Book of the Grand Lodge. It is fitting therefore that this viewpoint should not be overlooked in what is to be found in this document.

In this report, we have prepared more complete tables of statistics than we have offered for several years past. Time was when Masonic leaders were afraid to look the statistics in the face—they looked too much like breeders of despondency. Five years ago it was much too serious a matter—when we asked for figures some leaders did not want us to use them. Now, we have seen a definite turn upward in regard to membership figures, as we have in Masonic morale. The present "recession" is not going to make any very significant change in the upward turn of things Masonic in the United States.

And, now that we can step off and get a longer view of the situation, we have come to realize that it was not at all so much a frightening thing as it seemed. Elsewhere in these pages is a retrospective table covering the past eleven years—the last seven of which were the worst since the Morgan excitement days of a century ago. Even taking the eleven years alone, the losses run only some twenty per cent for Symbolic Freemasonry in the United States. If we add to these eleven the nine years immediately preceding, we shall find a net gain that is not far from healthy for a couple of decades. We repeat, the long view shows us that the whole picture is not so frightening, after all.

The picture is not so reassuring in the organization to which Symbolic Freemasonry is a pre-requisite. Even the old and dignified Grand Royal Arch Chapters, Grand Commanderies and Consistories have shown percentages In each of these there is a definite complex of reasons for such losses. Some have structural weakness; some have had programs which were bound to reflect trouble in the long run. Some have by well planned management of their affairs offset these losses. In the main, they all complain that they not only had to take care of their own troubles, but that every time a member of a lodge was suspended by that lodge and he was one of their members he was a dead loss to them also; their losses were twofold, their own and those of others. Well, we do not attach so much importance to this; for in practically every case, the man suspended had already determined what he was going to do and it was just a part of his program.

One matter we think is going to give us necessarily great cause for study. We refer to the small number of additions to our membership. There is no doubt in this writer's mind of the fact that this is a much more serious matter than the suspensions. Unless there is an acceleration of the rate of accessions by initiation we are in danger of dry-rot. Every year the average age of our membership goes higher, even as you and I are getting older. The rate of initiation does not keep pace with the death rate, not to speak of the other losses. The conservatism of men of mature age is a beautiful thing, and fits well into the traditions of Freemasonry, but we need new blood in the organization. None realized this more fully than the older members themselves. How many times have we had reason to know that the older members were feeling the burden of having to do the carrying on that others younger should have been present and available to shoulder. While nobody wants anything that smacks of any sort of campaign for new members, yet it is undoubtedly true that Masonry will have in some way to renew its old and steady attraction to younger seekers after truth. We are inclined to believe that Masonry is going to have to do something for the youth of the land—not as a bait to catch them, but as a means of doing its duty toward the civilization around us. If the

younger generation gets the feeling that Masonry is fulfilling its duty to youth and society, then youth will as manhood come to us. If on the other hand youth feels that Freemasonry is merely the inane pet hobby of a lot of middle-aged or old men, then the generation that ought to come to us will not do so—and there is a suspicion of this feeling today.

Let us put it this way. The central story of our principal degree teaches a great truth that permeates the world and will ever do so. Right will ultimately triumph; wrong will ultimately meet its punishment. There is a sublime part of man that is indestructible. These are profound truths. But if Masonry exists for the sole purpose of impressing these facts upon its devotees, then the machinery for so doing is too cumbersome to be justifiable for this purpose alone. The mode of teaching is less obvious than the lesson itself. That which is taught can be made impressive by less cumbersome machinery, methods and media. Surely, therefore, there is another part to the great mission of Freemasonry; a duty before it which is performed through its assemblings, its ritual, its magnificent temples, the hours spent on its ritual, the money on its paraphernalia. And there is. It is perhaps more important today than it has been in the past epochs.

Even those who merely scan the headlines know there is "something doing" in the world today which has no part and parcel with, nor love for, Freemasonry—a something which needs an antidote, and that antidote may come from the teachings of Masonry. There is in the air a pernicious nationalism. This nationalism is not in essence constructive. It tends to destroy decades of the building-up of good will in the past between nations and between peoples, between creeds and between philosophies. Most assuredly the old order that we have in a way taken for granted, is changing. Humanity which was welded into a oneness not hitherto known by the world war, is now by a backward swing of the pendulum thrown into an unprecedented ferment. As this is written conditions are too tense trends too portentous, for

platitudes. The camplacent Mason who thinks that all of this is going to work out all right for civil liberties and for Masonry, and that with the passing of a decade or so it will all have blown over, is simply imitating the example of the ostrich and sticking his head under the desert sands with his eyes closed in the face of the storm. The magnificent task of proclaiming the gospel of good will between peoples, a common language expressible in Masonic terms, to the ends of the earth, is facing what we feel to be its gravest crisis; one not to be met by any unit of Masonry picking faults in any church or system, educational method or governmental procedure.

Expressed in brief statements, we have these things before us:

In some of the principal nations of the earth, anti-Masonry is a part of the governmental system and Masonry is out.

Large numbers of intellectuals and leaders of public opinion simply ignore Freemasonry in lands where it is supposed to be strong.

Religious and political systems which do not tolerate Masonry are growing daily stronger in the principal great countries, including our own.

Social security legislation, with its imminent trends of extension, has already shown forewarnings of reducing the appeal of certain most publicized Masonic charities; and modern knowledge of child-caring problems has shown that some procedures that have been considered immutable, are in the position of having their validity attacked, thus bringing doubtful position the Masonic system which has fostered them.

All of these altered conditions and others which it is not within the scope of this report to even mention, though they are fully known, call for a new, very brave and determined, and with all open minded phase of Masonic study and ventures. The Mason who goes to the degree work and the dinners, who contributes his bit to make the ritual better should participate in study and open discussion of our problems. More than we need

great Masonic Temples today, we need understanding and great leadership. Light-minded materialists, those of the type who go in for the prestige of Masonry, may readily develop cold feet in the face of nations which proscribe, blocs which frown upon, groups which sneer at, Masonry; may fear loss of patronage from those who play small politics, and withdraw from us. Undisputed persecutions in Spain, "voluntary" dissolution in Roumania, anti-Masonic propaganda in France, prohibition of Masonry in Turkey, linking up anti-semitism with fantastic charges against Masonry, are all a real setback to our concern for world-wide Masonry, for Masonry that is a world-wide power for good.

A word of caution should here emanate. It is easy to mistake the need for a re-study of goals and plans, for a need for another and new Masonic message. Masonry needs no new and revised message; a steadying influence here is needed, and we doubt not will always be ready. Monotheism, true brotherhood, undiluted and unclouded charity, the message of the building of the material Temple translated into the building of the spiritual temple of Character—these are the changeless and adequate reasons for world-wide Masonry, so long as Masonry remains true to her mission. Undivided by sects and creeds, politics and plots, Masonry is admirably well adapted to its mission. All of its devotees are under solemn obligation to carry on with the message in the life of each, of what true Masonry stands for, in the past, in the present and into the dim future.

Nothing about the methodology which has grown up around Masonry in recent decades is sacrosanct; changing times may invalidate any or all of these; there is nothing of the landmark about a method or a plan, But the one thing supreme remains; Masonry requires that true Masons shall be builders—of character, brother-hood, understanding, good will among men. Only incidental are the imposing institutions which we see around us, the attached degrees, the shell and the pragmatic phases of what we have become accustomed to.

One of the delusions that have grown up around the

Masons of today and their fathers and even their grand-fathers, dearly cherished, is that Masonry could not slip backward; that it was the greatest fraternal society in the world and would forever grow. Another was that its credit would carry it on forever in financial ventures. The jolting loose from these delusions has been unpleasant. We have seen three quarters of a million and more men get themselves kicked out of Masonry or voluntarily leave its doors never to return. And the pleasant dream that she must ever go on and on without loss is over; some of her leaders have been openly impeached; and a whole new set of problems is confronting us from these and other conditions.

As a militant mixture of ecclesiastical and political proscription confronts a weakened and somewhat dazed Freemasonry, we have still some reason for the cheering belief that in the English-speaking world and very much more besides, there will be a lack of ill will. Symbolic Freemasonry does no attacking. Its devotees are not of the contentious type. Its attitude is that of benevolence. Its faults in general are very human and pardonable. The democratized world is dotted with institutions of pure charity which have been built in a true spirit of Masonic helpfulness. Thousands of real leaders of thought remain faithful to Masonry nor are ashamed nor fearful to mention their connection with it.

This Masonic leaven of good-will is a direct answer to Germany and its proscription; to Mussolini and his prohibition; to Red Russia and its materialistic absence of Masonry; to the excited Mason-baiters of Switzerland, happily defeated; to the fanatical anti-Masons of France. It is evidence of the fact that the genius of Masonry is good-will toward all men and races.

In the light of the boasting of the millions in the so-called totalitarian nations, nations of those destroying what Masonry stands for, today, the meagre four or five millions of Masons throughout the world seem to argue impotency. But we have several kinds of reasurance from the situation. Masonry is not exploited for any person's personal purposes. Masonry is not at war

within itself. Masonry is not in bad odor morally or politically for any just cause. Masonry has not been the victim of high pressure methods. Masonry has not sold out to materialism. Masonry has been faithful to its ideals. Masonry has sought to build character in men of all races in all climes and of all religious faiths. There is a crying need for that which, without division or schism, shall still sound the clarion call for the ascendency of the things of the spirit over things material; shall proclaim, "There is One Supreme Being, who knoweth not dictators or plutocrats or knighthoods or political powers. His will is revealed in the great books of His creation and of the Sacred Law. Let us Worship Him!"

So we see that the Masonry of 1938 is not the same Masonry as we must know about at the foundation of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina a century and a half ago; not that it in itself is different, but that its impact upon Masons is different: the Masons themselves are different.

Masonry has had a record in this state of which she must rightfully be proud. The best of her leaders have thought it an honor to do their best for her, and through her. And Masonry has done her best for North Carolina through all of those years. The historical material here-to attached in this book is sufficient evidence of this fact without repetition of facts or sentiments therefrom at this point. It is not difficult to see her purifying and clarifying influence; how she has united men in the common good who would otherwise have been separated and deprived of a common understanding. May she live long, and be glorified in usefulness!

TRENDS IN INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF CHILDREN

In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York is a very thoughtful report from the President of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, Brother R. A. Mansfield Hobbs. In the midst of this report, the writer, preparing the report to be read before the Grand Lodge of New York, takes note of the fact that the trend toward enlarging institutional facilities for the care of de-

pendent children is definitely non-existent in well informed circles. He refers to the views of Grand Secretary Charles H. Johnson on the subject. In order that the reader may know that Grand Secretary Charles H. Johnson in discussing trends in child-caring institutions is not just another of the common-or-garden variety speaking about something entirely out of his field, we are quoting his record in "Who's Who in America, 1937," in part as follows:

CHARLES HENRY JOHNSON

Charles Henry Johnson, Mem. State Com. of Social Welfare; b. Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1870; son Samuel and Marie (Holm) J.; A.B., Harvard, 1902; S.T.B., Boston U., 1902; LL.D., Alfred U., 1915; m. Elvina Peterson, of Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 16, 1894 (died Feb. 29, 1908), 1 son. Orville Parker (dec.). Organizer, 1902, and first Sec. Com. on Prevention of Tuberculosis, N. Y. City; Supt. St. Christopher's Home for Children, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 1903-06; successively Supt. Albany Orphan Asylum, Leake and Watts' Home Sch. (Yonkers, N. Y.), Dep. Warden Sing Sing; Supt. Conn. Reformatory until 1916; Sec. N. Y. State Bd. of Charities, 1916; was Commr. of social welfare, N. Y. State, now member New York State Board of Social Welfare. Served with Am. Relief Administration, Russia, 1922. Pres. Bd. of Mgrs. N. Y. State Training School for Boys. Mem. Am. Prison Assn. (ex-pres.) Nat. Conf. Social Work, Nat. Conf. Juvenile Agencies (expres.), Am. Assn. Pub. Welfare Officials (ex-pres.), N. Y. State Conf. Social Work (ex-pres.), Am. Acad. Polit. and Social Science, Legal Aid Soc. of Albany (organizer; 1st pres.), Albany Council Social Agencies (1st pres.), Y. M. C. A. Republican. Presbyn. Mason (33°); Grand Master Grand Council, R. & S. M.; Grand Master of Masons, State of N. Y.; Grand Sec. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. Clubs: Rotary (ex-pres.), Aurania, Fort Orange, Country, University (Albany); Harvard, Hardware, Nat. Republican, Union League (New York). Author of various pamphlets on philanthropic and Masonic topics. Home: 10 Park Av., New York, N. Y.

The statement about institutions for the dependent to which we refer is as follows; and we think no comment thereon is necessary or appropriate:

INSTITUTIONAL HOMES

Institutional life is undergoing a metamorphosis in

the United States and in fact the world over. The writer is indebted to M. W. Charles H. Johnson, our genial Grand Secretary, for the perusal of much data put out by the Department of Social Welfare of the State of New York. It would seem therefrom that in our State there has been a decline in Public Homes of approximately ten percent. A study of one hundred institutions shows a sharp decline in the number of children receiving institutional care. This trend is apparently due to the growing conviction that (a) home life is the finest and most beneficent product of our civilization, (b) every child is entitled to a home and that love and development which only a home can provide, (c) any child without its own home is entitled to the nearest possible substitute for it. In 1935 New York State spent nearly thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000) on mother's relief alone, thus keeping 56,456 children in their own homes. Since 1911 the number of children in foster homes has increased 59 per cent.

Federal, State, County and City officials and organizations are all headed in this direction; so far as our State is concerned consider this table, which covers the last twenty years of New York's dependent children:

Year	In Institutions	In Foster Homes	In Own Homes
1915	34,082	16,541	6,058
1935	23,667	23,680	56,456

In Own Homes means kept there by mothers' aid allowances.

The care of dependent children in America is entering upon a new stage in its evolution. In Colonial times it was "outdoor relief," then "indenture stage," next "almshouse," after that "orphan asylum"; now we are entering the "home care stage."

TEN YEAR STATISTICS OF OUR INMATES AT UTICA, N. Y.,
AND THOSE ON OUTSIDE RELIEF

Year	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Outside Relief	No. of Appli- cations
1927	221	140	93	75	242	288
1932	263	174	150	63	347	295
1936	266	202	90	50	434	265
1937	256	201	75	43	432	202
Yearly Average	256	170	96	62	343	278

Barely a century ago in New York City, a philanthropic lady named Mrs. Wheeler, discovering a child in the tenement district of that day, suffering from abuse and ill treatment by its parents, ascertained after having them arrested that there was no law on our Statute Books applicable to that offense, but there was a law to punish cruelty to animals, with a society in being to promulgate and enforce such aims. From such a small beginning sprang our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as likewise the many laws for their protection, at the hands of the State.

Social forces, like economic changes, rise and fall like a tide in communities, countries and continents, while their populations are only half conscious of what is happening. All of us have observed the falling off in the past few years of applications for the admission of children to our Home at Utica. Today we probably have less than for many years—only 75 boys and 43 girls, out of a membership of 575, or a little over twenty per cent.

With Social Security, pensions public and private, old age, mothers' aid, child welfare relief, unemployment, general welfare compensation, and laws to similar effect, where money relief is awarded from the cradle to the grave to the millions who can and will qualify thereunder, is necessarily going to radically affect our present comprehension of institutional care. The Masonic Fraternity would be wise to foresee what time is bringing, and if occasion demands, revamp, remodel and remold its conception of our organized charities to meet the situation in accordance with the changes that are surely but silently coming.

PART ONE

Proceedings Reviewed

(In Order)

Alabama 1937	Missouri 1937
Arizona 1937	Montana 1937
Arkansas 1937	Nebraska 1937
California 1937	Nevada 1937
Connecticut 1937	New Hampshire 1937
Delaware 1937	New Jersey 1937
Dist. of Columbia 1937	New York 1937
Florida 1937	North Dakota 1937
Georgia 1938	Ohio 1937
Īllinois 1937	Oklahoma 1937
Indiana 1938	Oregon 1937
Iowa 1937	South Carolina 1937
Kansas 1937	South Dakota 1937
Kentucky 1937	Tennessee 1938
Louisiana 1937	Texas 1937
Massachusetts 1936	Virginia 1937
Michigan 1937	Wisconsin 1937
Maine 1937	Wyoming 1937
Minnesota 1937	Foreign Reviews
Mississippi 1937	

ALABAMA—1937

GETTING OUT OF THE RED

The Grand Lodge of Alabama is pulling itself out of the bad situation into which it was projected several years ago by conditions which were beyond its control. Its balance sheet shows assets of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, and debts in debenture certificates of \$53,700.00. In the list of assets there is cash to the amount of twenty-nine thousand dollars, and they list the library books as worth ten thousand dollars. Moreover, the revenues, though lower than last year, are still five thousand dollars greater than the current expenses. Receipts from per capita tax are responsible for the decrease in revenue.

OFFICERS BONDED

In Alabama, all lodge fiscal officers are bonded in blanket bond. Thus we find that a secretary of a lodge admits the misappropriation of some small amount, and the bonding company is promptly notified to make the shortage good. The case is still pending as the Grand Master's address is written.

Grand Master Coke S. Wright is presiding. He constructs his official address along the usual lines of the architecture of Grand Masters' addresses—exordium, necrology, a lot of small matters, Masonic Home, recommendations, dispensations and the like. We note one item which provokes a smile. Among the Distinguished Masonic Dead in Other Jurisdictions, we find in England, the name of King George! We hate to debunk the good Most Worshipful Brother Wright; but the fact is, that the late King George was not a Mason.

THEY LIKE THE EASTERN STARS

The book uses some space for the Grand Master to express his appreciation of the Order of the Eastern Star. Prior to the opening of the Grand Lodge, at 6:30

o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, November 30, there was an open meeting at which the Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star was received, together with her line officers. There were addresses by certain of Eastern Star officers. The Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, the Rabbi Morris Newfield, delivered the invocation in this open se sion, and also, we presume, performed his usual duties when the Grand Lodge was formally opened an hour later.

WORK WITH YOUTHS NEEDED

Also, the Grand Master gives the Order of DeMolay a place in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. He makes a statement which is to us absolutely startling. In these days when we discover that the average age of our membership is getting higher every year and that we are not receiving young candidates in any great numbers it is discovered that in Ohio, 82.5 per cent of all Masons 21 to 25 years of age were former DeMolavs: two-thirds of all Masons 21 to 30 years old were former DeMolays; and 43 per cent of all Masons of all ages were former DeMolays. We do not know whether the DeMolay order is the final solution of the problem, nor do we think that, whatever the final solution is, it is in a proselyting agency as such; but the fact is, that the age at which the most powerful impressions are made is before twenty-one years; that other organizations recognize this; and there is a definite need for some force connected with Freemasonry which can make an impact upon youth in America.

MASONRY SHOULD ASSIST

This country is appalled by the conspicuous place which youth has in the present records of crime. Many explanations have been offered, none of which in itself is satisfactory. The public schools are censured—unjustly, we feel quite sure, except insofar as their as legal limitations and prohibitions are responsible. The American home is censured; and it is, after all, not nearly as much worse than it was forty years ago as we find it pictured. American life has become more complex

and American youth needs and must have, special consideration and treatment which is acutely necessary now as it has not been in past generations; and we firmly believe that youth organizations of the right sort go far toward helping in the solution of the problem.

EXEUNT CLUB HOUSES

In the flush days following the World War, the Grand Lodge of Alabama launched the project of a Masonic Club House at the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. Another was at Auburn, where is the Polytechnic. The former of these had on it a mortgage of fifteen thousand dollars, and after what this Grand Lodge has gone through, it did not feel like retaining this venture longer, so let the mortgage be foreclosed. Now it is decided that the Auburn club property is to be sold, provided that the sale shall yield to the Grand Lodge not less than \$3,500.00 for its equity in the property.

HE WAS HEALED

Then the Grand Master had before him the case of one Brother Bennefield, which is a state-line case. He lived nearer Kansas Lodge, No. 683, of Georgia, than to any Alabama lodge, so petitioned the said Kansas lodge and was duly initiated therein, and afterward passed and raised. He wanted to visit the nearest Alabama lodge, Lebanon, and the lodge wouldn't let him pay the visit, claiming that he was irregularly raised. So the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama duly healed him. That is, we presume, he reobligated him. This is a somewhat different use of the process of "healing." We have always understood that "healing" is the process of regularizing one duly made a Mason, but in an unrecognized body. As for instance, if a man comes to a regular lodge, already having been raised in one not recognized by its parent body, then he is admitted to have been raised, and the irregularity of the lodge doing it is admitted when he is healed of the defect. In this case, it is solely the law of territorial jurisdiction that is violated; Kansas Lodge is undoubtedly qualified to raise a man; and we should hold that Kansas Lodge is subject to discipline for its unwarranted assumption of jurisdiction over the person of the said Bennefield. When it assumed that jurisdiction, its work was as valid as any could be and required no healing; but it was subject to discipline for such assumption of jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEA

We said the Grand Master handled in his address a lot of minutiae of various sorts. One deals with a lawn mower at the Home; another tells about a windstorm that blew trees over certain buildings at the Home, and they got repairs immediately to the tune of some three hundred dollars. Then there were a lot of dispensations to lodges to sell or mortgage their property; and some more to lodges to receive the petitions of certain maimed candidates; one had a thumb off and another had a leg broken. He was also beset to permit certain lodges to send begging letters to the lodges asking for funds to help in building Masonic halls, three of which he granted. We in North Carolina stopped this precedure many years ago.

Then there are the usual—and unusual—decisions by the Grand Master. He could well have left three-fourths of them out, since they were merely statements of law. Several had to do with procedures at the Masonic Home. He holds that a child whose mother is in the insane asylum and whose father is living, cannot be admitted to the Masonic Home; and he holds that children in the Home may be adopted under proper conditions.

MINIMUM DUES THREE DOLLARS

When it comes to recommendations, we find him sustained in his recommendation that the minimum dues in lodges be fixed at three dollars per year.

LETTER FROM FRANCE

The following item in the official address interests us:

WAR--PEACE

December 18, 1936, I received a letter from the Grand Master of France suggesting that I join the other Grand Masters of the United States and other Grand Jurisdic-

tions, with whom we are in friendly relations, in a request that we suggest to our beloved President, Brother Franklin D. Roosevelt, that he call a conference of all Grand Masters, or that he "Make his voice heard for the Preservation of Peace." I communicated with the President, and on January 6, 1937, I was advised that he would comply with our request. I am unable to say just what effect this had on the President; however, shortly thereafter he assured the United States in one of his "fireside chats" that he would preserve peace above all else. If all Grand Jurisdictions in the world would demand and fight for peace, this Masonic influence would be a power for good in eradicating war.

We presume that this is the Grand Lodge of France which was recognized by Alabama on the recommendation of Judge O. D. Street in 1922. We have always been of the opinion that Judge Street was misled in this matter. Further, this looks like meddling in things which the political government must solve, and we wonder if it does not suggest some of the reasons why Masonry in France is blamed for almost all that happens that is bad, from banks going sour to revolutions in Morocco. We have seen broadsides of anti-Masonic literature in Paris, sold on the streets, dropped from airplanes and published in paid advertisements in newspapers.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR GIFT TO NEW GRAND MASTER

We note in concluding this paper, that the Grand Lodge of Alabama is now resuming, after cutting them out in hard times, the presentation of jewels to Past Grand Masters—now, two each year. More pleasant than this, we discover that when Most Worshipful Brother Samuel B. Adams is installed as the new Grand Master, his brethren of Athelstan Lodge, at Mobile, of which he is a member, presented him with a check for a thousand dollars, "to be used as he saw fit". What a lodge to have behind you in the High Office!

ARIZONA—1937

GRAND MASTER OF EXPERIENCE

The Grand Lodge of Arizona had as its presiding officer this time Grand Master James R. Malott, who has already presided over the deliberations, as their chief executive, of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, the Grand Council R. & S. M., and the Grand Commandery of his state. He is a lawyer who saw service as Prosecuting Attorney in the Philippine Islands before removing to Globe, Arizona. He is a native of Bloomington, Indiana, where he first saw the light of Freemasonry.

MUCH WORK FOR GOLDWATER

Every Grand Master of Arizona has the benefit of the assistance of that Nestor of Arizona Freemasonry, Morris Goldwater, who was Grand Master in 1888 and is now chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, of the Committee on Masonic History of Arizona, of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, and of the Committee on General Policy. One wonders how he got left off the Finance Committee, that being the only other one with anything important to do except the Foreign Correspondence Committee. It would appear that they are working this old gentleman too hard. We have read somewhere that he is father-in-law to the Grand Secretary.

No GRAND LODGE ORGAN

The Grand Lodge had before it this year the question of making a certain Masonic periodical the official organ of the Grand Lodge. It is found that some fifteen hundred dollars are involved, so the proposal is abandoned—the final objection by the Committee on General Policy being that "promiscuous advertising could be solicited".

MAY CONDUCT LOTTERIES AMONG THEMSELVES

The above action was from the Committee on General Policy. This committee also had referred to it the discussion by the Grand Master of the gambling and lottery nuisance. The committee drafted a new regulation about this matter, which declares that it is a Masonic offense for any organization whose membership is based on Masonic affiliation to engage in or promote lotteries or games of chance or gambling of any character "open to others than members of such organization". Parties to violations are subject to Masonic discipline. So, so long as they do not take in outsiders, the Shrine clubs or what not can run lotteries or raffles to their hearts' content.

LIQUOR THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS

The liquor problem also came before the Grand Mas-In Tucson, came the question of the eligibility of a certain man as a petitioner for the degrees, who was employed in a refreshment stand where beer was sold. So a whole page of the Proceedings is required for the problem, and at the end it comes to light that if the establishment in which the would-be petitioner is employed has for its principal business the sale of soft drinks, he is eligible; if the principal business there is the sale of beer, he is not eligible. It is quite possible that this might lead to some fine points of difference. They might check to discover what the total sales of the place were in a given period, and they might by some process determine what part of the gross came from beer, and it might come to pass that a dollar on one side or the other might determine that this man was or was not an acceptable petitioner under Masonic law.

This Grand Lodge has adopted the plan of presenting Fifty-Year Buttons in recognition of long continuous membership. It is now recommended that the Grand Lecturer prepare a formal ritual for use in the ceremony of presenting the Fifty-Year Button, to be considered at the next Annual. Perhaps some of the orators on these occasions have orated too extensively, and the proposed ritual is to shut off this sort of oratory by the simple process of cramping its style.

THREE YEAR TERM FOR NEW GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

In Arizona a resolution was adopted in 1913 to the effect that if a Grand Representative fails to attend the

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge for three successive years, he shall find his position declared vacant. Perhaps it was embarrassing to enforce this: perhaps not. At any rate, we now find the adoption of a resolution to the effect that "all future commissions (as Grand Representative) be issued with a fixed term of three years". In Arizona, they have a system in which each Grand Representative is expected to present the Review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge which he represents, all being printed together as the Foreign Correspondence Report with the Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee as Editor. The system has been in use now several years. Really, it works much better than one would ever expect. Chairman Lloyd C. Henning, of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, writes Iowa, because Iowa has no Grand Representatives, and he also uses a letter from the Grand Representative near Montana in lieu of a report from Montana's Grand Representative near Arizona. Some of the Reviews are too long and too heavily loaded with clippings, but altogether it is a good document.

ALL DEGREES EVERY YEAR

Henceforth, every lodge in Arizona must work the three degrees at least once each year, candidate or no candidate, and must include certification of having done so in its annual reports to the Grand Secretary. Presumably, the penalty is arrest of charter. We are rather of the opinion that this is good law, if they are really going to enforce it. The usual report is, however, that such legislation is enforced sporadically for a time and then heaved into the dump.

DATE CHANGED

The time of the Annual communication is changed; henceforth it will come in April instead of in March, and if it is scheduled for the Wednesday preceding Easter, then the new law prescribes that it shall be postponed to the next week. So the first Wednesday in April is the time of meeting henceforth.

The Reviewer of North Carolina under the system explained above is Brother F. T. Patterson, Grand Representative, who functions properly and duly reviews the administration of Grand Master Charlie Newcomb in brief form.

ARKANSAS—1937

ALL DEGREES AT ONE MEETING

The Annual was held on November 16th and 17th, with Grand Master Eugene Bly presiding. The sketch and portrait at the front of the book are those of the incoming Grand Master, Fred Stuckey, who comes to the Grand East at the age of forty, a World-War veteran who was raised while in the army, having the unusual record for a Grand Master of having been initiated, passed and raised at one and the same communication. He is a farmer, merchant and ginner.

WHAT WENT INTO THE CORNERSTONE

First in the book is the record of the laying of the cornerstone of the courthouse at Fort Smith, Arkansas. One would judge by the record that everybody about Fort Smith took advantage of that occasion to get his history into a place of preservation. There were laid away in that cornerstone-box about a hundred of such "brief histories"; histories of the banks; histories of all sorts of labor unions, barbers, chauffeurs, scissor workers, hod carriers; histories of veterans' organizations, of the negroes of Ft. Smith; of St. Anne's and Immaculate Conception; of the county roads, and then the bushels of stuff in that box are topped by a "Message to Posterity" by R. P. Strozier. Perhaps the most valuable item of the lot was the "Assortment of Present Day Coins". Bro Strozier is the Grand Orator and was the speaker of the day.

HIS SPECIAL OBJECTIVE

It appears to be inevitable that Grand Masters shall put on some sort of Campaigns to give individual distinction to their several years of service as such. Only a few days ago certain distinguished Masons asked this scribe whether he had planned his year-to-come (possibly) as Grand Master—meaning of course, to inquire what sort of campaign he had in mind to inflict on the Craft. Some of these campaigns are good, and some are just common nuisances. We are inclined to think that Grand Master

Bly's campaign was of the better sort, because it was toward what they were going to do, campaign or no campaign. In short, he took notice of the fact that in Arkansas there must have been some fifteen or twenty thousand suspensions of Master Masons in the past decade, and he plans a campaign to effect restorations. He tells us that he divided the lodges into groups according to the number of members they had suspended during the past five years, and the number reinstated, and that he offered awards to the lodges that made the best showing in the work of the restoration of those suspended. Perhaps the results will show in next year's Proceedings, being too late to get into this book. This year, while the reinstatements run gratifyingly high, still the suspensions overtook them, 2,203 to 1,861.

THOSE WHO HAVE PAID DUES MAY VOTE

The Grand Master's official acts include the removal from office of the Master of the North Little Rock Lodge; a number of decisions and some recommendations based on observations. He has decided, and the decision is law, that before a lodge election is held in Arkansas, the Master of the lodge shall ask the secretary to announce who of those present are qualified voters; that is, which of them have paid their current year's dues.

He recommends, as have done many other Grand Masters, that the Grand Lodge plan to present Fifty Year Buttons to veteran Masons.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDED

Grand Master Bly seems to tell us that the public high school at Batesville, where is located the Masonic Children's Home, offers no adequate program of education in anything except the conventional high school subjects without vocational training. His recommendation Number eight is to the effect that something be done to fit the boys and girls who are going to be discharged from the Home to work for a living. He is obviously not an educator and his thought on the subject is somewhat hazy to a reader who is familiar with the professional jargon of

vocational education, training in the trades and industries and the like, but this is what we make out of it.

In 1938, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas is going to have a celebration of the Centennial of its founding. It was founded by four lodges; one established by Tennessee, one by Alabama and two by Louisiana. The first meeting was at Little Rock, November 21, 1838. The proposed Centennial looks very attractive, and we hereby accept an invitation to be present.

Another item in the book is the plan to obtain a suitable monument to the late Fay Hempstead, who served as Grand Secretary from 1881 to 1933. Each lodge is to be asked for a dollar for the purpose, and the monument is to be erected subject to the consent of the family of the deceased.

No WRITTEN RITUAL

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage reports that it "understands that there has been a movement on foot to establish a written ritual to be kept under lock and key and to be used as a final source of authority as to the phraseology of our esoteric work"; and the committee then proceeds to pounce on this proposal which it has gotton wind of; it "does not favor the writing of even one master copy"; but recommends that Custodians and Grand Lecturer be instructed to "co-operate in the labor of instructing the Craft." Those Lecturers and Custodians are funny servants. We do not know anything about where the responsibility lies, and no person will admit any responsibility whatever; but as a matter of fact, it is true, as all older Masons know, that minor changes creep in unawares.

Among the Distinguished Visitors who spoke to the Grand Lodge was Mr. Frank Lynn, who is the Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of North America, who spoke and who "was warmly received".

CALIFORNIA-1937

NORTH CAROLINA ANCESTRY

This is one of those books in which are found the picture and sketch of the presiding Grand Master rather than those of the incoming leader. He who is here shown is Grand Master Rollie Webster Miller. The sketch says that his great grandfather left North Carolina in 1807 and went to Kentucky. It was in Kentucky that Rollie was born, his mother being also a daughter of a North Carolinian. Rollie was born in 1884, and after attaining his majority he first became an official in a College of Osteopathy, afterward entering the insurance field. The biographer says he "has been successful in his every effort."

The Annual was held on Tuesday, October 12, at San Francisco. The opening was characterized by Devotional Services conducted by Acting Grand Chaplain Reynold E. Blight, his Scripture reading being taken from the book of Ecclesiasticus, which is of the Roman Catholic canon in the Douay Bible.

MEETINGS IN HAWAII

The Grand Lodge of California holds jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Islands, and four Special Communications of the Grand Lodge were held in the Islands during the year; two to lay cornerstones and a third to dedicate a Temple. The Grand Lodge always has one of its officers from the Islands, and one Special Communication was held at Lihue, Hawaii, to install George Malcombe Coney as Grand Standard Bearer.

ALL MASONIC PAPERS PRIVATE VENTURES

The Grand Lodge of California has no official organ, although there are several "Masonic" publications in the state. The Grand Master reports some trouble with one of these which let the report get out that funds received by it for advertisements were going to help defray the expenses of the Grand Lodge. Of course this was utterly false. All such publications in the state are apparently

strictly private ventures and deriving no support or authority from any Masonic source.

CONDITIONS BETTER

California Masonry is stepping up. In 1934, the net loss in membership was 4,363; the next year, 1,598; while in the last Masonic year it was only 427, or one third of one per cent. Suspensions are cut in half and raisings are doubled. Deaths are up, indicating an increase in average age. In twenty years the membership has grown from 60,384 to 127,301.

FRATERNAL INSIGNIA PROTECTED

California has a law protecting the name and insignia of a society, and a year ago the Grand Lodge instructed the Grand Master to register the insignia and name of Masonry as they have it named, together with the Square and Compass and so forth. The California law provides that if a person wilfully wears or uses insignia to which he is not entitled, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

And in California, if a lodge wants to make a life member, the resolution to that effect has to go to the Grand Master for approval, setting forth the consideration paid for it. Three such came to him, the prices being from \$150.00 to \$250.00.

OFFICIAL LINES IN LODGES

Grand Lecturer Leslie E. Wood tells us that in California it is proper to wear the apron outside the coat in Grand Lodge; but in subordinate lodges it may be worn either way, provided that it may be seen. He takes a shot at those lodges which have long official lines of promotion. Many lodges have the line start at Junior Steward, he says, and some even start with the position of Chief Coach. He recommends that the lower offices be considered as proving grounds only, and not guaranteed starters for the line.

WHAT MASONRY OFFERS TO THE CANDIDATE
The Grand Orator is Bro. William B. Ogden, and his

subject, "Our Heritage". We quote the following from his oration:

Masonry promises nothing to the novitiate; as an institution it obligates itself to nothing. The obligations of Masons are mutual and reciprocal, but the institution nowhere assumes any obligation for or to its members. Masonry is not socialistic. It is not communistic. It is not collectivistic. It has no feature of its teachings or workings that bears any resemblance to a combination of efforts, or a community of interest in the results. It is merely a manner or way of life. It is purely personal and individualistic.

There is not a man in this Grand Lodge who has not stated that he freely and voluntarily, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, offered himself as a candidate for the degrees of Masonry. He himself arrived at that conclusion. It was his own personal and individual desire that brought him to the point of petitioning for the degrees.

It is equally true that he petitioned as an individual; was investigated as an individual; was balloted upon and took the several degrees as an individual.

With each degree he received a charge. In those charges were set forth certain duties he, himself, personally and individually owed to his Creator, to his country to his neighbor, and to himself, and it became his duty and he was obligated to go forth and exemplify in his everyday life those Masonic virtues which were epitomized in the charges. And if Masonry is highly esteemed in the community in which he lives and in the circle of his acquaintances, it is because he, himself, personally and individually has been obedient to the precepts of Masonry and if Masonry is not esteemed in the community or in the circle of his acquaintances, it is because he, himself, or some other individual Mason has fallen short of being a true Mason. Its honor, its reputation and its usefulness are in the hands of the individual Masons of the community. Thus through the individual does Masonry accomplish its ends, and to the lives and works of our members must we look to ascertain the accomplishments of Masonry.

THE TENDENCY IS AWAY FROM INSTITUTIONS

Then there is the report of the Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California, from which we quote the following words:

"Those who are engaged in caring for children by the institutional method must be challenged by the present-

day undoubted tendency toward other modes of care, either relatives' homes or in foster homes.

"In considering this trend with reference to our own institution and its set-up, there is one factor which I believe differentiates our Home from the ordinary institution. The child in our care, even though a full orphan, has a consciousness of "belonging." He early becomes aware of the significance of the Masonic background of the Home. He feels that he is a member of the family of Masons in California; he often speaks of 'my lodge.' This feeling of security and of being wanted is reinforced by his many contacts with Masonic visitors, whom he often meets personally. In some cases, like the privately reared child, he even becomes 'spoiled.'

"I am convinced that in all this there is a something which differentiates our Home from children's institutions generally. This difference is due not alone to our special way of handling the children, but even more to the Masonic foundation upon which it rests, and which endows it with a quality that I have not seen in any institution otherwise founded.

"In spite of all this, when we observe the unmistakable trend away from the institution, we cannot but be put on notice. It behooves us to be aware of what is going on. It seems not unlikely that we are entering an era that will witness sweeping changes in social and charitable practices. We should not be the last to perceive these coming changes, but rather among the first."

It is indeed true that our concepts of child-caring institutions are undergoing quite serious changes, the ultimate purport of which no man can at present adequately predict. This is reflected more seriously in the care of the aged, in which case Social Security laws are already changing the picture. The same report from which we have just quoted, shows graphically how in California that picture has changed. There, thirty-five dollars per month is allowed as old-age pension. It is now provided that recipients of such old-age pensions shall be allowed to remain in the Masonic Home, paying a fixed charge for so doing. It is declared that "thirty five dollars per month will at best provide but indifferent food and poor housing and will give no opportunity to lay up a reserve for medicine or to meet other expenses of illness". We understand that in North Carolina the allowance is nine dollars.

ON CHARITY WHEN ADMITTED

The book states that lodges are very lax about the candidates for membership received. Here is one man who received the degrees in Colorado in 1881; affiliated with a California lodge in 1930, at the age of seventy nine, and had had no means of support for seven years prior to that time; and now seeks admission to the Home. The Committee wisely observes that of course the lodge was within its rights in receiving the man, but "obviously it should not expect the Masonic Home to share the expense for his care." Another man wants to get into the Home, although he is eligible to enter a Veterans' Home. But if he enters the Veterans' Home he will get a pension of only six dollars per month and if he gets into the Masonic Home his thirty dollars per month cannot be assigned. Here follows a paragraph:

RULES FOR ADMISSION

From the beginning of the Homes it has been the rule to allow each Lodge two residents at the Home for adults without charge, and one additional resident for each three hundred members or fraction thereof in excess of three hundred. For each resident in excess of the quota allowed, a charge is made in an amount fixed from time to time by the Board of Trustees. No charge has heretofore been levied against Lodges for account of members who received cash relief outside the Home.

Believing that this rule was inequitable, the Board in April of this year, amended the last sentence of the last paragraph of the rules governing admission to the Home for adults, as it appears at page 440 of the Proceedings for 1935, to read as follows:

"For each additional applicant (in excess of the quota) admitted to the Home, or to whom outside aid is given, a charge will be made in an amount to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trustees."

A great development in Masonic Home management in California has come in the expansion of the Endowment Fund. The Board now announces that the Endowment has reached one million dollars, which will go quite far toward reducing the Grand Lodge appropriation for maintenance if and when its income is so applied.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

Of course no review of California would be complete without adequate mention of Public Schools Week. For eighteen years this observance has been very general in California Masonry, until now it is universal. Perhaps the best appraisal can be found in the following:

It should be said that these are but a few discordant notes in a chorus of praise which has come from the Correspondence Committees of our sister jurisdictions concerning California and the other jurisdictions which are setting aside a week in which to focus the attention of the people on their public schools. Perhaps the best answer that could be made to the fears which have been expressed in certain quarters was made in an editorial in one of our outstanding Masonic periodicals. We quote the following as what we believe to be a fitting close to this report:

"The inauguration of this movement (Public Schools Week) was attended with considerable doubt of its success, even on the part of some who were willing to make the experiment. Nor were there lacking those to decry the attempt, as going beyond the very narrow bounds marked out by a settled conservatism as setting the limits of Masonic activities. There was much criticism, frequently severe in tone, from the outside. The Masonic press was not convinced that such an enlargement of Craft labor was in accord with the plan and purpose of Masonry. We were solemnly told that such effort was 'political,' the use of which word by any ignoramus had beforetime effectually damned every generous proposal and frightened off timid brothers from labor directed to practical and profitable ends.

"But year after year the week of observance has attracted even more friends and ardent supporters. The objectors were silenced when it was found that harmony still prevailed, and that a great and lasting benefit was being registered by the communities because of presentation and discussion of school problems, demonstration of educational methods, and the discovering of existing needs. Other jurisdictions, noting what of good had been accomplished, have followed it also in making the observance a fully community affair, with Masons taking their place among the general body of the citizenry in considering the most important of all public institutions.

"There are now few if any to openly criticize. Experience is the best and surest of teachers, and unqualified success of the California experiment has convinced erstwhile doubters and critics, where argument had failed.

As a consequence it is widely accepted among American Masons that the public schools are to be at all times championed by the Craft. This is as it should be—the children of today will be the citizens of tomorrow. Upon their shoulders will rest the weighty responsibilities of community, state and national life. Huge affairs of the time to come, already shaping dimly upon the horizons of thought, will demand far more from the men and women of another generation than is required from ourselves, even though to us the puzzles of existence are baffling and the situation appears as filled with perils. For such reasons Masons, in common with all good citizens, should strive mightily to advance and keep at highest level the cause of popular education, and to insist that the public schools shall be fitted in all things for their gigantic tasks.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY

There is a report in the book before us on Clandestine Masonry. The first paragraph is devoted to Negro Masonry, and then comes the discussion of some very obviously irregular Mexican organizations. Concerning the former, we should remark that in these parts nobody pays much attention to Negro Freemasonry as a problem; in fact, it is no problem at all. The Negro lodges go their own way and do not interfere with anybody else, and nobody interferes with them.

With respect to the Mexican situation, it should be said that all of regular Mexican Masonry is within the Mexican Masonic Concordat of 1934 or the York Grand Lodge; and not any of those mentioned in the report before us belongs to this group. There is not the slightest doubt about regular Masonry in Mexico.

The Fraternal Correspondence Report is a topical production—the most difficult to produce and the least read. It is the best of this kind that we have found.

CONNECTICUT—1937

THE PRESIDING OFFICERS

The book opens with the sketch of the incoming Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Anders Jacobsen, sixty three and with a roof as slick as that of an egg. He has been Postmaster of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, but last year he left the postoffice and went into the insurance business. He was "started in line" in the Grand Lodge in 1931. The sketch says he is "Known and trusted by everyone** There never existed a more earnest supporter and defender of Masonry." His predecessor, presiding this year, is Grand Master Arthur F. Lewis, who enjoyed many opportunities to make Masonic visits both in his own state and to other Grand Lodges. Of these latter, there are seven reported—to the District of Columbia, New Jersey. Maine, Vermont, Montana, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He addressed the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Connecticut.

FUNERALS AT THE HOME

Grand Master Lewis follows the precedent of his predecessors in making his first official act the granting of a dispensation to the Superintendent of the Masonic Home at Wallingford to conduct the Masonic burial service for all deceased members at the Masonic Home at that place, "otherwise entitled to the same". Why they do it this way, we do not know; but if it suits them it suits us. Then he gave dispensations to move some stated lodge communications back a week in order to get them away from May 30 and July 4; and to Roosevelt Lodge, No. 130, to move the stated communication from April 6, which was a Jewish holiday—no, we are wrong; it is a Holy Day. The same to Cosmopolitan, No. 125, to move the Stated from September 16, being another Jewish Holy Day. Then on October 1, 1936, he permitted Level Lodge, No. 137, to confer the E. A. Degree at a special communication at 5 p. m. October 3, and the Fellowcraft and Master's degrees at the stated communication the same evening, on one and the same person. son not stated.

WHAT TO DO WITH SUBURBANITES

In a jurisdiction like Connecticut, the following comment and recommendation are very pertinent:

JURISDICTION

To reside in a suburban area while our daily labors are performed within a city's limits is becoming the situation of more and more of us. Because of jurisdictional lines this prevents many who would like to join our fraternity from becoming members of the Lodge of their choice. It is my suggestion that in such centers of population as New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, to name only three, the metropolitan area be considered as concurrent jurisdiction for all Lodges within it. Perhaps because of local conditions the area thus treated may be widened in some cases. I, therefore, recommend that my successor appoint a committee to consider the matter and report to the next Annual a plan which will be fair to all Lodges concerned.

Personally we fail to see any valid reason for much of the quibbling about jurisdictional lines that is found in America. It is found in practically all of the bodies connected with Masonry, and it goes to rather silly extremes sometimes. The way that Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York have gotten along in this matter, using waivers, is an example of how fraternal courtesy can and will work.

HOW TO HANDLE LOTTERY MASONS

Here is another Grand Master who has seen trouble on account of the raffle-and-lottery craze, now running wild in this country. This Grand Master has offered a recommendation that will, if adopted, greatly assist in solving the problem, which is as follows:

I recommend that Chapter XLVI, Section 17, of our Grand Lodge Rules and Regulations be amended by adding the words: "and the Grand Master shall suspend for unmasonic conduct all persons who shall promote, or assist in the promotion of, such lotteries, raffling or games of chance for the purpose of raising money for Masonic purposes or for any of the organizations known to be affiliated with Masonry."

This is the best thing we have seen. The trouble has been that promoters of these things have reasoned that after the Grand Master has gotten through telling them they must stop them, he has not the authority to kick them out of Masonry as a punishment, but must depend on action by some lodge having personal jurisdiction over an offender; and the said offender has got as good a chance before the lodge as he would have before a dumb jury with a smart jury lawyer at his side. So there has been a feeling of justified security in the hearts of these lottery and raffle promoters, which he proposes to dispel.

THE HOME AT WALLINGFORD

Connecticut is carrying a heavy load in the Masonic Home at Wallingford. There are 367 old people in the Home proper, and 96 children cared for with Masonic allowances outside the Home. The per capita tax levied upon lodges is \$2.50, plus an assessment of two dollars in addition, or \$4.50, which is not at all easy to collect. The revenues of the Home have not met operating expenses but have been met by withdrawals from the Capital Fund. Ninety-five of the guests at the Home are hospital cases. Each initiate pays twenty dollars to the Home, the fund from this source this year being nine thousand dollars. There is a partnership with the Order of the Eastern Star, and sixty of the guests admitted since 1895 have come from that Order, although 18 of these really might have been admitted as Masonic dependents also.

WHY THE REQUESTS FOR RECOGNITION

There came to the Committee on Correspondence several requests for recognition, all of which except those of Sweden and Denmark, were "indefinitely postponed". We suppose we are responsible for the fact that the boys in the Committees on Foreign Correspondence in the American Grand Lodges are having requests for recognition from the Grand Lodges of the States of Mexico; for we went into this subject exhaustively, and obtained sufficient information to lead us to feel justified in extending recognition. The regular Mexican Grand Lodges then felt that they had hope of favorable action from other American Grand Lodges, and these other American Grand Lodges did not have the facilities for adequate

investigation and authenic information that we had, with the result that all of them have turned the Mexican state Grand Lodges down. But when the representatives went to Scotland in the winter of 1936 and in connection with the same journey the delegates from several of the most highly respected American Grand Lodges found themselves invited to the Scandinavian countries for very signal honors, while others got no invitation there at all, then some eyes were opened to the fact that all of the American Grand Lodges ought to have entered into fraternal relations with the Scandinavian Grand Lodges years ago, just as North Carolina, Massachusetts, New York and others did.

And here is a Grand Lodge that does not even recognize Tasmania. Well, we'll not brag about this too much. It has not been such a very long time since we discovered that we were not on the mailing list of the Tasmanian Grand Lodge, either. But this was simply a misunderstanding.

DELAWARE—1937

HOW FINANCES ARE HANDLED

The Grand Lodge of Delaware, when it goes to receive the per capita tax for the year, sets up three accounts and receives three separate amounts for per capita tax plus fees, and gives receipts for all of them itemized. There is the item of Grand Lodge Dues, after which comes the items of Masonic Home Dues and Scholarship Dues. Received separately at a different time is the Bond Premium from each lodge. Received with Dues is the item of Initiation Fee for the Home, which is ten dollars for each. Thus each lodge knows what its money is paid for. Since there are only 5,500 Masons in Delaware's lodges, the overhead cost of doing business is greater per capita than it is with us, where there are 26,000 members. Whereas it costs us some fifty cents per capita to run our Grand Lodge, it costs them a dollar per capita.

Presiding over the 132nd Annual Communication on October 6th last Fall was Grand Master Harry W. Lowe, and visitors included Grand Masters or other dignitaries from Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL OCCASIONS

The Grand Master tells about some of the high lights of the year; one was his visit to Scotland. He says that if he lives to be a thousand years old, he will never forget the reception that came to him as he left the transoceanic steamer. We, too, have had that experience with its welcome telegrams and the like, and it is truly an experience never to be forgotten. Then he attended the Constitution Day gathering at Washington and spoke for his state. He also arranged a Constitution Day in Delaware, and Past Grand Master E. W. Cooch had the oration of the day at the Home grounds, speaking on Delaware's own Gunning Bedford, patriot and Mason.

THEY DISAGREED WITH HIM

The Grand Master thought that membership in the Masonic Service Association was not worth what it cost, and recommended discontinuance of said membership;

but the Grand Lodge voted his recommendation down, and they still stay in the M. S. A. In all of his other recommendations he was sustained. He recommended, among other things, that lodges which have life members be required to pay dues on them to the Grand Lodge.

He also recommended that the first Sunday in December should be set apart as Church Day for all Delaware lodges and Masons, and this is so done.

The financial condition of the Delaware Masonic Home is apparently good. It seems that the total of all income for the year is nearly thirty thousand dollars, while the total of all expenses is some seventeen thousand dollars.

HIGHER EDUCATION FUND

This Grand Lodge has a Scholarship Fund to assist students, known as the Gunning Bedford, Jr., Scholarship Fund. It appears that awards of \$125.00 per year are made, and that it is made plain to recipients that they are expected to repay their benefactions when and if they can; and that in fact certain repayments are received.

PAST MASTER'S DEGREE REQUIRED

In Delaware, all Worshipful Masters elect seem to be required to receive the Past Master's Degree, and it is recorded that it was conferred on sixteen of these. It is presumed that the other six were re-elected.

HOW THEY ARE BONDED

We note what appears to be an explanation of their system of bonding officers. It seems that in 1935 the Grand Lodge set aside \$2,500 from the Grand Reserve Fund, to start the bonding system. There are received the premiums from the lodges each year, the total of which is \$196.00 annually, and there is being built up a fund by which the Grand Lodge will carry its own bonding account for lodge officers.

We acknowledge receipt of the report on Foreign Correspondence, which is again by Past Grand Master Thomas J. Day, and which contains courteous and fraternal mention of North Carolina.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-1937

MASONIC EDUCATION: NOT SO SUCCESSFUL

For several years the District of Columbia has set the pace in the matter of procedures in Masonic Education. "The Lodge Plan", as it was called, was adopted first by New York and the District of Columbia; then in numbers of Grand Lodges elsewhere, including that of North Carolina. Now we are faced with an evaluation of the plan in the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The Committee on Masonic Education and Service has a report before us, which indicates that the plan is not proving satisfactory there. We think we shall simply quote what is said about it for our readers, as follows:

The report submitted to this Grand Lodge a year ago indicated that considerable dissatisfaction existed among the several Lodges as to the manner of presenting this educational material to the candidates and your committee was given authority to revise the system to be more in keeping with the wishes of the Constituent Lodges. Since no definite information was available, however, regarding the wishes of our Lodges in this matter, it was decided that the first step was to find out what was desired by the majority of those engaged in this work. Such a survey has been made and the following points sum up the results obtained:

- 1. The Lodges are unanimous in desiring some form of Masonic education for their candidates.
- 2. A large majority wish to include in the system some material on matters of practical everyday importance—such as modes of recognition, vouching, relief, procedure for visiting other lodges, etc.
- 3. On all other questions on which an expression of opinion was obtained, the Fraternity was about equally divided. For example, 53 percent of all those interviewed believe that the present lectures are too long, while 47 percent do not consider them too lengthy. 52 Percent believe the present material is too advanced for the candidates while the remaining 48 percent do not. On the question of whether or not there is too much repetition there is an exact division of opinion.

On such matters, therefore, the committee is left without a choice for recommendation.

The replies received, however, lead the committee to the conclusion that some change should be made in the

method of teaching the course. The present system requires that the lectures be read to the candidates, but we do not believe that this method always produces the desired result. There are many cases in which the candidate could gain more by reading the material himself and then discussing the subject matter with his committee. Some of the committees also favor a list of questions to be used by them after the candidate has read the material in the present pamphlet.

WHAT IS WRONG?

It is proper to make some observations. term "Masonic Education" is not an inspiring one. sons are not by it intrigued to attend meetings, but the opposite. If we can forget that we ever heard the term "Masonic Education", and start something with a more attracting name, we shall do well. It may not be far distant in goals and procedures, but in name it must be quite remote. Second, we must remember that what we have in Masonry, while it is not perfect, yet seems to have stood fairly well the test of time. Included in what we have is a reasonable amount of rote memory. of us the rote memory scheme of teaching seems very childish and elementary; but right here we tried the other scheme which was expected to be much more successful and isn't. So what? Well, the answer to that slang question is not an easy one. One says that we are urging a return to the old traditional system. Maybe we are—by inference. Maybe we are urging a combination of this and some good reading. We rather think we are doing this last. Our ideal would be to have available some excellent books and to get some of them read—not the same selection for each and every candidate; but we should let the candidate browse, as is the best way with all libraries, and then with a little intelligent suggestion, take his pick. We have got too many Masons in these United States that don't know how to read; and this condition is getting worse rather than better. Our folks are getting so lazy that they refuse to read, but run off to the cinema for entertainment, where they can sit back and look at the picture and learn the story of some great book with effortless ease. The cinema is penetrating the schools—is even supplanting the schools. We Masons can well remember the great mission which William Preston ascribed to Masonry, and use it as a medium of "return to good books" on Masonry.

We are running away with ourselves. We should first have introduced to our readers Grand Master Paul B. Cromelin, lawyer, business man, interpreter of Masonry at its best, who presided during the year.

STOPPING LOTTERIES

The first communication of the Grand Lodge during the year was held January 30, to conduct the funeral of Past Grand Master James T. Gibbs, Grand Master in 1928. Then on March 27 the last tribute of respect was paid to Past Grand Master Walter Brown, who presided in 1906. Then was held on May 12, the stated Semi-Annual Communication, in which there was very important business. First item to come up was action on a resolution to change the Constitution so as to obtain the prosecution of those men who promote lotteries and raffles. The original wording was changed by the Jurisprudence Committee to read as we show below, and in that form was later adopted:

All Lodges and the members thereof are forbidden to give, or attempt to give, the aid or countenance of Masonry, or any association predicating its membership on Masonry, to any raffle, lottery, or game of chance. To do so shall be considered a Masonic offense and subject the offender to trial and punishment.

THEY VOTED TO LIQUIDATE

Then came the report of the United Masonic Temple Committee. The Grand Lodge bought a magnificent piece of property at 20th Street and Connecticut Avenue, N. W., a beautiful hill and perhaps the last of Washington's hills that would ever be available for such a purpose. They called it "Temple Heights". It was planned to erect there a group of Masonic buildings that would remain monumental. Much money was spent on the land, on interest and in the payment of taxes; and then came the Depression. Hope of utilizing the property grew

less and less, although the committee still thought of retaining it. But alas and alas, when the committee this year reported with plans for retaining the best of it and selling some parts, it was moved as a substitute that the project be abandoned and that the Grand Master appoint a committee to effect its sale. The motion prevailed, 103 to 73, and that was that. Negotiations are now in progress to liquidate this project, which would have been magnificent if it had proved feasible but just simply didn't work. The Grand Lodge is in much better condition than if it had borrowed a lot of money and built a great structure there and—lost that.

CONSTITUTION MEETINGS

Then there was another Special Communication on August 23, to conduct the Masonic funeral of Past Grand Master Harry Standiford, who was presiding officer in 1901. And on September came the great Special Communication to do honor to the Constitution of the United States, when they had the great procession and the addresses in Constitution Hall. Sol Bloom spoke, and then the nation-wide radio hookup carried the voice of Senator Bill Borah to millions of listeners throughout the world. Then there were brief greetings from representatives of the Grand Lodges of each of the thirteen original states.

There was a special gathering of Masons at the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Washington on September 19, when about a thousand Masons attended and Bishop Freeman delivered a "splendid sermon", as the record states.

In many ways the outstanding occasion of the year was the Special Communication of Thanksgiving Day in the Chapel of Joseph of Arimathea in the Cathedral of Washington, this again honoring the Constitution with Sol Bloom taking part. They have got him in a picture with Bishop Freeman, Dean Powell of the Cathedral, Grand Master Cromelin and Chaplain James Shera Montgomery of the U. S. House of Representatives.

And we must make note of one other matter. The

Grand Lodge of the District records a net gain for the year—and a net gain of 100 breaks a long and discouraging list of net loss years.

The Masonic Personnel and Service Bureau of the District of Columbia has no small job. Many people go to Washington to get jobs and get stranded instead. Many want particular jobs—many old men go there to get jobs and are not wanted.

SERVICE MEDALS

This Grand Lodge is adopting the general plan of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska about Service Medals. One such will be placed in the custody of each lodge, which will be presented to its member who is oldest in point of longest period of Masonic membership in good standing, and at his death or dropping, shall be delivered to the next, and so on. We shall be glad to discover whether this system brings any great good to the Fraternity.

ABOUT WAIVERS OF JURISDICTION

The District of Columbia is small—only 71 miles of area. Great suburban populations surround it in Maryland and in Virginia, of men whose business or profession is in Washington. So the Grand Master has many requests that he ask these neighboring Grand Lodges to waive jurisdiction over men who spend their nights in Maryland or Virginia but have their daily contacts in the city. Now it so happens in Virginia that the theory is expressed in the following formula: No lodge has any jurisdiction to waive until it has received the petition of the individual whereby to obtain such jurisdiction. We on the border to the South of her have already discovered this. Well, Grand Master Vernon Eddy of Virginia sort of cut short the dilemma in the following procedure:

Two new lodges were given their traveling papers during the year. One was Benjamin Franklin Lodge, composed evidently of a hundred or so of Jewish brethren. The other was Sojourners' Lodge, mostly of army and navy men.

THEY GAVE HIM A CAR

During the year a pleasing event occurred. There is no more zealous Mason anywhere than the Reverend Doctor John C. Palmer, pastor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church; and his Masonic associates presented to him at the May communication of the Grand Lodge a Pontiac sedan, fully equipped.

The Masonic Home of the District is now well managed. Its guests number 27 children and 80 adults. Its assets are valued at seven hundred thousand dollars.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

After they had elected and installed Brother Leonard P. Steuart as Grand Master, the new Grand Master delivered an address suggesting his view and policies. This is sensible; why wait until it is all over and then tell them officially what one as Grand Master thinks? Remembering that he is a Past Imperial Potentate of the Shrine, we find the following interesting:

Masonry is a dignified organization and it has an ethical code that should never be violated. During the years I have been a member of this Grand Lodge line I have had occasion to visit many Masonic organizations, and I am sorry to say that the entertainment features at times have been a discredit to the Craft. I have always held that after a man has assumed the title of Mason he should be a Mason first, last and all the time. Anything which places a stigma on the Craft or alienates the respect of men of Masonic dignity and character will not be tolerated, and I pledge myself to this Grand Lodge that I shall not be unmindful of my duties should any occasion of this kind arise. There is no place in the entire structure of Masonry that admits of anything which is unclean.

FLORIDA—1937

The Grand Lodge met as usual at Jacksonville. April 20 was the date, and Grand Master Jesse C. Clark presided. The Proceedings book does not vouchsafe any sketch of, or other information concerning, its Grand Masters.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE

Grand Master Clark says the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is not good, and he gives us a bill of particulars, chief item of which is a Grand Lodge bond issue now standing at \$143,000.00, with scarcely enough money coming in to pay the interest thereon. He made some recommendations concerning how to handle this situation, but they were promptly turned down. Moreover, they have got a Masonic Temple in Jacksonville which used to bring in revenue but which does not now rank as a paying proposition. Still further is that white elephant, the estate left by former Governor Gilchrist, which has cost them more than it brought in every year.

WHAT WAS HIS STATUS?

They have got a rather mixed-up case of discipline which takes on interjurisdictional aspects. One Raymond Harris, formerly of Jesup, Georgia, and still a member of Jesup Lodge, sojourned in Jacksonville. While there he got into a mixup which resulted in the preferring of Masonic charges against him, as well as in the filing of a civil suit against him. In the civil suit he was the winner; but in the lodge trial he was convicted and "disowned", he being tried in the Florida lodge before the civil trial, over his protest. Well, eventually it came to pass that the Grand Lodge of Florida reviewed the case and sustained the judgment; while in Georgia he was tried and acquitted and the Georgia Grand Lodge confirmed this judgment. So now it comes to pass that the Grand Master, just a few weeks ago, set aside the action in Florida and ordered a new trial. We shall be glad to know the outcome. Some Floridians told us about it in Washington, but we shall not comment until we read the 1938 Florida book.

They have a new Chairman for the Foreign Correspondence Committee: Brother Louis Silverman, of the city of Mulberry. He is on the job. The Grand Master was enough interested in him and his work to order his report printed, in spite of the fact there was no appropriation directly made to cover it. The Grand Master reports on the matter as follows:

At the last Grand Communication no appropriation was made for Correspondence Report, but an appropriation was made for special work of the Chairman of the Committee on Work. I deemed in view of the fact that the foregoing correspondence report appearing in the various proceedings of the Grand Lodges of the world constituted the only direct inter-communication between Grand Lodges that the foreign correspondence report was of more value to the Grand Lodge than special work. I therefore authorized the foreign correspondence report to be prepared by the Chairman as usual, but in order to lessen the expense I directed that extra copies be not printed for distribution at Grand Lodge, but that the report appear only in the Proceedings. I recommend earnestly that each representative of the Grand Lodge present read that report when published and further that on nights of Lodge meetings when they have little or no business to attend to, to devote some ten, fifteen or twenty minutes from time to time until the entire report has been read in the Lodges.

They vote to make Brother Wallace Cheeves, Chairman of the Committee, Chairman Emeritus of the Foreign Correspondence Committee at \$600 per year.

We happen to know that Brother Silverman would like to recommend the recognition of certain foreign Grand Lodges, but finds his hands tied by the peculiar Standards of Recognition which were adopted by the Grand Lodge of Florida on the motion of his predecessor—standards which prohibit the recognition of any Grand Lodge which does not trace direct descent from the British Grand Lodges. We hope there will be a correction of this mistake and extension of recognitions.

CORNERSTONE LAYING REFUSED

The Grand Master refused to lay the cornerstone of the Federal Building at West Palm Beach because the building had been constructed beyond the second story and the regulations of the Grand Lodge prohibited the ceremony under such conditions. Several cornerstones were, however, duly laid, among them being that of the addition to the State Capitol at Tallahassee.

DECISIONS

When it comes to decisions, Grand Master Clark has a whole batch of them to interest us. Here is a man who wants to join a lodge at Dunedin, said Mason being a filling station operator who sells beer and alcoholic beverage which goes by the name of light wines. The question is, Can they receive his petition? The answer is, that a lodge is the judge of the qualifications of its own membership. Then Sebring Lodge wants to know whether, if a visitor appears and presents his current dues card and his signature tallies with that which is on the card, the lodge can then admit him as a visitor without any examination. The answer is that a dues card and matched signatures do not constitute lawful information as Masonry defines the phrase.

Then came the question about a man who is a member of Peace River Lodge and who is definitely planning to enter the liquor business soon. Since in Florida a liquor seller cannot be a Mason and this is explained to the person concerned, it is asked whether he may pay up and take a demit before he starts selling liquor. The answer is that he may get his demit if he is clear on the books and no charges are pending against him. He should have added that charges may be preferred against a non-affiliated Mason for doing things un-Msaonic, by the appropriate lodge, even as against an affiliated member of a lodge; also it is true that charges may be preferred against a suspended Mason and he may be expelled.

In another decision it is held that a lodge may require that its candidates shall stand an examination in the Master Mason's degree if this requirement is in the bylaws of the lodge; and it is in still another case held that "a lodge is the judge of the expenditure of its own funds", which seems to be much saner law than that which prevails in some dozen or so Grand Lodges, to the effect that lodges may not use their funds for any purpose except such as are definitely specified by Grand Lodge. We are thankful that our law is like unto that of Florida.

MANY BALLOTS

And then there are many matters for which we of North Carolina lodges should be thankful, being more liberal than those of even Florida. For instance in Florida, a ballot must be taken on each candidate separately before each degree. In Virginia, before a candidate may be passed or raised, there must be two ballots—one on his proficiency, and one on his moral qualifications. Our philosophy in North Carolina is, that the one ballot is for the degrees in Freemasonry; objection may be lodged of course. Second that the Master of the lodge is the judge of the proficiency of the candidate, rather than the lodge as such. Hence we do not have to bother with all of those ballots.

The several states have been pestered with slot machines, and Florida has not been an exception. Here is a lodge which has an Entered Apprentice whose business got profits from slot machines, and who has been objected to. The Grand Master says Florida Masonry has no law about slot machines, but the lodge may sustain the objections if it so sees fit, by a majority vote, being the judge of its candidates.

And of course the Eastern Stars could not be ignored. Here is a chapter which would like to use a lodge room at Tampa to give a sacred cantata and charge admission thereto. It is ruled that this is permissible. We are compelled to say that if we had been the Grand Master, we should have ruled otherwise—and he was sustained, too by Jurisprudence Committee and by vote of Grand Lodge.

ABOUT LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The Grand Master says Life Membership is a bad thing for Masonry. He further holds in effect that when a lodge passes a resolution making Bro. A a Life Member, all Heaven and H—l can't rescind, cancel, abrogate, annul, repeal or change that resolution. Frankly, we have never seen why this sort of resolution or by-law in a lodge is alone, of all of its actions, so sacrosanct as to be beyond repeal or amendment. Some Grand Lodges have found that such acts may be changed, and certainly we should so believe. Legislation is adopted by which one pays for life membership henceforth.

Here is a piece of lodge legislation which is in line with his views, but not ours, on the above:

BY-LAWS DISAPPROVED

On March 24, 1937, I disapproved, without prejudice, the proposed amendment to the By-Laws of Winter Haven Lodge, No. 186, proposing in effect to collect the Grand Lodge per capita tax from members who had previously been elected to life membership.

(Approved.)

SEPARATE THE PER CAPITA TAX

And on the same page we find another piece of legislation which, with accompanying comment, we heartily approve:

I approved an amendment to the By-Laws of John Darling Lodge, No. 154, which provided the segregation of the Grand Lodge per capita tax and assessments from dues collected and provided further that this money was to be kept in a separate account and could not be used for any other purpose.

In this connection, I recommend that every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction adopt a similar By-Law.

And here is still another piece of legislation which we like:

The Jurisprudence Committee then presented the Report on Dual Membership, as in their report amended, and on which separate vote had been requested. Following discussion, the proposed amendment to Section 15, of Article 10, of the Constitution, permitting dual membership, was then adopted.

GEORGIA—1938

How THEY DO IT

Those Georgia brethren do things their own way, as do all the rest of us; and if they don't do things just as we do, then there is something interesting for us to write about. Well, first, we note that the Grand Lodge always meets at Macon, where its offices and auditorium are; and never at the state capital. Macon is, therefore, the Masonic capital of Georgia, and it is about the center of the state, too.

MANY "BILLS"

Next, when anybody wants to get legislation passed by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, he draws up and introduces "a bill", just as in a legislature. If the "bill" is adopted, it becomes a part of the Masonic Code. We don't seem to remember that any other Grand Lodge calls them "bills".

Then Grand Secretary Frank Baker very kindly gives us in the book a synopsis of all of the transactions before we get to read them, day by day. He prints the "minutes" of a day's work, and then prints the transcript of the record thereof, in full, afterward.

MOUNTAINEER PRESIDING

Well, the 151st Annual was held October 26th last, with Grand Master Robert McMillan presiding. The Committee on Grand Master's Address tells us that this is the first time in half a century that a native son of the Georgia mountains has reigned over the Craft in that state. He hails from the town of Clarkesville, which is between Cornelia, Ga., and Franklin, North Carolina, on the Tallulah Falls Railway where that great train known as the Rattler meanders along once a day. We used to work in the United States Forest Service up in that country. Clarkesville is about forty miles from North Carolina and about fifteen from South Carolina. It is interesting to note that Virginia also has a native mountaineer as Grand Master—Dr. J. N. Hillman, of the Teachers' College, at East Radford.

53

GIFTS BY CORPORATIONS

One of the pleasing things in this Annual is the announcement of a gift—in fact, of two gifts. The Union Bag Company gave the Grand Lodge a lease for 99 years on sixty acres of land fronting on Brewer's River and Sapelo Sound, for use as a summer camp for the children at the Home. Then Sears, Roebuck and Company through their Macon manager announced that they had donated sufficient wire fencing to enclose the sixty acres. All of this happened after the Grand Lodge had been called to refreshment at noon on the first day.

Then the veteran Joseph Kyle Orr, shoe manufacturer of Atlanta, has put on a Proverbs Contest. He gives prizes for memorizing the Book of Proverbs. The committee meets during the same noon intermission to make the award.

REFUSED

It is reported to the Grand Lodge that there is residing in Georgia a Florida brother who is a Past Master, and it is proposed to make him a member of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. The brother is also a Past District Deputy Grand Master. The Jurisprudence Committee didn't warm up to the idea, but remarked that "no evidence is submitted that this brother has done anything to earn this honor", and this was the will of the Grand Lodge.

DID NOT MAKE THEM ELECTIVE

Then there came up a Bill whose purpose was, to make the Grand Deacons and the Grand Stewards elective officers. The Jurisprudence Committee remarks that there is nothing new in this proposal. "No system of selection or election is a guarantee against mistakes", remarks the committee, adding, "There is no obligation on the part of the Grand Lodge to promote an appointed officer". Then the committee goes further into the matter with the following remarks:

Under the present method the elected officers select from this Grand Body the appointed officers. The elected officers are entrusted by the franchise of this body with this power. That they have sometimes made mistakes is possibly true. But to throw the selection of these officers into a political scramble will not guarantee that no mistakes shall be made. The qualifications which make for popularity, the ability to get in the limelight, the opportunity to trade political influence, does not necessarily mean that the person selected as a result of possessing these qualities or exercising these activities is best fitted to fill these offices. Men have frequently been elected to the highest office in Georgia that have not altogether been a credit to the State, and the committee feels that it is inadvisable to make any change in our constitution in this particular. It is quite likely that the District Conventions would soon be converted into more or less political conventions, wherein representatives from the district would be trading their influence in anticipation of the election in this Grand Body. It is difficult for us though to conclude our business in the limited time of these sessions, and such elections would further delay the close of this communi-

And the "bill" did not pass.

When Grand Master Wm. B. Clarke of Savannah was Grand Master, it was voted on his recommendation that all checks must be countersigned by the Grand Master to be valid. We find now that there is a desire on the part of some that this law be repealed, but the Grand Lodge lets it stand.

SCHOOL BUSSES DONATED

The Grand Lodge came in for some more gifts which we overlooked in mentioning the summer camp and the fence. There is a record that a factory at Fort Valley gave to the Masonic Home two school bus bodies; and it further recorded that the Ford people gave them two chassis to match; so they have two new school busses without cost. Well, we only hope they can remain "without cost"; but we have been operating school busses for the past seventeen years and we don't know how to do it without cost. They are fine things; in fact, practically indispensable these days; but we've got gray hairs that are traceable to the operation worries of a fleet of forty five of them.

HOME NEWS

There are 97 children in the Masonic Home at Macon, and sixty others are being cared for outside the Home. The home has a farm and there is also a printshop which gets out the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge—a very good job. Also there is a woodworking department, a shoe shop and a "School of Photography and Engraving", which is something new under the sun in vocational training in orphanages.

No "AT SIGHT" WORK

The Grand Master among his decisions held that he was without power to make any man a Mason "At Sight". By a circuitous route, the Jurisprudence Committee upholds him. The committee at first states that he actually has the power as one of the "landmarks". The discussion of the subject is so interesting that we are moved to reprint it here for the edification of our readers. It involves the meaning of the phrase, "Making a Mason At Sight", and also involves the true interpretation of the Landmarks of Freemasonry and their relation to its statute law and constitutions. It is as follows:

No. 13. The Grand Master ruled that he did not have the authority to make a Mason at sight. There is much confusion as to what is meant by making a Mason at sight. According to some authorities this merely means issuing, a dispensation for six additional Masons to assemble as a Lodge U. D., with the Grand Master to confer a degree. The right to issue dispensations and the limitations upon this right will be found in our Code. Others, however, understand this to mean that the Grand Master may confer all three degrees upon a candidate at one session, even though such candidate has been rejected by a subordinate Lodge.

Mackey, it is true, gives as one of the landmarks that the Grand Master can make a Mason at sight. His landmarks were published in a private manual by the late John W. Akin, but this manual was never adopted by this Grand Lodge, which definitely ruled that this manual was not the Masonic law of this State.

Other authorities differ with Mackey and as a result some of the jurisdictions of the United States declare that the Grand Master has the right and others deny it. Our

Constitution, in Section 38, definitely states that the Grand Master may exercise such powers as are warranted by the ancient regulations or customs of the Craft, provided, however, that he has no power to suspend the operation of any by-law of this Grand Lodge. One of our regulations more ancient than Mackey is, that no Mason can be made in a regular Lodge without due notice and previous inquiry. Our by-laws expressly provide that the three degrees cannot be conferred at one session, and Mackey, in his "Jurisprudence of Freemasonry," page 111, states as an ancient custom of the body that time shall elapse between conferring of the degrees that proficiency may be attained. We have held that the Grand Master cannot grant a dispensation violating this by-law. As we understand this file upon which the Grand Master has made his ruling we do not find that he has limited his power to issue dispensations to create Lodges on probation. He is sworn to obey the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge and as we understand his ruling and what he means by making a Mason at sight, we uphold his decision.

POOR RESULTS IN MASONIC EDUCATION

Here is another Grand Lodge which reports but indifferent success with "The Lodge Plan of Masonic Education"—i. e., in essence the District of Columbia plan, which the reader is invited to see, supra. Here is the comment by the Historical and Educational Commission of the Grand Lodge of Georgia:

It is with regret that your Commission is compelled to report that there has not been the more universal adoption by Lodges of the "Lodge Plan of Masonic Education" which was adopted by Grand Lodge at its last Grand Communication and offered to the Lodges. Your Commission fraternally urges that the various Lodges procure this "Lodge Plan of Masonic Education," by which the real purposes and principles of the Craft can be presented to those already members of the fraternity as well as those more recently initiated. These books can be secured from the Grand Secretary at a nominal cost. Your Commission further reports that receipts from the sales of these books have amounted to \$185.00, the cost having been \$175.00, The appropriation of \$100.00 granted by the last Grand Lodge is still intact, and has not been employed by the Commission, the sale of the books having more than paid for the cost.

Your Commission further urges upon the Craft that they procure copies of "The Story of Freemasonry" which has been offered to the Craft for the past several years. These books also can be secured from the Grand Secretary.

BEHOLD THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Well, of course North Carolina has to come in for some comment somewhere in the book, and here it is. We aren't so keenly proud of it, but we are simply reporting news items and this is one of them:

No. 4. A dimitted Mason from the "Old North State" was rejected by three different Lodges of this State and upon demanding of the Grand Master the reason for his rejection, the Grand Master ruled that there was nothing to be done. He might add a compliment for the nerve of the dimitted brother from North Carolina in making such a demand.

We regret to read in the book a telegram from the sister of Past Grand Master Charley Bass, which says, "Brother very ill. Wishes us to send his love and greetings". We remember Charley Bass of the active part of his life very well, and hope he has effected a recovery. He visited North Carolina a number of times.

Masonry in Georgia is on the upgrade. The net loss has gotten down to 337 for the year, and may soon be wiped out.

Past Grand Master Raymund Daniel writes the Fraternal Correspondence Report again. He says he had never expected to write a topical report, but "circumstances alter cases", and here he is doing that very thing, twelve pages long.

ILLINOIS—1937

THE THIRD LARGEST

This is probably the third largest Masonic Grand Lodge in the world, measured in terms of the number of members or of the number of lodges. There are on its rolls nine hundred and ninety nine lodges, which, after all of the losses of the past several years, still have 209,702 members. In the past five or six years, they have lost some seventy thousand net membership. The net loss the past year was over eight thousand, which was almost exactly the same as the suspensions.

Presiding at the ninety eighth Annual at Chicago last October 12, was Grand Master Hal Carter McLoud, an insurance man connected with the Home Office of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, of Springfield, Illinois. His Annual Communication was graced by the presence of several distinguished visitors, among whom were Dr. Harold Reader, Grand Master of Missouri, who preached the sermon for the Grand Commandery of North Carolina last spring; Grand Master Robinson of Nebraska, Grand Master Jenks of Wisconsin and Grand Master Palmer of Iowa, along with some has-beens and lesser lights.

CELEBRATIONS

This book is not the sort that one gets excitement from. It appears from it that the course of Masonry in Illinois flowed rather smoothly during his term, and that conditions are quite distinctly improving. Illinois Freemasonry has come to the Centennial stage. In the Grand Master's address mention is made of a couple of lodges which already are celebrating their One Hundredth Anniversaries, and it will not be so very long until the Grand Lodge does the same thing. We are already accepting an invitation to assist them in doing so at the proper time, if it is extended to us.

DECISIONS

When the Grand Master goes to handing out his official decisions, he finds a lodge asking whether, while "opening on the three degrees of Freemasonry at the

time set in its by-laws for a stated meeting", it can admit a candidate "for examination as to his proficiency". It seems that this is one of those Grand Lodges in which, when a lodge opens, it must open on all three degrees until it gets to the third degree, in which all business is to be transacted. So the Grand Master says a candidate can be so examined.

THEY VIOLATED THE LAW

In Illinois, when they speak of a Mason who is not in good standing and sets out to become so, they seem to say he is "getting his disabilities removed". Thus a lodge asks how a man suspended by a lodge which later went dead, can get those disabilities removed, and of course the answer is, by paying arrearages to the Grand Secretary. And the Grand Master says he had a very few cases of discipline to handle during the year; one about an invasion of jurisdiction, and another about a candidate possessing some maim of body. constitute the list. In this latter case the Grand Master seems to have got his law somewhat havwire. The case was of a man who had lost a leg. The lodge received his petition, elected and then initiated him without asking any advice: and then apparently lost their nerve and wrote to the Grand Master. Then it was that the G. M. told them they must return the fee and tell the candidate that he had been initiated illegally and his initiation was therefore null and void. He also says he reprimanded the lodge. But the Grand Master's philosophy of initiation' was defective. The man had not misrepresented anything; he was in fact an Entered Apprentice Mason and no manner of twisting logic could change that fact. The Jurisprudence Committee holds that if he had lost the leg after being initiated, he must in Illinois be raised as if nothing had happened and in the case of this man, it holds that he should occupy the same status.

DEATH BED CASES

Then there were some queer death-bed cases before him. One brother had been expelled, but the Grand Lodge in 1935 ordered him reinstated as of January 10, 1936. It was brought to the attention of the Grand Master that his death was expected at any moment, and under the terms of the reinstatement order he would die expelled. So he ordered his reinstatement to become effective at once, and the Jurisprudence Committee and the Grand Lodge sustained him. And there was the case of a "former Right Worshipful Grand Lecturer", who got behind with his dues, could not pay, and asked to be suspended for nonpayment, which the lodge did. It had no business doing anything of the sort, for no lodge should kick out a man who frankly says he does not pay solely because he cannot pay; but anyhow, it did suspend him. The members of the lodge later found that he was ill and could live only a few hours, and became remorseful. They stated to the Grand Master that if they only had time they would reinstate him, but they had no time for it, in the face of the coming death. So the Grand Master ordered the man reinstated on this representation of facts, and the Grand Lodge sustained him again.

WHY FIGHT COMMUNISM

Grand Master McLoud does not agree with the school of thought which holds that Masonry ought to be lined solidly against communism and so forth. His comment is as follows:

One grand jurisdiction has approached alignment with the forces actively and militantly combating communistic ideas, and invited Illinois to come in also. Probably there are few, if any, militant communists in this hall today, yet this is no place for an assault upon any who may cherish such ideals, be they present with us or outside these tiled doors. We stand, my brethren, for ideals which transcend the ideals of any political party as expressed in propaganda known to me. As an institution we do not regard race, creed, or political theory as a bar to brotherhood. I cherish the hope that thus we may always stand. I have denied the mailing list of our grand lodge to all seeking it for exploitation in our lodges of any sort of economic or political programs.

ELEVEN PER CENT OUT OF STATE

This Grand Lodge has a Committee on Chartered Lodges which seems to think it ought to give us some information that is really worth while, which many committees have not done. Thus we discover the interesting information that of the 209,702 members of Illinois lodges, there are 25,273 who do not live in the state of Illinois at all. This would mean about eleven per cent of the membership. Is it possible for us to say that this is a fair sampling of Masonry in America, and to say that eleven per cent reside in some other state than that of their membership? If so, how many more live within the state but too distant to be available to the lodge for attendance purposes? Furthermore, we read that \$9,548.13 of 1937 dues remains unpaid, while \$251,258.12 was collected. In Cook County (Chicago) we learn that 89% of dues are collected; outside Cook county, 87% are collected.

SEE THE NAMES

One U. D. lodge comes up for a charter; and judging from its proposed name and the names of its petitioners for charter, we judge it to be of Central Europeans by birth or extraction; for it is called Casimir Pulaski lodge, and its list contains 68 names such as Lukaszewski, Slowinski, Szczodrowski, Moscicki, Kupferwasser, Adamczyk, with one lone Smith, a Ray and one Walter Gales who ends the list.

FLOOD RELIEF

One interesting item in the book is the report of the committee on Flood Relief. Southern Illinois was a part of the area hit hardest by the flood which came early in 1937, and the committee expended fifty five thousand dollars. At Shawneetown the damage was at its worst. There, some Masons stored their furniture in the second story of the Masonic Hall property, thinking it would be safe there, but the water covered the second story there, and everything was a complete loss.

This Grand Lodge owns and operates two charitable institutions: the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, at La-Grange, and the Illinois Masonic Home, at Sullivan. At the former there were at the last report 167 children; at the latter, 152 men and 60 women.

Bro. Elmer E. Beach is the Fraternal Correspondent.

INDIANA—1938

They put out an unusual book in Indiana. As usual, it begins with full-page portraits of the outgoing and incoming Grand Masters, of Grand Secretary Bill Swintz, and of Grand Lecturer Ivory C. Tolle. Then they have the address delivered at the banquet on the first evening, and erelong the official address of the Grand Master, Thomas J. Wilson, of whom Grand Secretary Bill does not vouchsafe us the favor of a sketch. Then there are Addenda—addenda world without end—one hundred and twenty seven pages of them, to be exact, and thirteen in number if we did not miscount. One of these is the Obituary section, consisting of ninety pages.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Then there is one innovation in the book which we like. It is the Inaugural Address by Grand Master D. Burns Douglass, incoming. It is not one of these pop-up things but a real address of some seven pages. We have often wondered why this was not the "vogue" among Masonic presiding officers. Well, when one comes to think about it, it is a perfectly natural thing. No Grand Master's election is a surprise to him unless in Kansas or Iowa. When he is elected, he is almost always called upon for some remark of acceptance. It would be a fine thing for him to have a heart-to-heart talk with his members at the outset of his term, so that they may know what he has in mind and he may enlist their assistance. The fact is, that if a Grand Master has any recommendations to make that are of any importance, he ought to make these and get their adoption as he begins his "year"; for of all persons, he is the one who will do the best job of putting into execution what he thinks is worth while and what happens to be new.

They have a system in Indiana which seems to have much in its favor with respect to lodges that are in none too good condition. They "put under supervision" all such lodges, intrusting them to some particular person of experience who will report on them to the Grand Lodge next time.

The Grand Master tells of having received communications during the year, inviting him to get into some sort of political muddle. He suggests that when lodges invite outside speakers, they might remind such that Masonry takes no part or side in political discussions.

DECISIONS

When the Grand Master comes to report his decisions of law, there is quite a variety. One lodge asks questions like this:

QUESTION: Can a Lodge raise money by games of chance, where games and chances are not of sufficient value to hurt the loser?

Answer: Section 136, page 74 of "Blue Book" edition of 1935, seems to settle the matter by last foot note quoted. And the precedent set would be dangerous as judgments vary as to how much loss might impair loser, and the general idea of "something for nothing" is of a demoralizing tendency.

QUESTION: Can a dispensation be granted to hold an election of officers previous to the stated meeting next before anniversary of St. John the Evangelist?

ANSWER: Section 59, on pages 44 and 45, fixes time for an election. Grand Master cannot grant dispensations to purposely break laws and regulations as set out for government of Lodges.

QUESTION: Can Lodges hold reunions or picnics on Sunday?

ANSWER: Such meetings would be improper.

Thus he is asked whether a lodge can hold a reunion or a picnic on Sunday. He replies that such a meeting would be improper. Perhaps he might look into the custom in Louisiana, where certain rural lodges hold meetings on Sunday, after their churches have held worship, and where such lodges and the Eastern Stars hold joint installations.

Then there is another, as follows:

QUESTION: Can Mason as member of non-Masonic organization be corrected as to conduct by the Master of the Lodge of F. & A. M. to which he belongs?

ANSWER: Every Mason is subject to the regulations as found in Blue Book edition of 1935. To call attention of a brother to his violation of such regulations in a kindly manner would be proper.

FOOLISH QUESTION

And there is a question which looks rather foolish on its face: "Is it against the rules of the Grand Lodge for a lodge to permit one of its members to receive an old age pension?" The Grand Master says he knows of no regulation on the subject, but says nothing about "how, if at all, it may affect an application for admission to the Masonic Home." And perhaps he is aware of the fact that this very question is coming to be a rather important one. In fact, the question resolves itself into this: Why should we have any place in a Masonic Home for a person who can get, and can live on, an Old Age Pension? It seems that there would be no need to duplicate services if the pension is meeting the need. On the other hand there are numbers of cases of old dependents who will continue to require their places in the Home. We found such a case only a few days ago. We had attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of North Carolina, and a person was asking about one of the guests there. Then the remark was made that this guest had always been unable to get along with anybody except just one person who was now dead; and made life unhappy to all around; but for the entire period of residence at the Home, had been quite happy. It is our opinion that the course of the investigation of petitioners for admission to the Masonic Homes will henceforth be quite a different matter.

No BLACK BALLS

Then the Grand Master got an anonymous letter telling about a certain lodge meeting at which two candidates, previously rejected, were balloted upon and elected. After the election somebody remarked that there were in the box no blackballs, and behold, it was true. When a member moved that there be a reballot, the resolution was withdrawn without objection. Then the anonymous letter, which the Grand Master investigated. What should be done? "For some years", comments the Grand Master, "there has been much blackballing in the lodge". The Grand Master reprimanded the officers for failing to examine the ballot box, and required that the

case be held open for a month or more, after which time the lodge would be free to proceed unless somebody took action against the candidates.

HE CHANGED HIS MIND TOO LATE

Then there is the old story of the man who in his haste wrote out and mailed an application for a dimit; and, after the lodge had ordered it granted, the lodge received from him a letter saying that he had reconsidered and wished the whole matter to be withdrawn. Of course the Grand Master could give but one answer: it was too late. In such a case, we could wish that the secretary could find some real or imaginary flaw in the procedure and simply leave it out of the minutes and so announce to the lodge next time without writing to the Grand Master for that answer which he is bound to give.

ABOUT DENMARK

The Grand Lodge of Indiana fraternally recognizes the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua, Mexico, which was a good thing to do. Incidentally the Grand Lodge also dropped a hot cake this time—one which it had taken into its hands a year previous. We refer to that mistake which it had made in Denmark. It was not by any mean alone in that mistake: the Grand Secretary of North Carolina got the same wrong Denmark Grand Lodge on his mailing list (but not from this scribe). The reader may not know that the National Grand Lodge of Denmark is patronized by the Royal family and is a very old organization, and purely Christain and characteristically like all of Scandinavian Masonry. So, some few years ago, there sprang up another body, which catered to non-Christians and had its officers in Smallegade. Kobenhaven. By error, this got recognized several times until the error was discovered and it is now about to fade out of the picture of international Masonry.

The book reports the presence of Past Grand Master Oliver W. Brownback, ninety one years old, whom we saw attending the General Grand Chapter meeting at Saint Louis in 1936. It also reports the passing of Past Grand Master and Grand Treasurer Frank E. Gavin,

also of very advanced age. We have greeted him quite a number of times at Washington, in attendance upon the February meetings there.

How Does He Do IT?

The Indiana Masonic Home has for its superintendent Brother Elmer F. Gay, who is a most invaluable man in Indiana. He is the Foreign Correspondent, and seems to run the *Indiana Freemason*, as well as look after a Masonic Home in which are 156 old men, 102 old women, 117 boys and 66 girls, not to mention the fact that 68 of the guests are in the hospital. If you put Creasy Proctor, George Bennette, Frank Pinnix and this scribe together, it seems that you should get Elmer Gay as the composite result. The cost sheet of the Home seems to run to \$164,471.98. Incidently, Brother Gay seems not to be producing a Fraternal Correspondence Report this year.

r Alta fill a fill of the common of the comm

IOWA-1937

DIFFERENT

The Grand Lodge of Iowa has several points of distinction and "difference". For one thing, it has an appointive Deputy Grand Master who does not enter the "line" of officers. For another thing, it changes Grand Treasurers—every year, we understand. There are twenty-three Past Grand Treasurers now living, and only four of them took the trouble to attend the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. For another thing, this Grand Lodge does not trouble itself to appoint any Grand Representatives—the only Grand Lodge in America now remaining, we understand, which does not have Grand Representatives.

The Annual was held at Cedar Rapids, beginning on Tuesday morning, June 8th. Cedar Rapids is the head-quarters of the Grand Lodge. Here that celebrated Mason, Charles C. Hunt, has his office and is also Grand Librarian. For that Grand Lodge library is another point of distinction. It is perhaps the finest Grand Lodge library in the world in point of the value of its contents.

MUST TAKE EXAMINATION

The Grand Lodge of Iowa has a requirement that every newly raised Master Mason must stand an examination on the third degree. It goes further and says that one who has not passed this examination "is not eligible to sit on a committee whether it be of investigation or otherwise".

THE DOCTOR PRESIDES

The Grand Master presiding is Dr. Tom B. Throckmorton. He is a man of very broad contacts; in fact, he relinquished the privilege of sitting in a very important national professional body, to preside over his Grand Lodge. When the time came for his Grand Lodge to be opened, the Master of a local lodge called the assemblage together and there were welcomed several dignitaries; the Mayor of Cedar Rapids, for welcome; the representative of the Eastern Stars, for some flowers; some distinguis-

hed guests from Minnesota; Charlie Clark, called the "Dean of Past Grand Masters—in fact, almost a land-mark in Iowa Masonry".

IN HIS HONOR

Grand Master Throckmorton's lodge is Capital, No. 110, of Des Moines. After the intensely hot summer of 1936 had passed, this lodge worked up one rousing meeting in his honor, and then and there raised his son Robert B. Throckmorton in the presence of some 400 Masons, and the Grand Master got serious, cogitating upon this wise:

Subconsciously there arose within my mind thoughts which flashed across my mental horizon in kaleidoscopic sucession. Are you entitled to such recognition? have you ever done in Masonry to receive the plaudits and eclat of your brethren? Will you measure up to the high standard set by so many of your illustrious predecessors? Will your administration be a credit to your own lodge? -and many other cogitations of a similar nature. Brethren, only he who has stood in the same situation I was then standing in is competent to judge of the emotions which swell up within one's breast and to understand why such thoughts sprang from nowhere into the field of consciousness. I am not ashamed to state that as I stood before my brethren, I silently asked the Great Architect to so guide and direct me during the coming months that, when I laid aside the symbol of authority at the close of the year, my designs on the Trestle-board and the finished ashlars of my efforts might receive His acceptance and be approved by the Craft.

BAD CHECK

The Grand Master is asked for some interesting decisions. One concerned the status of a man who petitioned for restoration following suspension, and attached his check for \$18.00. In due course he was restored, his card was issued, and then—but not until then—his check was deposited. Then the bank said he had no account there at that time. What was his status? First the Grand Master panned them for holding the check. Then he told them the man was undoubtedly a member, and that if he showed unwillingness to do the right thing about the rubber check they should take disciplinary action.

FROM GERMANY

Then there came the case of the brother who held a certificate showing that he was a member in good standing of a lodge in Konigsberg, Germany, and tried to get a dimit, wishing to affiliate with an Iowa Lodge. He could not establish contact at all, so what to do? Well, we all know that Hitler has abolished Masonry in Germany, and nobody would expect any contact with any German lodge. So the Grand Master simply authorized the lodge to accept his petition. He occupied the position of a member of a defunct lodge with all dues paid.

No Joint Meeting?

We have read much about simultaneous meetings of lodges. If we remember correctly, they have had such in certain places. Here is his action on such:

QUERY No. 9.

Two lodges were desirous of holding a joint meeting in pursuance of my proclamation for Simultaneous Meetings of all Iowa lodges. It was their desire to open under their respective Charters for the purpose of conferring the Master Mason's degree on a Fellow Craft. The question then arose under which Charter would the degree be conferred.

I replied by stating that I did not recall any instance where two or more lodges had been opened simultaneously for the purpose of conferring degrees. Furthermore I did not see any way in which two lodges could confer an actual degree simultaneously and to do so would not be in my judgment in accordance with Masonic law and custom. I therefore, ruled that the two lodges could not open at the same time for the above stated purpose.

In Iowa, lodge trials are not Lodge Trials as we know them, but are in the hands of what are called Trial Masters, appointed by the Grand Master. No Trial Master may be a member of the lodge in which takes place the trial over which he presides.

The Grand Master calls his administration the "Era of Good Feeling among the Craft", and thus explains:

ERA OF GOOD FEELING

One hundred twenty years ago James Monroe, of Virginia, was elected President of the United States. His

administration began under very favorable circumstances. In fact, party distinctions had so nearly disappeared that Democrats and Federalists, alike, combined to support the government. This country was at peace with the world. As a result of the splendid administration of Monroe, combined with the peace and prosperity with which the nation then was blessed, historians aptly have designated this particular epoch in the life of our people as the "Era of Good Feeling." And so, my brethren, I believe I do no violence to the historical setting which attended President Monroe's tenure of office when I state that I consider the past year in the history of the Grand Lodge of Iowa as an Era of Good Feeling Among the Craft.

Grand Master Throckmorton delivered a Masonic Radio Address over station WHO on April 27, 1937, his theme being an explanation of the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes. This was quite suitable from a physician. And we like the theme; we have a book which was sent us by the late Louis Block, twenty years ago, which discusses the same subject.

HOSPITAL WORK

This Grand Lodge has a form of social service similar to the one maintained at Rochester, Minn.; by the Masons of that state with Brother Warner in charge: it so happens that the great hospitals of Iowa are grouped near, or in Iowa City, and Brother C. E. Wright presents the report of what his committee has done there, as follows:

Visits are made to the University Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Psychopathic Hospital, and the Sanitarium at Oakdale; and this work has the approval and active cooperation of the executives in charge of all of Visits also are made to "out patients" in rooms outside the hospitals. Visits to hospitals average about 35 per month, with calls on individual patients averaging about 6 to 9 at each visit; and in this service contact is made with an average of 55 lodges per month. That these visits are much appreciated is abundantly attested by the many letters of appreciation and commendation received from grateful patients and their friends and from lodges. Numerous letters have been received from lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions, speaking in praise of the work and expressing thanks for courtesies extended to their members. That this service fits in well with the work of the hospitals and that it accomplishes real good is well shown by the following letter:

Iowa does not keep its charity cases in a Masonic Home but looks after them in private places. Some twelve thousand dollars are expended for dependent Masons, 77 in number, and some nine thousand dollars on seventy widows.

ABOUT RECOGNITIONS

Iowa has done much in a formal way with respect to the recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges, and now we find an interest in the subject springing up. Thus as the conclusion of the report of the Committee on Grand Lodge Recognition, we find the following:

There are some fifty foreign Grand Lodges which this Grand Lodge has not formally recognized. To assist in furthering the cause of recognition, we recommend that your Committee for next year be requested to begin a thorough study of the history and standards of foreign Grand Lodges; that a small group be selected annually for this research; that for the coming year this study include the Scandinavian Grand Lodges, of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and that a report of such study be made at the next communication of this Grand Lodge.

C. C. HUNT, HONORARY PAST GRAND MASTER

This Grand Lodge is different from that of North Carolina, in a matter which is referred to in the quotation below:

This Grand Lodge in the past has elected a few distinguished brethren honorary members of this Grand Lodge with the rank of Senior Grand Warden and the title of Right Worshipful:

1888—William James Hughan of England
Robert Freke Gould of England
John Lane of England
David Murray Lyon of Scotland
J. G. Findel of Germany
James F. Matthews of New Brunswick
William B. Allison of Iowa

1911—W. J. Chetwood Crawley of Ireland John T. Thorpe of England Henry Sadler of England

1914—John George Gibson of England Sidney Cliffton Bingham of New Zealand

1918—Frederick J. W. Crowe of England

Arthur Edward Waite of England John T. Lawrence of England (Died before honor was received)

1919—William Ravenscroft of England

1927—Sir Alfred Robbins of England
William John Songhurst of England
Arthur Lionel Vibert of England
Edward Conder of England

We have been very chary about our honorary memberships, and I think rightly so. An honorary membership should be reserved for those who have distinguished themselves for the benefit of Masonry in general, and perhaps this Grand Lodge in particular. I am going to present for honorary membership in this Grand Lodge a Mason who, to my knowledge, has done more than any other brother to advance the interests of this Grand Lodge and Masonry in general. I refer to our dearly beloved Grand Secretary, Brother Charles C. Hunt. If you know how Charlie stands among the Masons in this country, you also know that the Grand Lodge cannot do itself a greater honor than by admitting him to honorary officialdom in this Grand Lodge. I know you feel as I do about it, and what I propose to you is that we elect Charles C. Hunt an honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and that we do it by acclamation. Now this can only be done by unanimous consent. If there is a single one among you who does not wish this body to honor Charlie Hunt, I want you to say so now, or forever hold your peace.

I, therefore, offer the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of Iowa do now promote our Right Worshipful Brother Charles C. Hunt to the rank of Honorary Past Grand Master, and that hereafter he be recognized and respected accordingly.

And so, we congratulate Past Grand Master Charles C. Hunt on his newly acquired honors.

The Reviewer is Past Grand Master Ernest R. Moore, whose work is exceedingly well done.

KANSAS-1937

AT WICHITA

The Grand Lodge met at Wichita on February 17, 1937, and in 1938 it was appointed that it should meet at the capital city of Topeka; we doubt not that it did so, through the book so recording has not been received at this writing. There were present a total of 779 votes in the Annual Communication, including 271 Past Masters not otherwise accounted for, 16 Grand Officers, seven "sub-officers", and 418 representatives of 294 lodges. It is reported that 153 lodges are not represented at this Annual.

Grand Master James H. Wendorff presided. We have been reading the official addresses of the Grand Masters of Kansas over a very long period, and they seem generally to have the feeling that it is their duty to give their listeners something of a sermonette by way of exordium, which this presiding officer does quite well. Then he discusses the usual subjects which are the grist of the Grand Masters' mills. About existing conditions, he thus speaks:

CONDITION OF THE ORDER

During the past year we have experienced another period of drought and economic depression, which has affected our Order in keeping with business enterprise. The records show that during the year 1,169 members were raised, 432 admitted, 967 restored and 19 omitted last year, making a total of 2,587. The records further show that there dimitted 552 members, 1,081 died, 2,215 were suspended, 6 were expelled and 1 erroneously reported for the year 1935, making a total of 3,855, showing a net loss during the year of 1,268.

WORK AT THE HOME

He discusses the Kansas Masonic Home, saying that in times past lodges have successfully sought to cause the admission thereto of certain persons who were wholly or partially helpless. He adds that the Home is not equipped to care for persons not able physically to care for themselves. There seem to be 316 persons in the Home family, and apparently some 37 others receive outside assistance, if we understand the reports correctly. There is

no breakdown of these figures as between boys girls, men and women.

The venerable Past Grand Secretary Albert K. Wilson is the Committee on Correspondence. His committee takes a look at a request from recognition from the Grand Lodge of Colombia at Bogota, and in view of the imminent prospects of Masonic change in that country, he recommends a wait. Not having adequate information about Chiapas of Mexico, his recommendation in that case is of postponement for further study.

MASONRY, YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Annual Oration is delivered by Brother Howard T. Hill. He begins with the Operatives before Christ, and traces Masonry to the present day. Then he asks and answers a question as follows:

Where does Masonry stand today? Masonry alone can reply. If this is our world, and it is, it is our responsibility. If the tenets of the Masonic Institution have proved fundamental and inevitable, and they have, their application to the needs of man in the days ahead will tell where Masonry stands.

The influence of our Order upon the life of any period is not exerted directly by the Institution but by its individual members. It is by men and not by companies that good deeds are done. It is through individual persons and not through crowds that inspirations grow. It is by the personal touch and not by the general recommendation that man marches encouraged to his goal. Mankind's real concern today, as it has always been, is not with the question of the party in power or the economic theory of the time or the process by which government and public economy are run. Man's real interest today is, as it has always been, the needs of man; and man's guide today is, as it has always been, the simple unalterable purposes of man's Divinity.

AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION?

Kansas has an automatic-suspension clause in her laws. While we never criticize any other Grand Jurisdiction's way of doing things but merely comment for North Carolina readers, we are free to state that automatic suspension never appealed to this scribe. It seems to us to put the emphasis on the wrong side; to misplace

the presumption in the case of a brother financially delinquent. One result in Kansas is a suspension list of 2,215, and a let loss of 1,268, in the year. A by-product is found in the report of the Committee on Finance, which says that "our income continues to show a decrease and it is again necessary to limit the report of the Committee on Correspondence to fifty printed pages of the Proceedings".

TABLE LODGE

We have to go to page 92, and the Minutes of the Association of Past Grand Masters to find the phrase which most trammels the imagination of this scribe. Our appetite has never been bad; it is as good as ever after writing more Correspondence Reports than anybody now alive except Albert Wilson; and when that crowd of Has Beens are reported to have sat themselves down to "A TABLE LODGE IN DUE FORM", we find ourselves wishing to accept a very kind invitation to attend a Kansas Annual, and—a Table Lodge, which will surely again be IN DUE FORM!

TOM FITCH PASSES ON

Just as we are closing this write-up, we are in receipt of John Black Vrooman's paper, the Kansas Masonic Digest, one of the best that comes to our table. In it we are advised of the death of Col. Thomas Geyer Fitch, Father of the Kansas Masonic Home. The editor thus writes of him:

WORK OF COL. THOMAS G. FITCH FOR MASONIC HOME WAS OUTSTANDING

By John Black Vrooman

With the death a short time ago of Col. Thomas Geyer Fitch, 33rd degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector General for Kansas, and a Grand Chancellor of the Mother Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Kansas lost not only an outstanding Mason, one who was one of the greatest Masonic leaders in the state, but there was also lost to the Kansas Masonic Home at Wichita, its best friend and supporter.

Col. Fitch was listed as the Secretary of the Kansas Masonic Home Board. This in no wise tells the story of

his active connection with, nor his personal, tireless efforts for the building and maintenance of this great institution, which has been his greatest hobby, and into which he has thrown all of his deepest work.

It was in 1885 that the first agitation for a Masonic Home under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was started. The chief trouble at the beginning was a constitutional provision against any sort of charitable or educational institution. This was finally amended, ratified by the necessary two-thirds majority of lodges and in 1894 the old Lawrence home, in Wichita, was purchased and the Kansas Masonic Home became a reality.

It was just about this time, or a few years later, that Col. Thos. G. Fitch came into Masonry, and after his rapid ascension in Masonic circles and his election as Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas in 1904, he immediately took the matter of the Masonic Home as his own particular interest and charge, a fact which he zealously followed until the time of his death.

In 1896 the new Masonic Home was dedicated to its intended use, and in 1906 the Eastern Star chapel was started and completed a short time afterward. In 1916 the home buildings were burned to the ground, and the new home rose rapidly from the ruins. In 1931 the present modern buildings and additions were dedicated by the M.W.Grand Lodge of Kansas, with Jay Kirk as Grand Master, taking charge of the ceremonies.

Col. Fitch in his work as Secretary of the Masonic Home Board, with the late Perry N. Hoisington, was ever watchful of the welfare of the Home, and often made the statement that it was incumbent upon Masons in Kansas to provide something more than a place to stay for the unfortunates of Kansas Masonry, rather stating that it should be a real home, with plenty of everything, but with excess and waste in nothing.

WHAT THEY DID

The three York Rite bodies, Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council, meet the same week in Kansas. Thus, under the heads, "Buzick, Shea, McLeod named to Head Grand Bodies", editor, Vrooman thus begins his accounts in the Annuals of 1938:

Characterizing one of the outstanding gatherings of the Grand Bodies of Kansas for many years, with peace and harmony reigning, and with a finer spirit of that friendliness and brotherly love more apparent than at any previous time, the Grand Bodies closed another year of accomplishment February 17, elected new officers, transacted much routine business, reported progress, and started on another year of activity.

One thing which was a pleasant surprise to the assembled delegates, was the large decrease in the annual loss of membership in all the Grand Bodies, a thing which has occupied the attention of officers for many years, and in which they have done a great deal to allay the situation.

Henry S. Buzick, Jr., speaker of the Kansas Legislature, was elected Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas at the final meeting of that body, and Ben S. Paulen elected Treasurer. W. F. Shea, of Arkansas City, was named Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, while in a surprise move, Neil M. McLeod, of Wichita, was raised to the position of Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, after the election and resignation of Will J. Russell.

KENTUCKY—1937

EVERYBODY GETS THE PAPER

In Kentucky the per capita tax is \$2.75, as we learn from page 36 of the book before us, and 50 cents of this is used as the subscription price of The Masonic Home Journal, which of course is sent to every Mason in the state.

THE FLOOD

Presiding at the 137th Annual Communication was Grand Master Innes B. Ross, of Carlisle, Kentucky, a lawyer. Grand Master Ross lacked much of serving as Grand Master in an uneventful year. He had scarcely gotten himself settled in the Grand Master's chair, so to speak, when the waters began rising and the great Ohio River flood began to work devastation and havoc. The book tells us that twenty-three thousand Masons living in the affected area were sufferers, the total of Masons and their dependents reaching seventy thousand. says the loss to Kentucky alone was \$192,000,000.00, and that it is estimated that 539,000 people were under water. The Grand Master went to the Conference of Grand Masters at Washington on February 21, and was asked to state the facts. It is of record that much aid came directly from this statement.

VISITING DELEGATION

One of the interesting events of the year was a visit by a delegation from Wisconsin to the town of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, to dedicate a monument on the grave of Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. A special communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held in honor of the occasion. The Wisconsin delegation was headed by Grand Secretary William F. Weiler, personal representative of the Grand Master. They went first to Louisville, arriving on the morning of October 30 on a train which had been derailed during the night; thence going by auto to Mt. Sterling via some of those famous variants in the scenery known as detours. The day was most happily planned and pleasant.

RECONSECRATION.

Kentucky seems to have become accustomed to "Reconsecration Nights", and this year the occasion was set for February 12; but, owing to the great flood, the date was changed to April 9th. The Grand Master sent out a supplementary reminder of it, about March 25, in which he referred to thinking back to the Garden of Gethsemane, the Trial before Pilate, the bearing of the Cross and the Crucifixion. It is presumed that those not of the Christian religion had to get along as well as they could with this phase of the reobligation setting.

JUDGE BINGHAM

One of the most distinguished Masons ever to come from Kentucky died just a few months ago. In the book before us, reference is made to an exceedingly high honor which came to him on June 30. He is none other than Robert Worth Bingham, of Louisville, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who was on that date made a Past Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England and invited to take a seat next to the Duke of Connaught on the dais. The occasion was the Coronation Grand Lodge. Lord Fairfax, in advising the Grand Lodge of Kentucky of what had been done, tells them that "he is the only ambassador to the Court of St. James who is eligible for the distinction, owing to the political elements which entered into Freemasonry in most of the larger powers." His father was Grand Master of North Carolina.

IN MAMMOTH CAVE

On September 23, there was held a District Meeting of the ninth district which is described as memorable. It was held in the Mammoth Cave. Invitations had been sent all around the country, and they came in great flocks, from the Big Sandy to the Ohio, "from the Bluegrass and the Pennyrile", as the book says; and Grand Master Ross made a "magnificent address". We don't know what happened, but we quote a paragraph from the writeup, as follows; of what Brother Ross said:

Three great world philosophies are vieing for supremacy in the world's light. They are the Totalitarian

State, sometimes called Nationalism, Naziism and Fascism. With this lodging of supreme power in a state, placing the state before God, human personality before the home, and Communism with its demand that The Cause have first place, and its denial of Deity himself. and Democracy with its recognition of the inviolableness of human personality and its guarantee of the rights of the individual, these three philosophies are engaged in a death struggle. They know no geographic boundaries; it is a battle to the death, for they cannot exist in the same world. Masonry is vitally concerned with this struggle, for no thoughtful individual can fail to recognize the fact that Masonry cannot exist in a totalitarian state nor under a communistic government. This meeting in Mammoth Cave could not have been held in a country where either of these philosophies control. Hence, Masonry and Masons, along with others, must face the fact that here is a battleground destined to go down in history as being of greater importance than Waterloo, Gettysburg, or the Marne. One instinctively felt as he looked into the faces of these men that they would not be unfaithful to the trust. that they were willing to die for the democratic ideals and for the sacred relationships of human brotherhood.

Another event was the passing of G. Allison Holland, Past Grand Master, who was a high officer in the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, on July 13, at Lexington. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, Royal Arch Masons. He was ill only a short time.

INITIATED HIS SON

On August 16 was held a meeting at the home lodge of the Grand Master of Kentucky. There were three candidates, one being the son of the Grand Master, for the E. A. degree.

There were many visitors. The speech of one of the visiting representatives was put into the book. We quote

what A. J. Ward of Smith Lodge said:

Back in the Bible times before the birth of Christ, three Wise Men, one an Egyptian, one a Hindoo, and one an Athenian, received a Divine call to go on a pilgrimage to meet their New Master, the Son of God. Each left his respective country, not knownig where he was going nor with whom he was going. Their strong belief and faith in God was all they had and this led them across many countries and finally to a large desert where their paths

crossed and they met. Each one through his faith knew he would meet two others at some designated point approved by God.

These Wise Men met in the midst of a vast desert and from there they journeyed together, following a course blazed by a flaming star that led them to Bethlehem, the birth place of Christ, where they offered up their praises to God and worshipped Him as the Father of all and the Giver of all good gifts and graces and brought Him glad tidings and many valuable gifts in token of their love, loyalty and appreciation of Him who reigns on High.

In like manner we stand before you as true and faithful servants of Masonry who have been on a pilgrimage, following a course blazed by the Great Lights of Masonry, which would lead us to the haven of our beloved Grand Master, to carry glad tidings and greetings to you from Smith Lodge, No. 775, and from all the Masons of Greenup county for the excellent manner in which you have guided us during the term of your office.

GOLD PLAQUES PRESENTED

The outstanding Mason belonging to the Kentucky jurisdiction today is probably Sovereign Grand Commander Cowles, of the Scottish Rite. When the great doings in Scotland and Sweden of November, 1936, got under way, they deputized him to represent them. They instructed him to present gold plaques to the host Grand Lodges, and he did so. The result is described by Col. Cowles thus:

That the Grand Lodge of Sweden, at a special meeting, had set aside a time for the reception of tokens and resolutions, and he presented the plaque officially to that Grand Lodge. That it was most happily received, and there were many remarks commendatory of it and the pleasures derived from its reception. That the Most Worshipful Grand Master, King Gustav V, was not at the Grand Lodge meeting that particular day, but later he saw it and expressed his pleasure upon its being received by the Grand Lodge of Sweden.

That at the Two Hundreth Anniversary celebration by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, although it lasted a week, there had been no time appointed for the reception of tokens or resolutions, and all he was able to do was to hand the plaque to the Grand Secretary, Brother Winning, with the compliments of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. That he did not think the Grand Master saw it, but he probably will in the course of time. That those who did see it spoke of its beauty and its appropriateness, and remarked that it would be a valuable addition to their Grand Lodge. The plaques cost \$524.00.

THE HOMES

There are two Masonic Homes in Kentucky. The Widows' and Orphans' Home there has 486 guests; 414 children and 72 widows. This is at Louisville. The Old Masons' Home at Shelbyville has as guests 57 old men and nine wives. After some period of kicks, which we have mentioned in previous reports, all is reported as being happy and calm in both institutions.

MINSTREL

Among the Grand Master's decisions is one to the effect that a lodge could put on a minstrel show to get itself out of the financial woods, and should be congratulated upon its endeavor to accomplish this result. Another answers a letter from Lexington Lodge, No. 1, advising this lodge that it would be unlawful for the lodge to raffle an automobile at their St. John's Day observance.

Still another decision sets forth the attitude of this Grand Lodge on the doctrine of Physical Perfection. The answer is that "the lodge itself is the sole judge of the qualifications of a candidate to receive the degrees".

On the advice of Col. Cowles, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky recognizes the Grand Lodge of Bulgaria.

We are glad to read the report on Doings of Other Grand Lodges by the new Reviewer, Brother Chaester D. Adams, of Lexington. His only error is in calling Grand Master Sherrod of North Carolina "Watson N. Sherrwood".

LOUISIANA—1937

JOINT PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS

Very much in contrast with the standard procedure in many other Grand Lodges are certain items which we find in the Louisiana year. Thus we invite New York to look at the list of nine dispensations which Grand Master Robert F. Kennon granted to lodges to hold joint public installations of officers with Eastern Star Chapters. Of course it is well known that Louisiana lodges do not uniformly use the same ritual, some of them using the Scottish Rite Ritual, which we believe is nowhere else in the United States. There are several foreign language lodges in New Orleans, which is not unique, of course,

And the Grand Master had observed the cumbersome way in which arrangements for Masonic funerals have been made, and he reports the following:

THE LODGE OF SORROW

to be declared open by our Worshipful Master upon receipt of Dispensation and to remain open until closed by him, as he, the Lodge, or Grand Lodge, orders. Requests for Masonic Rites will be properly granted and conducted, a portion of the service to be held at the home of the deceased, or the funeral parlors, wherever the body may be, which will include placing of the Apron, Evergreen, and Funeral Grand Honors, down to the committal portion of the ceremony, which will be done at the grave by the officers of the Lodge. Should the family not want a service at home or parlors, but prefer the service at the grave, then their wishes will be granted and the entire Masonic Ceremony held at the grave.

TEMPLE FINANCES

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has on its hands that great Masonic Temple in the city of New Orleans, which at one time it looked like it was going to lose on account of the bonded indebtedness on it. But there was a complete refinancing, and it is now reported that "all obligations * * * * were met. A net gain in income of \$6,657.81 was shown. We were enabled to keep the interest up to date on the open notes to the two consistories and in addition to reduce principal by payments of \$5,000.00 to each."

SUNDAY PICNIC AT THE HOME

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana takes the same general attitude toward Sunday that is the rule in the Latin-American countries, rather than prohibiting all activities on Sunday except funerals and attending Church. Thus we find the following account of an outstanding Masonic pilgrimage:

MASONIC HOME FOR CHILDREN

On Sunday, August 9, 1936, the members of the New Orleans Lodges and their families were invited by an active arrangements committee to make a pilgrimage to the Masonic Home for Children at Alexandria, Louisiana. Many responded and a large automobile caravan wound its way northward, sojourned with Bunkie long enough to receive a welcome, refreshments, and say goodbye, and reached home before noon. The visitors brought presents for the home, and prizes for the contestants in the day's games. The committee sold dinner tickets for more than enough to provide the meal. The grown folks played and the kids played.

I would tell you more of this visit and the events, but it happened that Bro. McAfee, of Louisiana Lodge, No. 102, made the trip and carried his movie camera. He is an amateur, but has all the skill of a professional movie man. The results of his efforts that day, with the finishing that has been done by him with the aid of the Grand Secretary, has been a finished movie of our Masonic Home.

In some respects the Louisiana Masonic Home is operated differently, too, The Home does not maintain its own school, but sends its children to the Parish school (the public school) which is some distance away. So the children are transported to school in busses furnished and operated by the Parish. Well, this is right and proper. In North Carolina, the law requires the state to pay the salaries of all teachers according to state standards, in Orphanages; and these Orphanage schools are a part of the public school systems of the places in which they are located, subject to the Public School Superintendents. In this state, there is complete state support of public schools, and not local unit support.

On Sunday, October 11, 1936, was held the Annual Home Coming Day at the Home. There was a basket

picnic. The Boys' Band and the Girls' Orchestra entertained the visitors.

No FLOWERS?

Those Louisiana Masons passed a resolution which didn't pan out. It is as follows:

A resolution was adopted at the last Grand Lodge session that was pregnant with financial possibilities but it does not seem to have become known or remembered by other than a very few. This resolution was to the effect that if Lodges and others who were wont to remember the dead by floral tributes would instead donate what would be the cost of the tribute to the Home, thus remembering the dead by assisting the needy and the helpless, the Grand Secretary would send to the family of the deceased an engraved card expressing condolences and stating that a donation had been made to the Home as a memorial to the departed one. Five Lodges only and one Royal Arch Chapter seem to have taken Cognizance of this suggestion, if responses thereto are to be taken as the gauge

To this scribe, this is a very appealing suggestion. The over-anxiety to show off the flowers which is so much in evidence in so many funerals is quite nauseating. The pompous officiousness of the person who is the chief boss of the flower-handlers, sometimes self-appointed, is annoying. We think we should like to see flowers entirely omitted and the plan of Louisiana put into effect.

THE JUDGE PRESIDES

We are proceeding quite too fast in this manner of telling about what is going on in Louisiana. The Grand Master presiding is Mr. Justice Archie T. Higgins of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, whom we have had the pleasure of meeting in Washington several times, and whose charming and beautiful wife has been presented to Masonic groups there on occasion.

The somewhat new Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Bro. D. Peter Laguens, Jr., is functioning very efficiently. He feels that the Order needs some additional enthusiasm. He it was that engineered that pilgrimage to the Masonic Home to which we have referred. We now find him offering a resolution that

uniform dues cards be used throughout Louisiana, which was amended to read "receipt or dues card", and adopted.

DECISIONS

The Grand Master was called on for a number of decisions of law, as is usual in Louisiana; in fact, his list is about one-third as long as we often see in these books. One decision was to the effect that "a man afflicted with epileptic fits cannot be of absolutely sound mind and is therefore disqualified to take the degrees". In another case, a lodge wishes to adopt a by-law which would say that members in arrears of dues for a year are not eligible to hold office. He takes this as an abridgment of the rights of the lodge under the Constitution to elect officers, and he rules that the proposed by-law is unconstitutional.

ADVANCE INFORMATION

It is in the book like this:

You will be pleased to learn of the great compliment and worthwhile recognition about to be extended to us. I have information that the eminent Mason to be selected as chairman of that great Conference will be none other than that good Mason whom we have, this afternoon, had the pleasure of electing as our Grand Master, our beloved Brother Arcie T. Higgins.

It is indeed a pleasure to all of us to learn this gratifying news.

WHAT MUST GO ON CORNERSTONES

The following was duly adopted:

Inasmuch as our law does not state what kind of buildings for which the Grand Lodge may lay cornerstones, and as it has been the custom to lay them for public edifices, churches and Masonic and allied order buildings, I feel that we should define the character of building in this connection, also if the Grand Lodge does lay a stone, the fact should be recited thereon, for certainly it is a laudable enterprise and we should let others know the character of our work. Therefore, I present for your consideration the following:

Resolved, the Grand Lodge will not officiate in the consecration, dedication or laying of the cornerstone of a building unless it be of undoubted Masonic public

or sacred character, nor will it lay a stone unless there shall be cut or carved on an exposed face, the figures of the year and the words viz: "Laid by the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, Free and Accepted Masons."

Somehow we do not like that requirement that the legend be on stone, "Laid by the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, Free and Accepted Masons". We predict that this requirement will greatly reduce the calls to the Masons in Louisiana to lay cornerstones. It looks too much like a deliberate attempt to get some perpetual advertisement for Masonry in a place which is public, sacred or Masonic, which does not really fit in with the surroundings.

This book tells about the division of membership as between New Orleans and the rest of the State. It is found that there are 6,341 Masons in New Orleans, out of 20,947 in the entire state. But approximately one-half of all of the net loss in membership was in New Orleans. So it seems that the country lodges are doing better than their city brothers.

MAINE—1937

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER DIED

This Grand Lodge elects its Deputy Grand Master for a two year term and afterward elects him to be Grand Master. It elects its Grand Wardens for one year terms, and then makes them permanent members, of the Grand Lodge. During this Masonic year, Deputy Grand Master Samuel R. Furbish, who was also Grand Lecturer and Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Education, passed away. He was a resident of Brunswick, and was, until his health failed and he could no longer carry on, Treasurer of Bowdoin College.

MASONIC EDUCATION

Speaking of Masonic Education impels us to examine the report of the Committee on Masonic Education to the Grand Lodge of Maine for the year under review. It is reported that the Committee carried on after the death of its gifted, energetic and enthusiastic chairman. It has some pamphlets prepared and these are furnished to the lodges for the use of their candidates. But the committee recommends strongly that these candidates also use Carl Claudy's book, and forty nine lodges are doing this.

VISITORS

The presiding Grand Master is Most Worshipful Brother Henry R. Gillis. When the Annual Communication was opened on May 4, there were distinguished visitors from other Grand Lodges in the usual numbers; the Grand Master of Vermont, and officers with various titles from Quebec, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Special recognition was given to Most Excellent Mattison B. Jones, General Grand Master of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. The York Rite Bodies meet the same week as the Grand Lodge, and this explains his presence. His residence is in Los Angeles.

WHY ARE THEY OLDER?

This Grand Lodge again shows a loss, this year's being

910, so that the reported membership is 36,832. This loss is almost the same as the number of suspensions for nonpayment of dues, 871. The average age of the Masonic membership of Maine is quite high, as computed from the number of deaths per thousand members, and therefore the losses by death run high. It has never been explained to us why the average Mason in these New England states is older than anywhere else in the United States, as thus computed—and the insurance men say this computation is quite reliable.

DISPENSATIONS TO MARINERS

Grand Master Gillis seemed to be quite sympathetic with persons who go down to the sea in ships, as candidates for Masonry; and he granted several dispensations to such to receive the degrees without the restrictions required by the Masonic law of Maine. The Committee on Jurisprudence gave him a good panning about it, saying that his acts with reference to these mariner candidates were not justifiable. He also gave several dispensations to lodges to pass and/or raise candidates in less time than that required by section 108 of the Maine constitution. whatever that is. We note that he refused a dispensation to one lodge to confer the Entered Apprentice Degree on a candidate on September 4th, he having been elected September 2nd. Of course here in North Carolina we confer the Entered Apprentice degree on an elected candidate whenever we choose to do so, provided he does not wait too long to present himself, and such a dispensation would not be asked; in fact, our lodges would know no reason for any delay in the conferring of the E. A. degree after election, but would quite probably be ready to confer it at once after the balloting was over.

LOTTERIES NOT PERMITTED

Here is Grand Master Gillis' comment on the rafflelottery nuisance:

In some of our sister Grand Jurisdictions gambling and the operation of lottery and gift enterprises for the purpose of obtaining funds for charitable and other purposes have been a source of considerable trouble, not only to Grand Lodge officers, but more particularly to those interested in promoting such enterprises when they found themselves subject to masonic discipline.

Happily this Grand Jurisdiction has had nothing of this kind to contend with, and I am only mentioning the subject that there may be no inadvertent violations through ignorance of Grand Lodge law and regulations prohibiting such enterprises on the part of lodges, or by Masons who are members of any club or any other organization whatsoever whose membership is conditioned in whole or in part upon membership in, or affiliation with, the Masonic Craft. The use of any building owned or controlled by any masonic organization for such purposes by any organization not masonic is also not permissible.

When it is considered that conditions exist which require any masonic organization to depend in whole or in part upon receipt of funds from such sources for charitable purposes the time for the termination of its existence is clearly in sight.

Doctor Ashley A. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, tells us that he has had a considerable number of requests for the recognition of foreign Grand Lodges, the worthiness of the several Masonic Powers making the requests not being well known to him. So he simply says that the older of the Grand Lodges have "shown reluctance in extending recognition," and that he is following their lead. This is one way of handling this sort of a problem, and the other is to blaze one's way and do some investigating on one's own. Very fortunately, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has been afforded an extraordinary opportunity to take this course, and the results have been very interesting. Indeed, with light added to light on the subject, we have gone further than the most of the others who have not studied with so great a wealth of information at hand, and they are only slowly coming to believe that our facts are reliable and our conclusions are valid.

Doctor Smith writes the Reviews, too. He always gives us something worth thinking about. Here are some specimen paragraphs from his Foreword:

USE YOUR KEY

"Therefore each took his key and opened." (Judges 3:25).

A few days since I went into the safety-deposit vault

of a large bank, wishing to open a deposit-box in which I kept a few modest treasures. The official cashier used his master-key, but the box still remained unopened. But when I had inserted my own *individual* key with the cashier's master-key, the box was opened and the treasures were revealed.

So much of our Freemasonry is like that! Not locks of steel or any metal but so much of Masonic value remains locked, because we do not use our individual key, after the master-key of Masonry has been placed in our hands. So much of Masonic value remains locked because of our indifference. The values and vitality of our fraternity are controlled by a kind of multiple lock, and no master-key alone will open it to us. The Masonic institution needs Your Key.

A COLLEGE QUIZ

The famous President of Williams College, Mark Hopkins, speaking to the senior class preached the shortest Baccalaurate sermon on record. He asked, "How many of you should accept from me a million dollars at the price of your hearing? Probably—a good many of you. How many of you would be willing to be both deaf and dumb for the sake of a million dollars? Perhaps there are some of you would be willing. But if I said to you, how many of you here, for the sake of a million dollars, would be willing to sacrifice both sight and speech and hearing, you would pause for the time would then have come when you would have to decide whether you would rather have something, or be somebody."

And that is pretty much the question that is asked every one of us when we kneel at a Masonic altar and the kind of manhood which is ours, is the answer to the question.

MASSACHUSETTS-1936

WE WERE PRESENT BY INVITATION

As we find it necessary to print our Reviews, we have not received the Proceedings of Massachusetts for 1937. We have not reviewed any of the 1936 books acting on the theory that it is scarcely worth while to go so far back into the past. But it came to pass that on December 26th, 1937, we happened to find it necessary to be in the city of Boston in connection with certain matters claiming attention there, and we were very graciously invited by Grand Master Claude L. Allen to attend the Stated Communication of the Grand Lodge which was to occur that afternoon. It was a pleasure to do this, and also to attend the Grand Feast that evening. From observations and previous information, certain items concerning Massachusetts Masonry would not be out of order.

NUMBERS NOT USED

In the first place, as all the Masonic world knows, Massachusetts lodges have no numbers. It scarcely makes any difference what the reason for the inception of this custom was at this late date; the real fact is, that it suits the Massachusetts lodges and that is all that is necessary to be said.

FIVE STATED MEETINGS

The Grand Lodge holds four Quarterly Communications during the year; on the evenings of March 11, June 10, September 9, and December 9. After all of these comes the Stated Communication approximately or exactly on the day of Saint John the Evangelist, which in 1936 came on December 28. The Annual Election of Officers takes place on December 9th, and the installation on Saint John's Day. Thus the Grand Master-elect has opportunity to get everything in order—and he does it. Numerous Communications of Grand Lodge are held during the year to celebrate lodge anniversaries.

How THEY INSTALL

Grand Master Claude Allen in 1937 called the Grand Lodge together at three o'clock, p. m., and it required

about two and one-half hours to complete the installation. First is the grand procession of the Grand Lodge officers, and the reception of guests following the opening. Then the Grand Master-elect is duly installed, followed in turn by each of the other officers. All participating are in full afternoon dress. The installation is accompanied throughout by appropriate music from the organ. When the time has arrived for the installation of the District Deputy Grand Masters, they are formed in line in two lines from east toward west facing inward, each in full afternoon dress and with his official apron on, and his collar and jewel hanging from the left arm. The Grand Master installs each in person.

THE ANNUAL FEAST

Following the installation there are brief remarks from distinguished guests, and then the session comes to an end and there is a brief intermission so that all present may go downstairs to the great dining hall. There occurs the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist. There are two or three selected speakers at this occasion; and, between excellent food and excellent addresses, the occasion leaves nothing to be desired as a distinctly elevating Masonic experience. At the Feast of 1937, the principal address was delivered by the president of Boston University, a very pleasing speaker and a very deep thinker.

The Grand Master of Massachusetts serves a three year term. Service as Deputy Grand Master is not anticipated previous to being elected Grand Master; the Deputy Grand Master is appointed; but it so happens that the present Grand Master has so served. Nor do the Wardens advance in any sort of regular succession. They serve for a one year term.

Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, P. G. M., Honorary

Only two men have been made Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, one of these being Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton the present Grand Secretary, who received that honor in 1936. A year later some of his friends presented to him a beautiful and costly Past Grand Master's Jewel.

MICHIGAN—1937

LOU WINSOR PASSES ON

The most noteworthy matter in the book before us is the account of the passing on of Grand Secretary Lou Barney Winsor. His biographer, in the obituary sketch, has the following to say:

For the first time in fifty three years this Grand Lodge convenes without the presence of Brother Lou B. Winsor. On November 8, 1936, he passed away. No Mason of Michigan, and few, if any, elsewhere, have equalled his Masonic record. Recorded to that time in the Proceedings of Grand Lodge in 1926 it is amazing and an inspiration. Honors, almost without number and of the highest dignity, were showered upon him, not only in our own Grand Jurisdiction and by Ancient Craft Masonry, but in all Masonic rites and everywhere in the nation. Through his Masonic activities it became a fact that he could go into any city of substantial size in the United States and there find a personal friend.

But his greatest joy was in the Grand Lodge, in the long and distinguished service he gave to Blue Lodge Masonry as Grand Secretary, in the great number of his brethren who came to him for counsel, and in the intimate day-by-day association and friendship he had with them. I am minded to repeat today, as a sort of epitaph, the tribute which he declared to be the finest thing spoken of him.

"From his great heart there go out to the hearts of all the Masons of Michigan, chords of Masonic friendship and affection which, touched by the hand of a brother, vibrate into a glorious symphony of fraternal and personal love."

Lou Winsor was a lawyer by profession, having served as judge of probate and as city attorney of Reed City; next as postmaster there, all before going to Grand Rapids to live.

F. HOMER NEWTON SUCCEEDS HIM

Before we can proceed further with the narrative about Michigan Masonry, we must introduce to the reader the presiding officer of 1937, Grand Master Niel E. Reid. The book tells us that when Uncle Lou died, he appointed Past Grand Master F. Homer Newton to be Grand Secretary in his place; and Grand Secretary Newton was elec-

ted to succeed himself. The successor to Grand Master Reid is William H. Parker, of Otisville, and Past Grand Master Charles A. Durand writes a biographical sketch of him, which tells almost everything else except that it forgets to say what his occupation is when he is not working as Grand Master.

Grand Master Reid reports seven pages of dispensations for one purpose or another, chiefly routine matters. His last reported dispensation permits Kalaska Lodge to ballot upon the petition of one John Lokos at a special communication on June 14th, and if he is elected, to make him an Entered Apprentice the same evening. No reason stated.

NEW MATTER ADDED

The Grand Master makes report of some attempts to change the ritual in the following:

RITUALISTIC WORK

The entire charge of supervision of ritualistic work in the various constituent Lodges is placed in the hands of the Grand Lecturer whose orders must be obeyed and criticism noted in respect thereto.

Many Lodges have undertaken to interpolate sketches, write in parts explanatory of the work, using pantomime in exemplifying the work. This is particularly the case with the second section of the Third Degree. Grand Lodge officers are sometimes invited to attend to witness these performances.

No Master nor officer of any Lodge shall consider that any such work is approved contrary to the Ritual, nor that it is anything but a Masonic offense for a Lodge to put on such work, except as an illustration or interpretation rather than as an actual rendition of the work itself.

Scarcely anything could exceed the value of promptness in putting on ritualistic work. The W. M. is charged with the necessity of seeing to it that his officers are in attendance promptly at the appointed hour; that those who are to take part are present and ready, and that the whole work goes on satisfactorily.

MASONIC LODGES SHOULD BE SOCIABLE

And he then reminds his hearers that sociability is a necessary item of good lodge life:

PROMOTING SOCIABILITY

The ritualistic work of the evening being properly concluded and not rendered more lengthy by an improper diversion, nor by any non-requisite interpretation, the balance of the evening is well to be given over to the entertainment, diversion and social pleasures, conducted in conformity with Masonic usage as established in this Grand Jurisdiction. Many of the brethren have vocations or employments which require them to rise early in the morning, and it is highly important that the work of the evening be finished so speedily that they can still, after having witnessed the work, have remaining some portion of the evening for cultivating the social acquaintance of their brethren of the Lodge before they must necessarily retire. Retirement from the enjoyment of the social hour following the work of the evening is more graciously accorded them then, and if the ritualistic work is concluded with sufficient promptness the brethren are not under the compulsion of asking to be excused before the work is fully over.

Many Lodges at times have not had an overplus of candidates; the ritualistic work not being too urgent, there is always the greater value to be attached to the social hour and the renewal of acquaintanceships. The appointment of a suitable entertainment committee by the Master is one of the most important acts of his administration. This chairman and his committee can make or break a Lodge, and the appointment should never be made without the most earnest and careful appraisal of the merits of the chairman.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION IS AMENDED

In Michigan, amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the lodges, and must get the affirmative vote of a majority of the 509 lodges in Michigan, if they are to be declared adopted. The book reports that an amendment changing the mode of amending the constitution of the Grand Lodge was thus submitted—a very good amendment. Well, of the 509 lodges, 243 voted for it, thirty six only voted against it, and because 230 failed to vote one way or another, it is not adopted. We frankly do not like this method of handling attempts to amend the Constitution; it is unusual that anything worth while can be done this way.

No RECOGNITIONS

The Correspondence Committee has submitted to it suggestions looking toward the recognition of seven Grand Lodges. It passes up the whole list, good and bad, including the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands. The explanation is as follows:

In recognition of other Grand Jurisdictions, your Committee must proceed with extreme care. Some of the above named Grand Jurisdictions are undoubtedly worthy of our recognition, but until each case becomes crystal clear we cannot recommend recognition with its consequent fraternal relationships. Therefore, your Committee does not have any definite statement to make at this time as to recognition. Correspondence will be continued through the course of the year, with the hope that one year from now, we will have a definite recommendation to make regarding one or more of them.

The most of them stop with the "extreme care", and no progressive step in the direction of unifying worthy Symbolic Freemasonry throughout the world gets anywhere. We could wish that something might give impetus to a move to do something constructive on a rather large scale. This is a real need in Masonry today.

AT THE MASONIC HOME

The Masonic Home of Michigan has 135 guests. Ninety of these seem to have been patients in the hospital at one time or another during the year, if we understand the matter aright. Twenty seven were there at the writing of the report. There were 71 of them receiving State aid of \$30.00 per month, which goes to the Home, and each guest has two dollars per month for small sundries ad libitum.

There is no home for Masonic orphans. There is an Orphans' Relief Fund, which is still, apparently, in the experimental stage.

MICHIGAN MASONRY FOSTERS YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The discussion of Youth Organizations in the book is interesting. It is admitted that in many places the De-Molay organization has been a failure—not on account of the boys or the DeMolay, but on account of neglect or

misdirection by the adult Masons who are intrusted with its direction. The same is true of Boy Scouts or anything else.

FATHER AND SON NIGHTS

Here is the comment of the Americanization and Youth Committee on the subject in general:

Obviously, the chances of a return from sponsoring Boy Scout work, in the form of candidates for Masonry, are small. It is a fine bit of cooperation and makes for the Americanization we seek, but this is a boy movement rather than a youth movement. We hope every Masonic lodge that is sponsoring or encouraging Scouting will continue to do so, but we also hope they will develop a line of work that will reach boys between 18 and 21.

It is gratifying to find so many lodges staging Father and Son nights or similar social events that bring the young people to the temple or lodge room. All three Lansing lodges unite in a Father and Son Banquet; Anchor Lodge, Kalamazoo, not only has such an event, but also puts on a pot luck supper for fathers and sons, followed by an entertainment. North Newburg, 161, of Durand, stages a series of events open to sons of Masons and their friends. Lovell Moore Lodge, Muskegon, provides weekly dances at which the guests average from 16 to 21 years old, and pay only a quarter for their tickets. The lodge usually loses money on this plan, but it gains something worth more than money. Negaunee Lodge, No. 202, puts on a social hour for high school students and supports one student as delegate to the state Boys' Conference. Phoenica, 531, of Detroit, has had Father and Son Nights for years, and now throws in an annual summer picnic and outing. Paw Paw lodge recently helped set up a club room for young men, to "keep them away from roadhouses." Concord has a community of only 600 population, counting the whole township, yet its social events for young people have met with such success that "several very live prospects for candidates" (This little lodge raised five Master have developed. Masons last year.) Four Square Lodge, No. 537, Detroit, is adding amateur dramatics to its social programs for young people. Iron Mountain not only has a DeMolay Night and a church-attending event for young people, but gives a Mother and Son banquet. Lansing Lodge, No. 33, joins in the annual Father and Son Night and also has a Master Mason and Son banquet of its own.

Father and Son banquets are a part of the program

of Menominee, Hartford, Stephenson and other small lodges.

WHAT IS THE GOAL IN THE YOUTH MOVEMENT? The subject is further considered here:

Perhaps the Grand Lodge must first determine its goal in this youth movement. Is it to be the creation of candidates for Masonry or is it to be the education of young people into American ideals of citizenship? Some Masters say, "Go to the schools and churches for this." Some others say, "Find out what the schools are teaching, first" and "Find out how many youths are being reached by the churches." Admitting that there may be a little dove-tailing of purposes, what can be the harm? If any one agency—the school, the church or the Masonic lodge—can make a good American citizen out of an indifferent youth, we are for it. But is it not possible that it may take all three?

Nor do we believe it is either selfish or unethical to want our youths to become interested in Masonry and even to enroll themselves as candidates. None of us believe in asking young men to become Masons; we know full well that this is not the purpose of Masonry. But this does not mean that we should make it hard for young men to know what Masonry stands for.

There is a job for Michigan Masonry-for the Grand Lodge, for its Americanization and Youth Committee, for the constituent lodges— and that is to reach the youths of Michigan, whether they be on the farms or in city streets, in Lutheran, in Dutch or in "100 per cent American" communities, in rich homes or poor families—and get to them the message of Americanism. There is reason for believing they can be more easily reached socially than by any other way, and the method for doing this must be largely determined by the lodge itself. But they won't be reached unless the lodge, either on its own initiative or at the suggestion of the Grand Master and his Americanization Committee, will make the effort. When the Masonic lodge starts reaching the youth, it will also reach deeper into the hearts of its own members and perhaps bring to their lagging spirits a new interest and enthusiasm in their own Masonic affiliations.

Just before closing, and after the installation, the Grand Lodge heard a representative of the Eastern Star speak as follows, quoted from the Grand Lodge Proceedings:

GRAND MATRON ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Grand Matron Howe: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brothers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan: I was just thinking, when Brother Neil Reid said he had escaped the ditch, I thought he put one over on the Worthy Grand Matron because she had not. I have been sitting here so thrilled and so happy, listening and hearing the things that I had never hoped to see or hear, that I had almost forgotten that you might perchance ask me to extend greetings to you. However, I do bring you greeting sincerely from the Grand Chapter of Michigan, Order of the Eastern Star, and to tell you that I consider it a rare privilege today to be here and to witness the installation ceremony. It was most impressive. I wish to say also I think I am a very lucky lady, and a very lucky Worthy Matron also, to have been honored by this Grand body. During the past few months of my incumbency I have had the privilege of meeting Brother Neil Reid on several occasions, and have always been greatly impressed with his sincerity and his loyalty to every worthwhile purpose involved. I sincerely trust the future is going to bring him all the good things life has to give. And to his successor may I say that never in the world, I feel, has there been such a great need for fraternalism. I firmly believe, when his term of office is ended, that he will have contributed to a greater degree to a better world in which we may all live and have a part. I thank you sincerely for the privilege and honor of being your guest today.

MINNESOTA—1937

BOTH OFFICERS DIED

A train of events has come to pass in Minnesota which is perhaps without a parallel in modern Masonic records. In one Masonic year, the Grand Master died first, and then the Grand Secretary passed to his reward. William A. Elliott, Grand Master, installed in the latter part of January, died at Minneapolis on May sixth. There were Scottish Rite services but the Grand Lodge was not called to be opened for the funeral. He was a general contractor until he retired in 1934 at the age of sixty-eight.

FIFTY YEARS A MASON

Grand Secretary John Fishel died on October 25th, at the age of seventy eight. The book tells us that he was educated in medicine and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881, but practiced medicine only two years and found that he did not like that profession, going into the railroad game. Last January there were throughout Minnesota numbers of John Fishel meetings of lodges, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his raising. He became Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter; and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery, in the year 1907.

JOHN H. ANDERSON THE SECOND

Thus an acting Grand Master had to appoint an acting Grand Secretary. His name is John H. Anderson, "believe it or not". And when the Annual of 1937 came around, both the Acting Grand Master and the Acting Grand Secretary were duly elected full fledged to their respective offices for the new Masonic year.

TROUBLE SHOOTER

In Minnesota, there is one Grand Lodge officer who perhaps to some extent bridged over the sudden official turnover. This is the "Grand Master's Representative", this office having been created only a short time ago.

Gustaf Widell is the only person who has occupied the position, and he seems to make no official report to the Grand Lodge. He rates as a sort of "trouble-shooter."

MUST PAY IN FULL

The Grand Master acting had to render some decisions. One of them involved that provision of the Masonic law of Minnesota which provides that no man may be reinstated after having been stricken from the rolls, unless he had paid in full all of the dues for non-payment of which he was stricken. In other words, nothing can be abated at any time after the brother is stricken, as a means of getting him back into good standing. Well, we are not criticising any procedure in a sister Grand Lodge, because all Grand Lodges are independent and supreme in their jurisdictions; but somehow we are very glad that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has not in its Masonic law any such provision as that. With us, after a man is suspended for nonpayment of dues, the lodge may use its discretion in the matter of remitting dues accrued and of arranging what it may think to be proper basis of restoration, financially speaking.

ROYAL YORK OF GERMANY?

Another decision arose from a claim of a certain person that he was a member of a German lodge. He told a Minnesota lodge that he belonged to a Berlin lodge holden under authority from the Royal York Grand Lodge, and they asked the Grand Master about it. He wanted to visit, etc., telling the lodge that he can get no Masonic information at all from Germany, his father also belongs, but cannot tell him anything; the lodge has to meet in some back room, and so forth. Now the Grand Master acting did not know much about German Masonry, but ventured the opinion that to the best of his knowledge and belief Minnesota did not recognize any German Grand Lodges at all. So, putting all together and using his best judgment, the Grand Master simply states that he is not entitled to the privilege of visitation. Now it so happens that so far as lawful information of the several Grand Lodges of pre-Hitler days goes with us, there is no such German Grand Lodge as the one he mentioned. If indeed that was the name of the outfit, it was spurious.

ARTIFICIAL HAND: OTHER DECISIONS

Then he had to decide about a case under the doctrine of the perfect youth. A man had an artificial right hand. Could the lodge accept a petition for the degrees from him? The answer that comes is, that if that artificial hand is so completely under control that it can give the grips and so forth, he may be made a Mason; if not, then he cannot. The Grand Master found himself of course to be seriously handicapped in that he was projected into the job unexpectedly, when doubtless he had expected to make an exhaustive study of the law and the job before the next January; particularly also in that he had to break in a new Grand Secretary. So we find the following from his pen about it:

In rendering decisions, the Grand Master is performing somewhat the function of a Judge on the bench. He is construing Masonic law as the Judge construes statutory law. The decisions of both are subject to review, the Judge's by Superior Courts, and the Grand Master's by the Jurisprudence Committee and the Grand Lodge.

For the convenience of the Judge and the Bar, the decisions of Superior Courts are carefully compiled and indexed, while the Grand Master must read through proceedings of many Grand Lodge Communications to learn if his construction of the law agrees with that of some former Grand Master, and has the approval of the Jurisprudence Committee.

A compilation of the former rulings, properly indexed, would be a convenience for Lodge officers and for the Grand Master. I recommend that proper steps be taken to have such a compilation prepared.

When the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota makes a report, he does not do things by halves. The Grand Treasurer's report as found in the book before us at this moment occupies forty three pages thereof, and records the most minute details with the utmost fidelity.

And the Grand Secretary's report is not entirely one of encouragement. They raised 695 men, and struck from the rolls 1,044; they dimitted 577 as against 382 admitted; only 165 were restored, and the net loss for the year was 1,222.

EASTERN STAR CO-OPERATION APPRECIATED

The Minnesota Masonic Home report is made by the President of the Board, and it reveals the fact that the population of the Home consists of ninety four women and seventy four men, there being ten married couples. The Board has on its membership representation from the Order of the Eastern Star. We seem to note quite a bit more of hearty cooperation between the Eastern Star element and the Masonic portion of the Board than is in evidence in some quarters that we know of. In Minnesota, it appears to be a pleasure to write as follows:

The ladies of the Eastern Star, with the same generous spirit in which they purchased the furnishings and equipment for the Home, still continue to make replacements and additions to the furnishings. Sister Florence Hiland, Chairman of the Patriotic and Masonic Home Committee, is always present at our meetings. Her report to be read later shows the many activities of her committee, and their generous contributions to the Home. Sister Marguerite V. Dunn and Sister Hilde Ruff, both Past Grand Matrons, are most efficient and faithful members of the Board. Sister Grace Lamb, the Worthy Grand Matron, attends the meeting when possible. The ladies gave a touch of feminimity that adds much to the comfort and welfare of our residents. Some progress in the Eastern Star Chapel Fund is being made. The different Chapters have made their usual contributions of jellies, jams, pickles, etc. For all this the Board and Fraternity are very grateful.

And we should like to see more of the same spirit in our own state. The Grand Lodge made the existing arrangement with the Eastern Stars in good faith here in North Carolina, and it is quite likely to continue for a long time as being advantageous to the Masonic fraternity. There ought therefore to be the utmost cordiality about the whole matter, whereas once in a while we hear utterances to the effect that it is regrettable that there is any joint operation and control arrangement.

MASONRY ASSISTS AT MAYO CLINIC

All the world knows of the hospitalization facilities at Rochester, Minn. For a number of years, this Grand Lodge has kept Bro. Frank G. Warner there as its representative, and his reports are most amazing. For instance, this time he reports ten thousand calls made during the year, and on 3,970 new people. Eighty five deaths were handled. Services included great numbers of letters and telegrams sent and received for patients, attention to some three hundred legal papers, a lot of checks cashed, and the handling of money for patients. The Mayo Brothers Clinic is an extremely busy place.

MASONIC INSTRUCTION IN MINNESOTA

The Committee on Masonic Research and Instruction has an interesting report. It looks with much favor on the Lodge System of Masonic Education"; but it does not say much about how it works in Minnesota. It only says that the increasing popularity of the system is attested by the fact that two more Grand Lodges are taking it on. We note that one of the big functions of the committee in Minnesota is to furnish speakers, and half a page is required to list the names of these speakers, some sixty in number, we judge. And in summing up its activities. the committee notes that it published a bulletin, encouraged the installation of lodge libraries, developed the speakers' bureau, and revised the Lodge System of Masonic Education. We are quite convinced that the last word on this big subject is very, very far from having been said as this is written.

PER CAPITA TAX IS REMITTED TO LODGES

There is a section of this book which is interesting. A year ago it was provided that the per capita tax be remitted to lodges on account of cases not paying dues on account of indigency. The report shows that 1,220 cases of this were certified. Only a fraction of the lodges had any cases at all, and the most of them were of three or four only; but here is a Minneapolis lodge which gets a refund of \$172.50 (at a dollar and a half or less.

we believe); and five or six others run up to or about fifty dollars.

HOW OXFORD ORPHANAGE RANKS

We might go on and on, but the printers are calling, "Hurry, hurry!" and are insistent; so we must close, and proceed to Mississippi. We note in passing that Reviewer E. A. Montgomery says that the Oxford Orphanage is "ranked in the forefront of similar institutions in the South". Well, why draw any sectional lines there? Omitting the extremely rich few of them, what similar institutions does he point to that are superior among the Masonic orphans' homes in any section, and in what are they superior? We happen to know something from the inside and hence ask the question.

MISSISSIPPI—1937

NET GAINS IN THE DEEP SOUTH

The other sections of these United States may holler all they want to about the "deep south"; and Mississippi Negroes are quite probably called Niggers just as George Riley used to say; but you have to say one thing right now: while other sections are bemoaning net losses in their Masonic membership and viewing with alarm concerning Communism, Mississippi is setting up a net gain in membership and all is at peace with respect to those communistic perils, and so forth. And in case anvbody asks you, we'd much rather deal and work with "southern niggers" than with any of the racial minorities that infest the various other sections of this or any other country. And for reasons that any interested party can find out who takes the trouble to do some investigating. we know what we are talking about. We have visited every state in this union except one; know personally every province of the Dominion to the North; have studied Mexico at first hand; have seen Europe as she is (not through guide books); and have had more contacts with southern Negroes than we vell about: and we are here to tell all concerned that that composite thing that we call Southern Life with all of its compensations is a delight and a pleasure, whether in Mississippi or in North Carolina, or in-oh, well, South Carolina...

THEY'D RATHER READ THE NAMES

But let's get back to the book. Grand Master G. W. Holloway is presiding. The book says his address is Carson. He reports the passing on to the Great Beyond of Foreign Correspondent Henry Clay Yawn, and there is appointed to succeed him Brother Tom Q. Ellis. We have to confess that we had to get a microscope to find his report. You see, the book contains 680 pages, but they don't let him use but twenty five for the Foreign Correspondence Report—his maiden effort. What a shame! What writer of Foreign Correspondence could do justice to the subject in this space? But some of the boys have got to see their names in print, so the complete roster of

all the lodges in Mississippi is printed unabridged, 443 pages, at the total cost of some fifteen hundred dollars. "De gustibus non disputandum."

TWO CHILDREN'S HOMES

Mississippi has two Masonic Homes—the one at Meridian houses the girls, and the one at Columbus cares for the boys. There are eighty four girls at Meridian, plus ten other outside cases; and fifty six boys at Columbus. There are doubtless some reasons for having two homes, but they are unknown to us. As a matter of sane home education of youth, this segregation is with difficulty justifiable. Modern child-caring knowledge shows that the institutional way and emphasis are now being avoided as far as possible, and naturalness is sought to the utmost.

STANDARD MASONIC HALLS PRESCRIBED

This Grand Lodge has set up a committee to describe and prescribe uniform procedure in the construction of lodge halls—or rather, to tell Mississippi Masonry what a lodge room ought to be in case one is to be built. The description and the drawings are very interesting. They go into all needed details; even prescribing where the star is to go for the Eastern Stars when they occupy the lodge room.

MATTER OF \$3.44

And then the Grand Master was called on for some decisions. The very first one was about a matter of dues when a man transferred his membership in the midst of the year. The lodge that got him wanted the other lodge which dimitted him to send them some part of the dues that it had received for the year, and it took a whole page to dispose of the matter—perhaps this alone cost more than the \$3.44 involved in the case.

THEY VOTED THEMSELVES DEMITS

Then there was a lodge which surrendered its charter. On doing so, or just before, it voted dimits to all members, including all officers. It is held that it went

too far there; for the three principals can in no case get dimits. Furthermore, in Mississippi, an application for a dimit must go to the lodge and lie on the table until the next stated communication. In this case the lodge legally voted to surrender, but all procedure about dimits was illegal and void; so nobody got one. It is held that at the outside, everything being done regularly, seven members must remain, for it takes that number to do any business in a lodge.

THE VICKSBURG CATHEDRAL STORY

The piece of business which takes more space and attention than almost all items else, is started by a recommendation of the Grand Master that there be obtained an office building for the Grand Secretary. Not only did he make this recommendation, but he had appointed an ad interim committee to study the matter of purchasing a "suitable fire-proof building to be used for the office of the Grand Secretary and safe-keeping of the records of the Masonic Lodge", which committee recommends that the Scottish Rite Cathedral of Vicksburg be purchased. The meeting was being held at Vicksburg. The Finance Committee recommended that the special committee be given full powers to buy the property. Marsh Hainer and J. Foggo Dixon thought it would be a good thing to do. Then a Brother George B. Power threw a monkey wrench into the machinery. He asked how they were going to pay for it. The information was elicited that it was contemplated to pay for it from money in the Masonic Home Endowment Fund, the trustees of the Fund making the investment as an investment of forty thousand dollars of that fund. Thines got a little strained about that time and Brother Gabe. Jacobson of Meridian set out to explain what it was all about. The story that he told was of a Consistory home out of debt in 1926, and they voted to buy a vacant lot. All in all, they piled up a debt of thirty thousand dollars. Then-

We got behind with the Supreme Council, too, as all Masons did, and we owed them \$4,300. We owe \$19,000 on the bonds, and \$3,600 interest. We owe the First National

Bank of Meridian \$1,000, and we owe the Citizens Bank \$350, and we owe some incidentals of about \$1,500, making the entire indebtedness which the property is liable for of \$30,000. That is all we are asking.

Now, that brings me to this: We were called on by those bondholders for foreclosure. We were called on in August—if any of you members are bondholders of the Mississippi Consistory at Meridian you can bear me out in this. We could not meet the indebtedness. I begged for time in my utter despair, not knowing what to do. I didn't want the Masonic building sold on the block for foreclosure of a mortgage. I didn't want that handsome property to be passed over to some, as I might say, the profane, to be put into some commercial property, because it is a distinctive building.

So after I had begged for time, I learned that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was greatly in need of a suitable building within which to keep its records and its Secretary's office. That they were then and are now using a building out there at the Masonic Home that is really unsafe, not fireproof, and just about to fall down, as I understand it. And that being the case, I contacted some of the members of the Grand Lodge, and they told me that they were out looking over sites to pick out a suitable building available for this purpose. Now, I am like a lot of Scottish Rite Masons, I love the Consistory, and I love the Scottish Rite, but I know from the Masonic study that the Blue Lodge is greater than all of them. I have been for over thirty-seven years a Blue Lodge Mason, and a Consistory Mason since 1903. I say this to give you some indication of who I am, not in the way of egotism. I have been fortunate enough to be crowned a Thirty-third-it was in 1917, and with all of that Scottish Rite Masonry does not teach anything different from that. We owe our allegiance to the Blue Lodge. So that being the case, after I looked up this matter, it was no pride in me that the Scottish Rite should own that building if the Grand Lodge could own it. I did not care what branch of Masonry owned that building as long as it was owned by Masons. It was no pride in me to see that the Scottish Rite owned that building any more than it was that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi owned the building. So that I thought it would be a fine plan, and I think so now, that instead of letting that building be foreclosed, that Masonic paper be cast to the world as being repudiated, that Masonry cannot meet its debts, that if the Grand Lodge of Mississippi would merely pay the indebtedness due on the building, that we would be glad to transfer it to them, and that we

would not ask anything, we would even pay rent to occupy it as one of the tenants.

And the cat was out of the bag. To close the story, it was voted to postpone action for a year, and also the same Brother Power moved that "no funds of this Grand Lodge, either general or trust, should be spent for any building to house the Grand Lodge or the Grand Secretary". And it was carried.

THEY ARE EARNEST AND THANKFUL

The Grand Master installed was Most Worshipful Brother Percy M. Lee, who is a U. S. District Attorney. The book states that he is married, and he and his wife "are blessed with a family of six earnest and thankful children". While we do not doubt that they are both earnest and thankful, still if we were to be confined to just two adjectives to describe our *four* children, we should hardly pick just those two to the exclusion of all other descriptives.

MISSOURI—1937

BOOK HAS A GOOD BEGINNING

The Grand Secretary, Dr. Mather, sees to it that there is always a good looking picture of the presiding Grand Master in the book—an engraving, of the finest type, the kind that makes the subject look handsome even though he be ugly enough to flag a freight train with his face. We are very much for this sort of pictures.

THIS IS DR. READER'S YEAR

The presiding Grand Master is Most Worshipful Brother George William Walker, a physican and surgeon residing at Cape Girardeau. His successor, now in office, is Doctor Harold Reader, of Webster Groves, a Baptist minister. We invited him to preach before the Grand Commandery of North Carolina of Knights Templar last year, and the fraters were charmed by him. He seems to be a very versatile man. The last time we saw him, he was reading a lengthy paper before the conference of Grand Masters on some involved legal subject; and he seemed to be about as much at home in that atmosphere as in a pulpit and flanked by the choir.

TRIALS ARE BY COMMISSION

In Missouri, the lodges do not try cases involving unmasonic conduct as we do; but when a lodge trial is in the offing, the lodge asks the Grand Master to appoint a Trial Commission, and his appointees are from other lodges, three in number. We do not know any method of trial of a man charged with unmasonic conduct that is much worse than the one which North Carolina uses, and we could wish our Grand Lodge might modernize its system of trial in the light of common sense.

This Grand Master does not take the time to report all of his dispensations in detail but refers the appropriate committees to the file of them, which the committee can examine—and doubtless they are duly examined.

THE BUILDING SUPERVISORY BOARD

When it comes to making decisions of law and policy, the first one before the Grand Master is a case from Joplin. The lodge wants to build a new home, and the lodge sees an opportunity to finance it if it is possible for it to enter into a contract to lease it to one of these chain drug stores that sell whiskey, which would probably be a long-term contract. The Grand Master rules that a lodge shall not be permitted to rent a part of its premises to any firm or person selling intoxicants.

In Missouri, no lodge can get into a building program without permission from the Building Supervisory Board to the Grand Lodge. It so comes about that King Hill Lodge of Saint Joseph seems to have a King Hill Temple Association which has gotten the approval of the Board for what it proposes to do. So, when the Grand Master is asked whether King Hill Lodge may use the proposed premises if and when so built, he rules that the approval by the Board gives him the direction to approve the entering into the lease on the part of the lodge.

HE HAD NOT ASKED FOR A DIMIT

But the neatest thing that we have seen recently in the way of decisions came in the case of one Brother Brownlee, formerly of Jefferson City and later of Boulder, Colorado. It is stated that upon the importunities of the brethren of Boulder, he got a dimit from Jefferson City and applied for membership at Boulder, Colorado; but he was rejected, and now is a Mason without a home, because under Missouri law, no man may petition for membership unless he is a resident of Missouri. He is a very worthy Mason, a Past Master and formerly very active; and it is stated that he seems to have been rejected because he is 67 years old. So what can be done about it? Well, it's a tight place, and the Grand Master rules that this man got a dimit by mistake; what he really wanted was a Certificate of Good Standing which he could present to the Colorado lodge, and not a dimit at all. He therefore holds that the dimit was improperly issued and is void, and the man is still a member at Jefferson City. Well, you can't beat that. The Grand Master ought to have a medal for diplomacy. We nominate him for the Henry Price Medal, or what have you.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED AT THE HOME

Conditions at the Masonic Home have been far from ideal for quite a while. There are 361 guests there, comprising 129 old men, 134 old women, 55 boys and 43 girls. During the year, 87 applications were received for admission, of which forty one resulted in admissions. The place is crowded, some buildings bad. A survey has been made, and it was determined that two new buildings are necessary. The Grand Master has set as his official objective during the year, the raising of money for the new buildings; and it is announced that money is available for one of them. The Masonic Infirmary had an average of 80 patients each day during this year. The Home has an endowment fund of nearly a million and a quarter dollars. There was donated to the Grand Lodge some years ago a tract of eighty acres of land in Saint Louis County, by a Mrs. Mary Huthmaker, to be used for a Children's Home. We seem to read that they are not ready to use this property now; they seem to be afraid of piling up overhead expense by separating the institution into two parts. It was in the term of Grand Master Gentry that the old lady was introduced to the Grand Lodge with the statement that she was going to give it the property. She died a short while later, in 1931, and her will was contested. The Circuit Court declared it void. The Grand Lodge appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which only three months ago (June, 1937) completely reversed the lower court and established forever the fact that the property is that of the Grand Lodge in accordance with the old lady's wishes. But with this, it does not seem clear what they are going to do with the property. Here is a statement by Bro. Thomas H. Reynolds, who occupies in Missouri a position similar to that of Bro. Thomas J. Harkins in North Carolina, which throws some light on the matter:

Sometimes people say, "Why don't you separate the old folks and the young folks?" In the first place, the old folks don't want to leave the city, which, in itself, is not a sufficient reason-but the expense of carrying on two different administrations in two different places would be prohibitive. Where would we get money to erect buildings for old people out in the country? With the children it is even worse. Where would we get any community that would be willing to build buildings, provide sewage, sanitation, heat, light, public schools, teachers, which would run all the way from high school superintendent down to a kindergarten teacher? Where would we get any community that would be willing to do that, when the property of the institution fostered is tax-exempt? We have to keep those children here where they have the benefit of the public schools of this great City of St. Louis.

THEY PICKED THE WRONG PLACE

Indeed, Brother Reynolds got quite confidential with the brethren, and tells them about one case that didn't work out like the superintendent expected it to, in the following account:

Another thing that I want to tell you about: Through our Welfare Committee of the Grand Lodge we were having the care of some little children at Springfield in what was supposed to be a good place for them. The woman in charge had a good reputation, but word came to us that our children were not being properly cared for, so we brought them into the Home. One of the little girls was so emaciated when she entered the Home that she couldn't take solid food. We had to supply nourishment to her body by rubbing it with oil. She developed into the baby of the Home, loved by everyone, and the pet of them all. Time went on, and two little children, twins, my brethren, had to be taken into the Home. We wondered what would happen when our "pet" perceived she was no longer the baby of the Home. That wonderful woman, Mrs. Waller, who has charge of the children, took the little girl aside and told her there were twins coming in, younger than she was, and we wanted her to look after those twins. She grew up overnight, and adopted those twins, instead of dolls, and became a mother to them. Brethren, just think of all the good work we are doing.

So they pass a resolution authorizing the Masonic Home Board to go ahead and proceed with the construc-

tion of "at least two buildings", with the reconditioning of some of the present buildings; provided that they can use any money they can get their hands on, but provided further that no money shall be borrowed.

AUSTRIA AND OTHERS RECOGNIZED

The Committee on Foreign Recognition, through Dr. Mather, reported on some requests for recognition, and in accordance therewith, the two Grand Lodges in Czechoslovakia, the Grossloge von Wien of Austria. the Grand Lodge of Finland and the Grand Lodge of Jugoslavia all are duly recognized. In the cases of some of them it was perhaps a case of love's labor lost; for we doubt not that the Grand Lodge of Vienna, Austria, is already dissolved and we are so recording it; and perhaps Czechoslovakia will soon be following in its route.

THE OBJECTIVES OF MASONRY

And then there is the Oration by the Rev. Charles H. Morton, Grand Orator. There are some paragraphs that are available for quotation, as follows:

Masonry to me is something more than brotherhood; it is something grander than relief or charity. Masonry, we are told, has three great objectives, "brotherhood, relief and truth." I am not here like Pilate of old to ask with a sneer, What is the truth?" I am a seeker after truth. Therefore I am a Mason, because I believe that Masonry has a great truth, some great lessons touching the real value of things, to teach. I want to be a Mason, for I still believe that this is the climax of Masonry, the essence of the craft, a philosophy of living, and I, am here tonight to tell you that I think we ought to stress the great truths of Masonry, for one greater than I, the greatest of all spiritual Masons, has told us, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Masonry has always been friend and promoter first of all of freedom. Masonry has always believed in the second degree of enlightenment and in the third degree of achievement. So tonight I am proud to be a Mason. To me, Masonry is a quest for something I have never found and never expect to find in this world. With all of our high degrees, I do not believe Masonry has ever satisfied the quest of the soul: that quest that set Abraham to looking for a city which hath foundations whose builder and

whose maker is God; that quest of the soul that in the Wise Men of the East followed the guidance of the Star; that quest of the soul that in the discoverers of the West led to the shores of a new world.

You know, there is a big distinction between science and religion. I should like to dilate upon that. Some of my brethren have heard me repeatedly say what the great English thinker Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral once said. I think it is something that will help all of us to make a necessary distinction in our thinking which is so often confused today. He said, "Science deals with facts; religion deals with values." To illustrate, a man as a fact is so much bone and so much muscle, so much nerve and so much blood, but as a value he is an honest man or a thief. The most beautiful woman in the world, said Kipling, is after all in the last analysis "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair," as a mere physical fact; but as a value she may be a sweetheart, a mother, a wife, a sister. We are living here, friends, in this human world of ours in a world of values far more than in a world of facts. I say, turn on all the light you can, let us learn all we can about the physical universe. But do not let us mistake, ignore or forget the larger spiritual universe which we find enshrined in Masonry.

How wonderful it is to think of values more than we think of facts. "Knowledge comes; yes, but too often wisdom lingers." "I would rather not know so many things than to know so many things that are not so." After all facts can be put together in forced combinations and drawn out into ridiculous theories that wreck the morale of humanity and destroy the civilization of mankind.

I say that Masonry, that life itself finds its deepest roots in a quest looking for something, never found. That is the mainspring of all progress, the star of all hope, the goal of all worthy ambition. "That will I seek after." What are we looking for in this world? We get money; we are not satisfied. We get pleasure; it turns to dust and ashes on our lips. Pleasure, pelf and power, none of these things can satisfy us. To quote the trite saying of Augustine, "Thou has made us for Thyself and our souls are restless until they rest in Thee."

Plato gave men a beautiful idea, that the human soul was pre-natal in its being. It is really a part of the eternal essence of God, that comes down to earth and clothes itself with flesh and blood in this world of men and things. Yet it does not entirely forget its Heavenly home, and it is always being drawn back by some mysterious force resident within itself.

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting. The soul that rises with us, our life star, Hath had elsewhere its setting And glimmer from afar. But not in entire forgetfulness Nor yet in utter nakedness overcome From God who is our home. The shades of the earthly prison house Begin to close upon the growing boy. He sees the light and whence it flows; He beholds it in his joy, until at last He sees it fade away and turn Into the light of common day."

Brethren, let me urge you to preserve the gleam in your heart that shines from the face of the great I Am. "That will I seek after." What is it? "That I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life." Translated into everyday terms of life, that simply means that you and I should live every moment in the conscious presence of the Most High.

It is a wonderful thing to cultivate some acquaintance worth knowing. Cultivate God's acquaintance, live every day in His presence. Don't say anything, think anything, do anything that is dishonoring to Him. I am quite sure you will agree with me that one of the goals and ideals of Masonry is to teach men to live with the Sovereign Supreme Architect of the Universe; to put their trust in the great I am, and dwell in the House of the Lord, which we Masons are building.

MASONIC CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

Ray Denslow is the Foreign Correspondent. He went to Europe in 1936, and his report has text and pictures about what he saw in England, Scotland and Scandinavia. He discusses many other subjects, including Mexico. The article on Mexico is rather full concerning conditions which existed years ago, but the biggest thing he has concerning present day conditions is a newspaper clipping in which a spokesman for the government of Mexico seems to say that the Masonic lodges ought to divest themselves of secrecy. Based on this, he thinks hard days are ahead for Mexican Masonry. He also tells of one Grand Lodge which is reported to have had Texas lodges at a past period, and says he wrote to it without reply. Well, we did more than that. Among other

things, we communicated with every border state, including Texas, and got full and frank statements from all of them, giving a clean bill of health to regular Texas Masonry, and laying the blame for irregularities where it belongs. Bro. Denslow seems more interested in the historical side of Mexican Masonry's regularity than the present conditions and what caused them. Well, there are so many cross-currents of history that really we prefer to evaluate what we actually find. The following paragraph from the report is interesting:

Mexican Masonry is being investigated by several jurisdictions. The truth is, these investigations have been going on for over a century. There is no living person who knows the history of Mexican Freemasonry.

Reports of "investigating" committees are usually amusing; they usually discover whatever they may be looking for. A real investigation cannot be made by a committee which has its mind made up in advance. If such an investigation is to be made hereafter, let it be made by a group of those interested only in the future of Ancient Craft Masonry. We much prefer to receive our information from well informed Masons who live in Mexico, and who see Mexican Masonry in actual practice.

By their deeds shall you know them. In the meantime we shall see what we shall see.

We might add that Bro. Loevy of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico is closely connected with Missouri affairs and people.

MONTANA—1937

PERSONAL FACTS ABOUT THE GRAND MASTER

John Kain, presiding Grand Master, was born in Scotland seventy years ago. The family came to Massachusetts in 1872, but they did not seem to like it or make much of a go of it, so they returned to Britain and began life again at Liverpool. After thirteen years there two of the brothers, John and Harry, decided to make a new start in America. They had learned stonecutting with their father, and for reasons not stated they found a home in Montana this time, where the two brothers founded the Kain Granite Company. At the age of forty two, John Kain was initiated into Masonry. It is quite unusual to find a Grand Master who was initiated so late in life, but in studying the biographies of these celebrities we are accustomed to finding the unusual.

HAS A NEW HOME

The book before us tells of the dedication of the new Masonic Grand Lodge building at Helena. Grand Secretary Luther Hauberg tells us that the details of its construction and of moving into it kept him pretty busy during the year. After the experience of those Montanans a couple of years ago with a series of earthquakes which well-nigh demolished Helena, we presume the building was constructed along earthquake-proof lines. The book tells us of the building and gives us architects drawings of its front elevation and floor plans.

SOL HEPNER PASSES ON

The year was not otherwise characterized by matters of unusual importance. A little while before, Judge Day had died, and just a short while after the end of his Masonic year, H. S. Hepner, known affectionately as "Sol" passed away. He will be sorely missed. He edited the magazine, "The Montana Mason," and we saw an editorial in the Masonic magazine published by John Black Vrooman at Wichita, Kansas, a couple of days ago announcing that "The Montana Mason" would no longer be published.

KAIN RETURNED TO SCOTLAND

Grand Master John Kain went back to Scotland for the great occasion, attended by a number of Masons from this country, the investiture of the Duke of York as Grand Master Mason in November, 1936. We can picture the high lights of the occasion. Little did John Kain, as he left Liverpool in 1888, expect that he would return to Scotland in due time to sit at a banquet in the presence of him who would in matter of hours be the King and Emperor. Such is the power of Freemasonry that it transcends all distinctions of knighthood and rank. And the John Kain who went to Scotland was the John Kain who had come to love the beauties of symmetrical architecture and good materials. Thus it is that he visits our capital city of Washington and we hear him thus exclaim:

After viewing some of the beautiful cities in the old world, last winter, there came to me a thrill of pride as I looked over the Capital of our country, with its splendid buildings standing as monuments to the memory of our distinguished men of the past. As I travel through America, in every city I find in the most prominent places great cathedrals erected by a strong organization, and by the support of their people, and all paid for. In our capital city there are two great monuments which will stand for untold centuries, one of them to honor a great man and the other a great religious organization, but both are not yet completed. Masonry is being crushed in Europe. Washington, D. C., is referred to as the crossroad where people from every country of the world go, and they find a great Masonic monument to our brother and the first president of our country standing uncompleted. Why? True, Montana has paid more than the quota first asked for; but like every other public affair, in the eagerness of the committee in charge to erect something grand, they let their enthusiasm overcome their common business sense and judgment. We boast of the strength of Masonry in our country, nearly three million members. If the entire membership would donate 20c per capita the great memorial to Washington and Masonry in America would be completed and not be a target for those who are not in sympathy with Masonic ideals to point at as an uncompleted memorial.

THEY REFUSED INSTALLATION

It is interesting to note that every dispensation recorded in the Grand Master's Address is issued for the purpose of authorizing some lodge to elect an officer or officers—and three of the number were issued in consequence of the fact that certain officers had refused to be installed. It is a sad commentary on the morale of the organization when the honor of the office is so small that those to whom it is offered refuse to accept it.

FUNERAL EXPENSES WENT UNPAID

The Masonic Home of Montana is operated for old people alone. The book reports that the guests are forty four-thirty five men and nine women. It seems that the Home has been looking to the lodge from which each guest came, to become and remain responsible for the funeral expenses of such guest if and when death shall come to him or her. It appears further that the lodges have been delinquent in this matter, and there has been piling up an unpaid funeral account which now has mounted up to \$2,174.00. It is recommended that moneys be made available so that such items may be paid from Home funds. We seem to have observed that when the lodge has caused such persons to be granted admittance to the Home, and when the lodge pays its per capita tax, the lodge seems inclined to wash its hands of further support except as a matter of an emotional appeal for some contribution. The only discord reported in the Home arose from the fact that some of the old folks who were adjudged able-bodied refused to do any work around the grounds such as the regulations require all able-bodied guests to do. It's fine to have some special object for which organizations shall work. One would never guess what it is at this Home. There is a brick wall on one conspicuous side of the Home, and lodges and Star chapters have been building this in Memorial Panels, each panel costing the sponsor fifty dollars. Twelve panels have been built in the last project.

COMMITTEES FOR EVERYBODY

This Grand Lodge beats the world on committees.

While its affairs would not seem to be at all complex, yet it requires twenty two committees to keep things straight—and we suspect that it takes a good Grand Master to keep the committees straight.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK IN MONTANA

One of the committees is that on Public Schools Week. This observance has now become firmly established in Montana. The committee says 80 lodges reported its observance, four lodges reported no observance and fifty one made no report. The committee thinks half of the 51 put on the observance. Our guess, based on some knowledge of human nature under such circumstances, is that this is much too high. If they put on the observance usually they want to write in and brag about it. If they did not, they are ashamed to write in and confess it.

HE SWAPPED OFF HIS COMMISSION

Our friend Francis D. Jones resigned his commission as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana near the Grand Lodge of Montana, and was the recipient of the appointment of Grand Representative of England. They have a sort of celebration about it. Speaking of honors, we note that the Grand Lodge of Montana conferred on the distinguished visitor from Alberta, and on Carl Claudy of the Masonic Service Association, the honor and decoration of Past Grand in proportion to their actual offices. Thus Senior Grand Steward Claudy of the District of Columbia became Honorary Past Senior Grand Steward of Montana. Whereat we congratulate him.

The book closes with the last report of Foreign Correspondent H. S. Hepner. It is a good report, and in it he was exceedingly generous to North Carolina. The Masonic world will miss "Sol". He was a good Mason and true.

NEBRASKA—1937

WHEN SMITH NODDED

We are now giving attention to the eleventh annual volume of Proceedings from the files of Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, he having been elected Grand Master in 1921 and having gotten elected Grand Secretary in 1925 when Brother Francis E. White announced that he would accept the emeritus relation on account of age. Francis E. White was present and made a speech in Grand Lodge this time, June 8, 1937, at Omaha. There's something funny about this Smith's 1937 book; on page 512, he tells us of the Past Grand Masters present and received. He's very meticulous about inserting the number of everybody who did anything; usually of his lodge, we suppose, except of Past Grands; and when the first of the Past Grands is presented, he says he is Henry H. Wilson (30th), 1905; and then the next he says is Harry A. Cheney, (45th), 1910. From the looks of things we infer that they had Grand Masters in pairs and quintuplets during those years from 1905 to 1910; or else that there's something wrong with Lew Smith. We suggest that the Grand Lodge might consider the matter and perhaps invite Emeritus Frank White to take over the office again and get this thing straight. On second thought we seem to remember that Lew Smith was at this time (June, 1937) busy cleaning house with Walter Stockwell in the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar. They ought to have given him a leave of absence while he did that.

How the Grand Master's Transportation is Arranged

The Grand Master presiding this time was Chancellor A. Phillips, who according to his number belongs to a lodge at Cambridge. They have had an arrangement whereby, in order to provide suitable transportation for their Grand Master, they have leased a car for him on the basis of three cents per mile for the car, insured; and then the gas and upkeep bills come extra, of course.

He tells them that he drove the bus "more than 19,500 miles, having used the railroad for an approximate 5.300 miles" more. This would mean that the car hire cost the Grand Lodge \$585.00 for the year. Of course it isn't any of our business; but we are quite well aware of the fact that the Grand Lodge could have bought a new automobile of any one of several standard makes, let him drive it for eleven months or so, and traded it in for a new one for his successor, and the net cost plus insurance and less trade-in would have been much less than the \$585.00. That is, unless on account of those bad roads the trade-in allowances in Nebraska are much less than they are in North Carolina after use for a specified period. For his successor it is announced that he desires to use the car now in his possession, and that they are going to allow him six cents per mile for his use of it, including everything except property damage and public liability insurance, which will be extra.

ALL OFFICERS DEPARTED

The Grand Master had the usual grist to go through his mill—visits, appointments, meetings, ruling and the like. There was a case in which the three principal officers of a lodge had unanimously moved out of its jurisdiction, and he put a Past Master in charge of it. There was the case of a school-teacher who petitioned for the degrees in the place in which he was teaching, which looked all right except that somebody back home heard of it and found that he had voted in an election in his old home town "before completing his application for the degrees", which fact let the cat out of the bag and he was told that he would have to go back there also with his petition for degrees. And a certain lodge asked for a dispensation for the reinstatement of a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues more than twenty years. We know nothing of the facts; but they've got a good Masonic Home for old people in Nebraska.

APPLICATIONS GOT LOST

Then there were two cases in which people had filed with the proper lodge officers applications for dimits,

and those officers had permitted these to get lost, and the applicants were subsequently suspended for non-payment of dues. In the first of these he told the Secretary who was in fault to issue the dimit as of the date on which it should have been issued; and in the second, which came up just thirty days before the Annual, he passed the buck on to the Jurisprudence Committee. It is not stated why he did not handle it as a parallel to the other case.

WHEN DES MOINES WENT TO OMAHA

Perhaps the big day of the year was November 21, 1936. On that day, the eleven lodges in Omaha played host to a special train full of Masons from Des Moines, Iowa, headed by Grand Master Throckmorton; the train from engineer to flagman being manned by Masons only. The Iowa brethren very accommodatingly brought along their own candidate and conferred the degree in Omaha in their own manner.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska maintains the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth for the aged dependents; and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont. There is an institution in Nebraska sometimes called the Megeath Home for Boys, which has styled itself Masonic, and there is a committee to make a report on this matter. The reader of the book is not permitted by Grand Secretary Lew Smith to know what became of the matter.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence makes a report which in essence simply states what has been done with requests since 1928, lists applications for recognition which have been received, and suggests that all of such keep on waiting a while longer.

WHAT THE CANDIDATE IS EXPOSED TO

On recommendation of the proper committee, this Grand Lodge adopts "the Lodge system of Masonic Education", and now all lodges are required to put this plan into execution. The material to be used with the candidate is as follows:

CHAPTER I.

The First Meeting

- 1. Historic origin of Freemasonry.
- 2. Qualifications of an applicant.
- 3. Lodge organization.
- 4. Powers and functions of the Worshipful Master.
- 5. Duties and privileges of lodge members.

CHAPTER II

The Second Meeting

- 1. Origin of the term, "Entered Apprentice."
- 2. Interpretation of the ritual of the degree of an Entered Apprentice.
- 3. Application of the principal tenets of the degree of an Entered Apprentice.
- 4. Interpretation of the symbols of the degree of an Entered Apprentice.
- 5. Duties and privileges of an Entered Apprentice.

CHAPTER III.

The Third Meeting

- 1. Origin of the term, "Fellow Craft."
- 2. Interpretation of the ritual of the degree of a Fellow Craft.
- 3. Symbols and allegories of the degree of a Fellow Craft.
- 4. Duties and privileges of a Fellow Craft.
- 5. Historical information of the degree of a Fellow Craft.

CHAPTER IV.

The Fourth Meeting

- 1. Interpretation of the ritual of the degree of a Master Mason.
- 2. Symbols and allegories of the degree.
- 3. The legend of Hiram Abif.
- 4. Landmarks of Freemasonry.
- 5. Duties and privileges of a Master Mason.
- 6. Laws of Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

THE BREWERY COMPANY DIRECTOR

The Committee on Appeals has the case of a man who was suspended indefinitely (from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, we suppose) because he is a director in a corporation which manufactures and sells beer at wholesale. The judgment is affirmed.

No MASONIC PUNISHMENT

In another case a man was convicted in court and served sentence, because he had signed names on interest coupons on a note without authority. In lodge, he was expelled. On appeal it comes out that he was merely "without written authority" to do the act, and Grand Lodge votes that he is entitled to be restored. Was the criminal court trial a case of using criminal action to get some money back, then?

BURNS

Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites, of Chadron, has a Topical Report as Foreign Correspondent—including a variety of clippings. One of them is a good one on Brazilian Masonry; another is not so good on Burns—Poet and Mason. An author ought to go to the Burns country and then write freely on some matters that are not put into high school textbooks before his readers can understand Burns' life, or his poetical works either. Somehow we wish a big delegation of American Masons could go to Scotland every year. Our Masonry would be the better for it.

NEVADA—1937

PIONEER OF THE OLD SCHOOL

Tracy T. Fairchild is the name of the presiding Grand Master—a picturesque character, rancher and stockraiser of Elko, for twenty years a member in one or other of the branches of the state legislature, seventy two years old, described by his biographer as "of that 'fast disappearing type of pioneers' who were empire builders."

GRAND SECRETARY DIED

During his year as Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, V. M. Henderson, passed away, and was buried with Grand Lodge honors.

The Grand Master has the following to say, from which all lodges wheresoever found could learn an important lesson:

STATE OF THE CRAFT

I found Freemasonry in Nevada in a healthy and thriving condition and again we show an increase in membership. The financial condition of the Subordinate Lodges is good and harmony prevails with but one exception where the Secretary failed to turn over funds received to the Treasurer. This Lodge will sustain a loss through the Trustees failing to audit the books and conforming to the Code. It is no reflection upon the Secretary or Treasurer to have a thorough audit. It represents a sound business practice.

WHEN WAS PARKER APPOINTED?

Among his official acts, the Grand Master tells about the fact that he asked Deputy Grand Master Merwyn H. Brown to conduct the funeral of the deceased Grand Secretary; but we have not found that anywhere he reports having appointed any person as Acting Grand Secretary. In some manner not accounted for, Robert H. Parker was projected into the job, and reports as such: When the election of officers came, Past Grand Master Edward C. Peterson of Carson City was elected to the job.

This Annual was held at Las Vegas, away down on the eastern side of the state. Surely this choice of place must have been in compliment to the brethren of Las Vegas and Boulder City and Caliente; for the majority of those attending had to travel great distances to get there.

THE PAST MASTER RITUAL IS AN ORPHAN

The Grand Master approved a ritual for the Past Master's degree; but the Jurisprudence Committee got to be quite lukewarm about the matter, as will be here seen:

3. With reference to Official Acts, wherein the Grand Master approved a form of Ritual for conferring the Past Masters Degree, submitted to him by the Committee of the Past Masters' Association: While the Degree is provided for in Regulation 6 and while we believe that such a ceremony is advisable, and it is evident from all Masonic History, that the Past Masters' Degree is conferred in a Symbolic Lodge as an Honorarium upon a newly-elected Master as a part of the Installation Ceremony, we do not believe that the Grand Lodge has the authority nor by its membership so constituted is able to act or pass upon any form of Ritual of said Degree.

PRINTED RITUAL OF THE THREE DEGREES

And then there is the matter of ritual. Nevada is one of those Grand Lodges which have a printed ritual. We do not know what its contents are, nor what its scope is; but we do note that each lodge is henceforth to be allowed five rituals, instead of three.

OPPOSED TO ALL OF THEM

The Grand Master recommended that the Grand Lodge "go on record as being opposed to Communism, Fascism and Nazism." The Grand Lodge also adopts the resolutions about the Constitution Sesqui-Centennial. It very generously takes notice of the fact that it has been by proxy represented in the Grand Masters' Conference at Washington, and it is recommended to it that it pay twenty five dollars for the expense of the Conference.

The Reviews are done by the Grand Secretary, and quite well, too.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1937

HARRY MORRISON CHENEY PASSES ON

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire held a special communication at Portsmouth on June 24th, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its founding. Grand Master Halsey C. Edgerton presided. It turned out that then and there "the old order changeth, giving place to the new"; for this was the last communication which was attended by Harry Morrison Cheney, Grand Secretary, except the Semi-Annual on November 17.

There isn't much in this book for the Reviewer to write about except the Bi-centennial and the changing of Grand Secretaries. Happy is that land whose annals are brief, and the stream whose current runs deeply and smoothly seldom kicks up ripples on the surface. Neither the Grand Master nor Grand Secretary J. Melvin Dresser brings up anything to excite us. The Grand Master does not even report any decisions of law—simply says the most of his correspondence in this respect was about Daylight Saving Time, which fact speaks for itself.

But Harry Morrison Cheney has passed on—died just as the new year was coming in. The Grand Master has this to say about his life's work:

Brother Cheney was a printer by trade and for many years was Editor of the Granite State Free Press at Lebanon. He was Auditor of State Printer's accounts from 1889 to 1902; a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from Lebanon in three different years and a member from Concord in two later years; Speaker in 1903; a member of the State Senate for the session 1897, and a member of the Governor's Council 1899-1900. He was Postmaster at Lebanon from 1908 to 1910 when he resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the Masonic Grand Bodies. He died, suddenly, shortly after midnight on the morning of January 1, 1937, at his home in Concord.

And he says that when they cleared off his desk after the funeral, they found the following:

"What is this mystery that men call death? My friend before me lies; in all save breath He seems the same as yesterday. His face So like to life, so calm, bears not a trace Of that great change which all of us so dread.

I gaze on him and say; He is not dead, But sleeps; and soon he will arise and take Me by the hand. I know he will awake And smile on me as he did yesterday; And he will have some gentle word to say, Some kindly deed to do; for loving thought Was warp and woof of which his life was wrought. He is not dead. Such souls forever live In boundless measure of the love they give."

He was seventy seven years old; a most striking personality, and one who had made his impress upon Freemasonry for thirty years. He wrote the most of his Foreign Correspondence Report before he passed on; and when his successor, Bro. Frederick W. Sawyer, took over, he found that the aged gentleman had written the following, which he seemed to feel vaguely was going to be his valedictory:

Early in 1907 a big batch of accumulated Grand Lodge proceedings arrived in my home. I needed no other advice to understand that my Grand Master had named me to be his successor. Then, as now, I had not learned to run away from any seeming duty. I did the best that I could that year, with nothing to delay. I believed that it was only a temporary assignment, but reappointments have been made by the succession of Grand Masters, until now, I am privileged to present for your reading my thirteenth annual and successive report.

There has never been a year when the work loomed as a mere job. Rather, it has appealed to me as being an opportunity. This I have tried to appreciate. It has brought out of me the very best that I could do.

In these thirty years the thirty reports have reached the huge figure of 4,067 printed pages. In writing them I have been given complete freedom of judgment. There have been no limitations placed upon me by official action. I have made comments, I have expressed opinions without anything of restraint, save the careful observance of fraternal properties.

In the nature of things, I may not write many more. Because of it I cannot refrain from thanking my brethren for the opportunity they have given me in this line of special Masonic endeavor. It has made me to grow in my love for Freemasonry; it has given me joys that cannot be defined.

We prize highly the steel engraving of Harry M. Cheney which is in the book, too.

NEW JERSEY-1937

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

This is the One Hundred and Fiftieth Annual Communication, on April 21 and 22. There was held the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration on Saturday, December 19th. The official title of the Grand Lodge is, "The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New Jersey."

The Sesqui-Centennial Celebration began at two o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, December 19, 1936. with 160 lodges represented and Grand Master Charles B. Follev in the chair. There were many guests and visitors. Among these was a delegation from Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which got a charter from New Jersey in 1791 as Nova Caesarea Lodge, No. 10, of the New Jersey Constitution, and was organized on St. John's Day in December, 1794, "since which time the lodge has held its communications, stated and special. on Wednesdays" says the book. Brother David McGregor delivered the historical address, which largely started with Daniel Coxe, who is here described as "the first person to be appointed a Provincial Grand Master for an American colony, but was the first Provincial Grand Master in America," and then he goes fully into matters historical.

HOW IT WAS ORGANIZED

Grand Historian McGregor takes note of the whisperings that the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was irregular. Here is his comment:

The institution of this Grand Lodge has been looked upon by some as somewhat irregular, in that the brethren who took part in it were not duly accredited representatives of lodges in the State, but were merely a motley group of Masons hailing from foreign jurisdictions.

We find, however, that in addition to the large representation from Baskingridge Lodge, including its Master, Wardens, Deacons, and a Past Master, St. John's Lodge, of Newark, was represented by a Past Senior Warden; Burlington Lodge by a Past Master and two Past Senior Wardens, while a fourth lodge, working under a dispensation,

was represented by two of its members, both residents of New Brunswick, so that three regularly warranted New Jersey lodges and one under dispensation were represented at that Convention.

With but one exception, the Grand Lodge Officers who were installed at that time hailed from lodges working under the authority of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the exception being the Junior Grand Warden, Daniel Marsh, Esq., of Rahway, who belonged to St. John's Lodge 2 (now No. 1), of New York.

CLAUDY ON NEW JERSEY AND WESTERN SCENERY

The call to organize the new Grand Lodge was issued by Dr. William McKissack of Brunswick. So bronze memorial tablets are now presented. Dr. McKissack "was enabled to obtain the Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey as our first Most Worshipful Grand Master", the book states as the Grand Historian's words. Then there was an address, "Looking Forward" by Past Grand Master Lum, after which there was the great banquet of turkey and so forth at the Crescent Temple Mosque with some eleven hundred present. After the banquet the assemblage went upstairs to the auditorium again and there was an address by Carl Claudy on "New Jersey's Place in the Masonic World", which occupies three pages of the book—in the last page and a quarter of which he got away from New Jersey's place and took his hearers on an imaginary tour of the Great West; the Grand Canyon "choked" him, and he took the Yellowstone from his "chest of dreams for you to see, and, seeing, know what yardstick you shall be measured by in the world of Freemasonry "We suppose those dots, scattered over five or six places as he went west for them, indicate that he spread himself to heights not printable, as his vision spread outward and upward.

HUBERT M. POTEAT SPEAKS

But hold! There was some music, as was quite appropriate when you come to think about it. The first selection was Andrews' "Walkin' in de Gahden" and the next Bartholomew's "Keep in the Middle of the Road". Possibly there may be the faintest dedication of the first to Carl Claudy's Yellowstone Park travelogue; and—the

next orator was none other than Past Grand Master Hubert McNeill Poteat, of North Carolina, whose subject was, "Foundation Stones". We have to confide to our reader that this was perhaps the best speech of Hubert Poteat's Masonic career. After the exordium, he asks a question—

It seems to be not inappropriate to ask, and to attempt to answer, this evening, the question, Why has Freemasonry had so long and influential a life? "Empty systems of philosophy come and go, like shadows on the water;" fraternal orders rise, flicker, disappear; associations and societies and clubs, heralded by the blare of silver trumpets, run their little course and vanish into oblivion; even religions falter and fail and men grope after new, gods. But for hundreds of years our Order has lived, staunch and strong, going about doing good, as Jesus did, and extending its hands in blessed ministry to all mankind. Why?

And the rest of the oration answers that question, indirectly or directly. Without attempting to give his answer, which would require more quotation than we are permitted to use, we give our readers some passages on a very high plane which appeal to us:

Almighty God has always revealed Himself, my brethren, to nation and to individual, in exact proportion to the capacity of nation and individual to comprehend and appropriate and assimilate the revelation. Freemasonry does not seek to determine the intellectual and spiritual age of its initiates. It bids them, high and low, wise and foolish, press forward with holy zeal in the search for further and yet further light. It says to the mental babe, "Grow up, my son; put away your childish notions of God and erect for yourself by the sweat of your own brow, a man's house of belief and faith." To the wise and prudent it says, "The Grand Artificer of the Universe can never be compressed into your syllogisms and creeds and formulae; His train filleth the temple and the whole earth is full of His glory; bathe your soul in its emanations and bend all your mental powers to the task of seeking to understand yet more fully His infinite majesty."

No two men have exactly the same conception of God. Masonry wisely avoids prescriptions and edicts; Masonry never pontificates nor dogmatizes nor thunders denunciations. Thus, Masonry has never bathed the earth in blood, nor gloated like a ghoul amid the weird shad-

ows of the torture chamber, nor stood leering by the stake. Theology has been well defined as "the art of confounding oneself systematically." Masonry is not interested. Masonry sees good in every man's creed, so long as it is his very own and the best his intellect can formulate.

No man can estimate the force of the impressions made upon the mind of the candidate by the experience of meeting God at the very outset of his initiation. Most petitioners know practically nothing of the Order; many of them, unfortunately, fall into the hands of the idiots-of whom every lodge on earth has at least one-who roll their eyes and talk about goats and greased poles and offer to bet the neophyte that he will back down before he has finished his three degrees. Even if the future brother escapes this noisome and noxious pest, he will make his first alarm at the West Gate with some degree of excitement and with a sort of harried and uneasy readiness for any eventuality. But hardly has the door closed behind him when he hears a solemn voice from the East-maybe the voice of an intimate friend of the store or the shop or the street-bidding him remember that the blessing of God must always be sought on the threshold of a new enterprise and then actually praying for him! Now if he had gone into a church or a synagogue, he would have expected, as a matter of course, to hear about God; but he is in a Masonic lodge, with men sitting around the walls whom he had not thought of as particularly religiousand he is being called on at once to profess a belief in Deity! Certainly the thoughtful Mason will never, never forget that soul-stirring moment. Thenceforward God will be for him friend, counselor, guide, stay, strength and glory.

Freemasonry's second foundation stone is Character. There can be no doubt, I think, that, for nations and for most individuals, character will depend mainly on the type of god or gods worshipped by nation and individual. In other words, there is an intimate and indissoluble tie between religion and both racial and personal character. Our second foundation stone would thus be meaningless and useless without the first.

There are, I think, two further elements implicit in Masonic brotherhood: longsuffering and toleration. I ought to be as ready to forgive the faults and frailties of my brother as I am to ask him to forgive mine; thus shall we wave from our fraternal ties mighty cables stretching upward to the skies, whereby we may climb together to life eternal. I ought also to be as ready to respect his opinion as I am to demand that he respect mine; thus shall we live at peace the one with the other and not frit-

ter away in vain and foolish strife the eight hours set aside "for the service of God, and a distressed worthy brother." Masonic brotherhood bears in its ardent heart the seeds of the salvation and regeneration of the world.

And he concluded the address as follows:

I have already reminded you that nations and individuals must pass through periods of childhood and adolescence before attaining genuine maturity in their conceptions of God. It must be added that immortality and the spirit world are likewise viewed by men and nations in childish, adolescent, or adult fashion, precisely according to their mental and spiritual stature. There are, of course, those who flatly deny that there is a spirit world, that the soul lives on after its fleshly tenement has crumbled into dust. We shall never be able to frame a statement that will satisfy such unbelievers, for they decline to admit the validity of our evidence, and our terminology they despise as incoherent and senseless babble. To belief based on proof such persons are always hospitable; but faith—the mental act of giving substance to our hopes, of accepting as true what cannot be weighed or measured or proved-they reiect utterly. Freemasonry, therefore, sorrowfully passes them by, pausing only long enough to ask them where mercy can be had by the yard, how much self-sacrifice cost the pound, what the current exchange is on love, what the chemical formula of justice, what the price of gentleness and forgiveness and truth.

No man can establish by mathematics or logic the existence of any other life than this; no man can say with dogmatic assurance that some day "we shall meet our loved and own," that somewhere all earthly wrongs will be righted, that somewhere we shall comprehend all the dark mysteries of suffering and sin and evil and eat of the tree of life. But if proof is lacking, we have the Grand Architect's most precious gift, faith, without which there can be no aspiration.

We read in Epictetus: "The tyrant says to me, I can put you to death.' 'No,' I reply, 'you can only cut off my head'." We turn to the description of Socrates' last hours, in the *Phaedo* of Plato: "'And in what way shall he bury you?' asked Crito. Socrates answered: 'In any way you like; but you must first get hold of me, and take care that I do not escape you. . . . When I have drunk the poison I shall leave you and go to the joys of the blessed. . . . Be of good cheer, then, my dear Crito, and say that you are burying my body only, and do with that whatever you think best'."

Ancient Rome's noblest soul, Cicero, writes: "For not without design nor by chance were we created, but beyond doubt a mighty power labored at the task of developing the human race; and this power would never have produced and nourished us only to permit us, earth's toils ended, to sink into the eternal misery of death. Let us rather be confident that a haven and a place of refuge have been made ready for us."

Old Job once asked with a sneer, "If a man die, shall he live again?" Freemasonry answers him in the triumphant words of St. Paul: "For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality Then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory."

And so, "in the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves and those that look out of the windows be darkened and the almond trees shall flourish and the mourners go about the streets," *let* "the dust return to the earth as it was," for "the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

"They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Foundation stones? God, Character, Brotherhood, Aspiration crowned by immortality. Once upon a time there was "a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock." (Prolonged applause.)

The Sesqui-Centennial was closed with this address. The Annual came as usual in April. Between the two in the book is Bro. McGregor's History of New Jersey Freemasonry, occupying 134 pages and well illustrated. Altogether, this book is a very valuable one which we shall keep in our library.

THEY USE THE CHARITY FUND ALSO

The Annual Communication was not characterized by any outstanding event. It is reported that the Masonic Home of New Jersey is crowded and there is a waiting list; and it is contemplated to make additions to care for worthy cases which can find no room. In addition, there is a Charity Fund to be used in needy cases outside the

Home where the lodge is unable to carry the whole burden, so that 75 per cent of the aid to such cases comes from this fund and twenty five per cent from the funds of the lodge.

And then the Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommends recognition of the Grossloge von Wien, of Vienna, Austria, and it is granted. And now this is no more, as Hitler has made Vienna a part of Germany, which carries with it the abolition of all Freemasonry, we do not doubt in the least.

CAN'T RECOGNIZE ANY OTHERS WITH YORK

Also, there is considered the request for recognition of the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua, Mexico. New Jersey says that since she recognizes the York Grand Lodge in Mexico, she cannot recognize any of the rest, and so forth. Well, we recognized the York Grand Lodge and still are in fraternal relations with it, and we recognize eight other of the Mexican Grand Lodges also and are in fraternal relations with them. We are going to let the New Jersey folks figure that out. We assure New Jersey that some other American Grand Lodges do likewise.

THREE REVIEWERS

Indeed, this is a sort of "McGregor book". It closes with the Fraternal Reviews, he being chairman of the committee which prepared them. North Carolina for 1936 was fraternally reviewed, and the work, divided among the three members of the Committee, is altogether quite interesting. John S. Caie wrote North Carolina.

NEW YORK—1937

BI-CENTENNIAL

This book is officially styled as being "with 200th Anniversary Supplement" on its back edge. And its 750-odd pages of book paper weigh nearly three pounds. Grand Master Jacob C. Klinck, handsome Grand Master, presided. The book opens with a rotogravure of Grand Standard Bearer Arthur E. Delmhorst.

Dr. CADMAN, OWENS DIED

During the year Past Grand Master R. Elliot Owens died, and also Grand Chaplain S. Parkes Cadman. Each was a very unusually fine Mason, and each will be sorely missed in his place and field. Few persons in the United States have been heard so widely and read so widely as Doctor S. Parkes Cadman. Another New York Mason whose friendship we valued highly was Doctor Eugene E. Hinman of Albany, scholarly and indefatigable student, of Albany, who also passed away.

MASONIC GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY

An activity in New York which has interested us greatly as an annual occurrence, is thus described:

It must have been gratifying to all Freemasons to witness the splendid outpourings of our members on the Sunday which we set apart and have designated as our "Go-to-Church" Sunday. Reports which have come to us indicate that the Church services on this occasion were attended by greater numbers than ever before. The silent testimony of the Masonic Fraternity of its belief in God cannot have failed to give encouragement to those laboring in our temples of worship to preserve fundamental religious truths. Let us see to it that "Go-to-Church" Sunday in the years to come is increasingly observed by the Masonic Fraternity.

DISCUSSIONS AND DEBATES IN LODGES

Grand Master Klinck takes note of the fact that in some lodges, perhaps hundreds, meetings are either made lively by some timely program or else they are worthless because of lack of degree material. Thus many lodges have had programs of discussions of timely subject, and

indeed this has become quite general. So he cautions Masters against permitting any discussions that can become acrimonious or can be otherwise detrimental to the interests of Masonry and the lodge. He says that "thoughtful brethren realize * * * * that it (Masonry) must make its appeal to the intelligence of its membership". He then takes notice of the major aspects of the problem, in the following words:

It would be running counter to the whole history of Freemasonry to contend that education had reached its limit in Freemasonry and could no longer be promoted under Lodge auspices. Men today are groping, perhaps more so than ever before, because today there is greater need for general enlightenment if correct solutions are to be found of the problems which the very genius of man has created. Every labor saving device reacts on economic conditions somewhere. Population is increasing, and gainful employment seems more hazardous. The sad fact is that in many areas large groups of the human family are barely able to subsist.

WE NEED THE YOUNG MEN

And then there is that same problem of reaching out for young men. What to do about it? Brother Klinck is justifiably (to our way of thinking) emphatic about it. Read his slant on the problem:

Whether some such favor should be shown to young men whose fathers were not Masons should be given thought. A diminished initiation fee and a concession in the matter of Lodge dues can be an important factor in the decision of a desirable young man as to whether he can afford to join the Fraternity and contribute to its service. Between the ages of twenty-one and thirty money is not apt to be very plentiful with young men. The Fraternity can ill afford to forego the co-operation of desirable material when and if, without injustice to itself, through a proper concession that material becomes available.

WARNING AGAINST GAMBLING

And then, in a state with so many different conditions as New York, all sorts of things are bound to arise. The Grand Master is quite jealous of the reputation and good name of Masonry. He fears that some scandal may break loose and do incalculable harm. So he warns all con-

cerned against the possibility of a raid being staged by police sometimes on some Masonic group engaged in some gambling scheme, and the publicity that may arise. He comments on it:

This edict which the Grand Master felt constrained to issue has received a sympathetic response, and seems to have been scrupulously observed. Let it be understood that it was not in the heart of the Grand Master to take any legitimate joy out of the lives of Masons. Nor was it his intention to meddle in any respect with legitimate pleasures. The purpose of the edict was to remind the Craft that Freemasonry is a law-abiding institution, and that what is forbidden by law must not be indulged in by Freemasons.

It would have been a sorry thing if a Masonic Lodge had been raided on the pretext that at the time it was engaged in an unlawful gambling or lottery enterprise. The tragedy of such an occurrence has victimized other organizations. It was the determination of the Grand Master that no such experience should be shared by the Masonic Fraternity if it were in his power to prevent it. We may rejoice that we have escaped the shame of contact with the law enforcing authority.

CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE OF MASTERS ELECT

New York has gotten definitely away from public installations, or even installations by that name in any form. They call them by the dignified name of "investiture". There is a ceremony of investiture of a Master which is called a "service" and is "reverent and impressive." He recommends "District Investitures".

BUILDING UP THE ENDOWMENT

No Grand Lodge has paid in more money for the completion of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria than New York, we believe. It has long since paid in all that was asked of it. But it does not stop. It still makes its contributions, but it stipulates that these contributions shall go into the Endowment Fund. And this Endowment Fund is quite important. The mere completion of the building is not enough; for it will have to be maintained after dedication. We understand that Alexandria-Washington Lodge Washingtoniana will positively not be placed in the Memorial build-

ing until it is not only completed but put in such shape that its safety and maintenance are definitely assured.

"MISS LIBERTY"

The cornerstone of the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor, which greets those who come to our shores as they approach the great metropolis, was laid under Masonic auspices. This year was the fiftieth anniversary and it was celebrated Masonically. On December 31, the celebration was closed, and the Visitors' Book was closed with the signatures of the Grand Master and of the Representative of France on its last two lines.

WILEY'S HUNDRED THOUSAND

A most remarkable thing has happened. William J. Wiley, superintendent of the Home, quietly raised money for this institution and now it is announced that the fund so raised amounts to one hundred thousand dollars. It is turned over to the Hall and Asylum Fund with the proviso that during Brother Wiley's life the proceeds shall be used for the Masonic Home Summer Camp.

The year's cost of the organized charities of this Grand Lodge is five hundred seventy thousand dollars. The value of the securities which help in the matter of income is \$3,466,030.96.

MASONIC HALL

Indeed, in this Grand Lodge, money matters run normally up into big figures. The rents on the Masonic Hall property in New York run up to \$179,933.37 for the year, with a little less than ten per cent of net profit. All lodge space is rented, but there is still some office space which is gradually being rented. There are ten acres of floor space in the property fronting on 23rd and 24th streets and Sixth Avenue. It appears that the "L" railroad on Sixth Avenue just a few feet away will some time be removed, and the subway under the Avenue is being completed, so that the property should become more valuable and rentable.

WHAT HAPPENED TO PARA

Past Grand Master S. Nelson Sawyer and Ossian Lang, Chairman and Treasurer respectively, run the most of the job of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, assisted by Judge Tompkins, Judge Townsend Scudder and Grand Secretary Charlie Johnson. They had an unexplainable experience; they provisionally recognized the Grand Lodge of the state of Para in Brazil, and then suddenly and completely the correspondence stopped; not one word could be heard from Para in any way. So the Provisional Recognition is terminated. Quite possibly it was the fault of the Grand Secretary down there—speaking and reading Portugese, he perhaps did not attend to his American correspondence.

MEDAL TO BACHELLER

This Grand Lodge has set up a Committee on Grand Lodge Awards, and provided the Grand Master's Medal. The committee has voted that this year the Grand Master's Medal be awarded to Brother Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden", "D'ri and I", and other works; and the citation is duly read and the presentation made to him in person, and he delivered the brief speech of acceptance. He is a New York Mason, but for some twenty years has been a citizen of Florida.

ANDERSON SPEAKS

Present was Grand Secretary John H. Anderson, of North Carolina, who spoke briefly, beginning as follows:

M. W. John H. Anderson: Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren: I little thought thirty-nine years ago when I knocked at the door of Manual Lodge, No. 636, Brooklyn, and was made a Mason there, that I would ever have the opportunity of standing here and addressing the Grand Lodge in New York.

As your Grand Master said, this is my first offense in this Grand Lodge, but I am not a stranger in New York City, because back in the days—I believe the Grand Master of Vermont said something about politics—(laughter)—back in 1896 when the Democrats were few and far between, I was drafted to run on the Democratic ticket for Assemblyman in the Seventeenth Assembly District of

Brooklyn. I must have been ahead of my time, because I got 1,500 votes and my opponent got about 5,500. (Laughter.) I am sorry that I hadn't waited until 1936 to make that run. I might then have been elected. (Laughter).

SYRIA-LEBANON DISTRICT

This Grand Lodge has perhaps gone in for Masonic missionary work more than any other American Grand Lodge. It now has lodges in Syria-Lebanon, and these lodges have asked for a district organization; so one is obligingly set up, applicable to overseas Masonry under this Grand Lodge only. We hope it is useful.

MANY MATTERS

In fact, this book delves into almost everything sooner or later. Here is the announcement that the Grand Lodge is going to look after the Masonic needs of those who attend the 1939 World's Fair. — Also, we note the activities of the American Lodge of Research. — — Then there is a "District" composed of German lodges. - - Then there is an "Advocate General" who hands down the decisions which in other jurisdictions usually emanate from the Grand Master directly. - The Grand Historian has a delightful article on the English Abbeys, mentioning Melrose and others which we have visited. And they do everything on a big scale; the Grand Secretary's salary is twelve thousand dollars per year, with twenty two thousand more for his office assistants. It takes thirty thousand dollars to handle the mileage and per diem of the representatives to the Annual Communication. The Secretary to the Foreign Correspondence Committee is on the list for \$5,600.00, and the Grand Lecturer for five thousand. And we doubt not that they all earn it.

The Two Hundredth Anniversary Celebration was held on Wednesday night, May 5, at the Astor Hotel. There were speeches from Grand Master Claud L. Allen of Massachusetts; Grand Secretary Charles H. Johnson of New York; the Hon. Charles H. Tuttle and Dr. Joseph Fort Newton.

DOCTOR CADMAN

The book closes with a eulogy upon Doctor Cadman by Right Worshipful Lewis L. Fawcett, from which we quote:

He was a brianific giant, versatile beyond description and a veritable personification of perpetual motion. He possessed a matchless memory. No matter what subject was introduced, be it religion, the arts or sciences, he showed a grasp and a breadth of vision and knowledge of the topic that was practically awe-inspiring. He had the genius for saying commonplace things in an uncommon way.

He was an omnivorous reader, particularly of factual books, and is said to have read the entire Encyclopedia Britannica. In the little mining town where he worked as a lad he read the 1200 volumes in the library and for many years last past read at least three books a week. The information with which he thus filled his mind helped him in giving rapid fire answers to the questions put to him in the radio forums. I recall him being asked the question: "Do you believe our ancestors hung by their tails." He quickly replied, "They either hung by their tails or their necks." Another question comes, "I am 25 years old and have been engaged for seven years to a young lady; she is the personification of loveliness and peerless among her sex, but I only make \$20.00 a week; do you advise me to marry?" He quickly shouted, "Show me the girl." His radio work led to his entering the newspaper syndicate field and he prepared a weekly column of advice which was published throughout the country.

Our Most Worshipful Grand Master and the rest of us who had been intimately associated with him for years knew his great generosity. He never received a dollar for his sermons over the air. Many times when he officiated at a marriage, he refused to take the customary fee, but turned it back to the young couple, with his blessing, to start in housekeeping. Many times he declined to take the funeral fees and when he did, most often turned them back to the Church or to the Veterans of some Grand Army Post. He did much in a quiet conservative way toward helping distressed families in his parish. Once when he received a present of \$500 he immediately turned it over to a hospital for which a drive was then being conducted.

One evening at a Deacon's meeting he furnished the money for a man to go at once to his stricken wife in Florida. Since the depression he insisted that his salary he reduced \$1,000 each year as Pastor of Central Congregational church of Brooklyn. He was as generous with himself as he was with his money. He was never too busy to keep up with the smallest churchly duties. He was meticulous in making sick calls and kept a close eye on the material as well as the spiritual welfare of his flock.

NORTH DAKOTA—1937

SOME DON'T LIKE THIS SORT

The Masonry of North Dakota combines in a fine way the philosophical, the traditional and the pragmatic. It is seldom that we find such a blending and a balancing of the three phases of Freemasonry. That Masonic system which runs too strongly toward either of the three, would elevate the nose and speak with disdain of much that is here found—the striking fact is that such systems as do so are quite likely to disagree among themselves violently with respect to the points wherein they scorn North Dakota.

WHAT THE LODGES ARE DOING

There is Service and Education. Too often these are of the crackpot variety. But look—the committee tells us what the terms mean in North Dakota. Read the following concrete acts; representative of these lodges:

SHILOH, No. 1, at Fargo, is officered by a group of active enthusiasts. In spite of the demands made upon its "Cable Tow" it continues to award two \$100.00 Scholarships to outstanding students at the Agriculture College.

WAHPETON, No. 15, at Wahpeton, came to the front last year in the matter of the establishment of a swimming pool. This year it maintains its interest in added financial assistance.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 11, at Grafton, directs its energies towards the young folks and provides a Children's party and contributes to a recreational fund.

MACKEY, No. 18, at LaMoure, presents its annual award to the Public School and gives \$25.00 to the Boy Scouts.

BATHGATE, No. 23, at Bathgate, cares for its needy Brethren in the sum of \$20.00 and contributes \$37.50 to its Boy Scout Troop.

OCCIDENTAL, No. 27, at Hope, invites its teaching faculty to an entertainment, gives \$5.00 to the Children's Home, \$10.00 to the Red Cross, spends \$18.00 for flowers for shut-ins and presents the High School with a class picture of the High School honor students.

TEMPLE, No. 30, at Saint Thomas, may be in the midst of a territory not teeming with evidences of worldly wealth but it made possible a gift of \$10.00 to the

Children's Home, \$10.00 to the Florence Crittenden Home, \$10.00 to the Red Cross for Flood Relief and \$15.00 for Christmas Charity.

STAR IN THE WEST, No. 33, at Minot, has established a monthly dinner for Masons and a Past Master's Club. Both are functioning efficiently. It completely covered the funeral expenses of a deceased Brother.

CANDO, No. 40, at Cando, interests itself in the youth and their teachers and expresses its care for others in a donation to Christmas Charity, \$10.00 for the Children's Home and \$20.00 for Red Cross Flood Relief.

Mount Moriah, No. 51, at Williston, has had an exceedingly busy year especially in matters pertaining to the re-financing their Temple property. This Lodge claims to have the best De Molay organization in the Jurisdiction—and all who know Al Brownson and are aware of his delight in youth—can really believe the statement. It gave \$10.00 each to Children's Home, Florence Crittenden Home and Flood sufferers and found ample time to make the social side of Freemasonry effective.

FLASHER, No. 106, at Flasher, under the untiring leadership of that prince of Men, Brother, the Reverend W. Boyd, makes a brief statement to the effect "We have saved the eyesight of a little girl and furnished a nurse for a sick man. Only the G. A. O. T. U. knows how to translate this sentence in terms of cash, sympathy and Brotherly effort.

FRIENDSHIP, No. 109, at Butte, lives up to its name and sends continued supplies to a widow in dire distress.

HEBRON, No. 114, at Hebron, provides medals for the honor students in the High School and makes its evenings interesting by furnishing music.

KILLDEER, No. 112, at Killdeer, continues its annual Banquet and Program for all High School Boys in Dunn County.

OFFICIAL ACTS

The presiding Grand Master is Judge William H. Hutchinson of the State Superior Courts. He has of necessity done less of visiting than some man of a different profession would have done. He has arranged and attended regional conferences of District Deputies. He has maintained contact with his lodges by correspondence. He reports 46 dispensations, eleven of which were to confer degrees short of statutory time; four to hold communications out of doors, and five to permit lodges to

confer life membership on persons who have rendered distinguished service, though these had not been Masons for thirty years nor attained their seventieth year.

One of the items of the Service and Education program is the oratorical contest. The committee distinctly hesitated about putting it on again this year, for reasons and with result as stated below:

SPECIAL ORDER-ORATORICAL CONTEST

Grand Master Hutchinson called up the special order relative to the continuance of the High School Oratorical Contest. He stated that while he was sure the contest was a valuable and constructive enterprise, some suggestions had come to him from brethren who thought it might be better to put more emphasis upon the education of our own members and not continue the contest another year. He asked for an expression of opinion from the representatives. The vote was unanimous in favor of continuing the contest. Grand Master Hutchinson said that he considered the vote a "Mandate from the People."

WHICH WAY WOULD YOU HAVE VOTED?

Somehow we are inclined to think the Grand Master took a mean advantage of those fellows. Indeed, who would not have voted as they did? He laid before them just two choices. "You may choose education of our membership, which means a lot of reading and study and listening to speeches on your part as lodge members," says he, "or you may choose to foster the educational program of the High School Oratorical Contest which is obviously quite different," he in substance tells the fellows. Which did they choose? Well, which way would you have voted? It sort of reminds us of a Hitler plebiscite, after a fashion. But seriously, the ideas they are carrying out have taken real hold and they are doing much good.

SENTIMENT IN MASONRY

Grand Master Hutchinson did a very graceful thing, which was yet rather daring, as the traditional goes. These fellows do a lot of things for the sake of sweet sentiment, and it is beautiful. Hardboiled Masonry is to us nothing short of a pain in the neck. It has no ex-

cuse for being. Hardboiled Masonic officers ought, singly, severally and en masse to be treated as the devils which left the Gadarene demoniac of Bible account. is wedded to fine sentiment or it is as sounding brass and a tinkling symbal; it loves the beautiful in acts and devotion or it is naught. Thus Judge Hutchinson called a special communication of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota on Sunday, February 14, at twelve o'clock noon, to observe the ninetieth birthday of Past Grand Master James McDonald. Twelve lodges and 120 members were There was a religious service with a sermon and some speeches. The sermon was by M.:.W.:.Brother Hutchinson: an address by W. Brother Hutcheson: another by Stockwell (also M. W.). Now don't get the idea that these fellows routed themselves out that Sunday morning just to hear all of this speaking. The record states frankly that they were "called from labor to refreshment and partook of a bountiful dinner." On March seventh, a little more than three weeks later, the spirit of the frail old gentleman whom they had that day honored, passed into the world of the Spirit Triumphant.

STOCKWELL AT THE BAT

And then the Grand Secretary. He runs true to form—puts into the book what is alleged to be his official report to the Grand Lodge, and at the end these words—"CONCLUSION—ORAL". We bet our bottom dollar that this CONCLUSION—ORAL was the real Official Report; what is in the book, a substitute that is made to go on paper. Well, anyway, here is an account of the Dakotas and their experiences; taken from what he put in:

MASONIC SPIRIT AND OPPORTUNITY

No Grand jurisdiction has had a larger share of misfortune than has North Dakota during the past decade and a half. The over-extension of credit during the 20's resulted in the closing of banks, and many of our lodges lost heavily. The efforts put forth during the World War to produce food for our armies and those of the Allied Forces proved in the end disastrous to thousands of substantial North Dakotans. The uncertainties of crops during the past six or eight years and the low prices in the

beginning of the depression, drought and all the rest, have combined to hit this state from the agricultural and economic standpoint as hard if not harder than most states but we have never been prouder of North Dakota and North Dakota Masonry than during these desperate years just past. The spirit of our people and our membership on the whole has been nothing short of magnificent. During all these diastrous years so far but three lodges have felt compelled to yield their charters.

And his note with respect to the broader horizon is also interesting:

We are living in a world of great unrest. There is great need for sanity at home and abroad. There has been no time when the application of Masonic principles is more essential than now. While no one should have undue optimism, there surely must not be despair. There is enough in this universe of ours for all if our resources are rightly used and equitably distributed. Lincoln once said that the Union could not be preserved half free and half slave. Neither can civilization be saved with untold millions of human beings forever below the border line of normal living. This does not mean Socialism or any other "ism." It simply means social justice and surely Freemasonry must always respond to the call of the distressed and oppressed. There is strength in the Lion of the Tribe of Judah and he shall prevail.

And Masonry in North Dakota is coming back. The net loss is only 261, about half of what it was the previous year. Decrease in the suspension list is largely responsible for this amelioration of conditions.

At the end of the Grand Secretary's report, "the Grand Master called the Grand Lodge at ease" and there were presented two of the officers of the Eastern Stars of North Dakota, who brought a basket of flowers.

"As soon as the O. E. S. officers retired Grand Lodge resumed regular order", say the minutes.

GOLDEN JUBILEE IN 1939

The forty eighth Annual being about to pass into history, it was voted to meet in the home town and with the mother lodge, of the new Grand Master, Charles Pollock in 1938; and then somebody wanted to get it settled that the 1939 Annual would be held in Grand Forks,

this being the Golden Jubilee Celebration. They voted to put off decision on this matter subject to acts of the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee. Here Grand Secretary Stockwell writes it into the record that he has discussed the matter with parties interested, and if Grand Forks could handle the Jubilee he would "feel bound to favor" that place. It is not clear why what he favored got into the Proceedings.

It was a good Annual and the book is interesting. At its close, Bro. Walter H. Murfin has a good report of Fraternal Reviews, carefully reviewing North Carolina. for 1936.

OHIO-1937

ELMER ARN BECOMES PRESIDENT

On February 22, at Washington, there was brought to our attention a man who had hitherto been, so to speak it frankly, to us just another Grand Master. But the aged Col. Louis A. Watres had died, and it was necessary to find his successor as the President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. They desired a dynamic man, and one in whom the Masons of the United States could and would place implicit confidence. The men on the inside looked around, and the man that they recommended was Past Grand Master Elmer R. Arn of Ohio. Then it was that some of us who were more or less mere observers asked, "Who is this Arn?" When we got the book from Ohio we asked the same question, and answered it. So here we give the reader an introduction to him. To begin with, every reader will remember the Ohio River floods of January, 1937, and the problems which arose from them. Well, Kentucky and Ohio had the brunt of it to bear, and in some ways Ohio had the worst part on the north bank of the river. When the Grand Master picked his committee to handle the problem, Elmer Arn was made chairman of the Masonic Flood Relief Committee. Then we began to look into the record of Ohio in the list of donations to the Washington Memorial. Ohio had not been such a terrible slacker, nor had it done what a great jurisdiction like this should have done. In a word, the difference between Ohio on the west of an imaginary line and Pennsylvania on the other was so marked as to be painful to Committeeman Arn. So Chairman Arn got busy. Moving pictures of Mount Vernon and Alexandria, Va., were made under his direction-by his son, we understand—and were shown throughout Ohio. They showed the beauty of all connected with Washington, including the exterior of the Memorial—and then they showed how much was unfinished, and how unfinished it is. Then we find the next step—

The Committee is particularly solicitous that the membership of our State shall be fully informed regarding the Memorial. After a thorough consideration of the several

methods suggested to impart such information to the greatest number of members, it was decided that the plan to add One Dollar to bills for Annual Dues would be most effective. It is extremely imperative for the success of raising the per capita that every member of every Lodge must be given an opportnity to make a voluntary contribution, if he so desires. Such an appeal would give a quick response, eliminate that proportion of the membership from further solicitation, and indicate the number with whom a more intensive campagin would have to be waged to complete the quota.

ONE OF THE GREATEST

And the result was so outstanding that, as we have said, it attracted the attention of the Memorial Association and he was made President of it. We forget how many thousand dollars came in, but the amount was very gratifyingly large.

Having disposed of the above, we note other matters. The Annual was held at Cleveland, October 20, with Grand Master J. Philip Perry presiding. Cleveland is a very remarkable city, replete with culture and with beauty, and a strong Masonic city. The Grand Lodge of Ohio is one of the largest Masonic jurisdictions in the world, having on its rolls 176,215 Master Masons. There were four thousand candidates raised during the year; but alas and alas, there were five thousand suspended for nonpayment of dues. So Ohio drops back into the net loss column with 2,249 in that line. Raisings increased in number, but reinstatements fell back and suspensions continued high.

OBJECTIONS TO PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS

The Grand Master treats of the subject of public installations and disapproves them. He says that frequently the installing officer does not make the ceremony impressive enough to create a favorable impression upon outsiders present, and that "often members thoughtlessly give Masonic signs in full view of the public", which, as all of us who have seen such public installations know, is very true. Then he offers the following objections to public installations.

The ancient charges are then read, the last one being: "You agree that no visitors shall be received into your Lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated into a regular Lodge. These are the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons. Do you submit to these charges, and promise to support the regulations as Masters in all ages have done before you?" The Master answers, "I do." Remember the Lodge is at labor. The room is full of women, children and men who are not Masons. The Master then and there is made to violate one of the ancient charges at the very time he is being installed. The audience is thereupon informed of duties of the various officers, which, after all, are none of the public's concern. The public is permitted to see a Lodge of Master Masons called from labor to refreshment before being dismissed from the Lodge.

And then he says there is another matter still more serious. As a part of the ceremony, opportunity is given for objection to the installation of the officer-elect. This is no empty thing. In one such public installation, he says, a Mason present *did* object. The book states that he had previously notified the officers that he objected to the installation of the brother, and they, "thinking he would not dare to do so at a public installation, proceeded with the ceremony any way". We are not told of the outcome.

The Grand Master of the fourth largest Grand Lodge in the United States writes thus of the ladies' organization:

THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

The most pleasant and cordial relationship exists between the Masonic Fraternity and the Order of the Eastern Star. This splendid organization has co-operated with us in every possible manner, and throughout the entire State it has been of great benefit to our Lodges. Particularly is this true in the smaller localities where an otherwise dingy and unattractive Lodge room has been cleaned, carpeted, painted, and repaired through the efforts of this loyal and faithful order. Its members serve our banquets and help us in innumerable ways to carry on the work which we are trying to do.

I hope that these two great organizations may always continue to work side by side for the common good of each

other and for the benefit of humanity, and that the present desire for mutual helpfulness may ever prevail.

He objects to any form of advertisement which proclaims Masonic affiliations. We have seen that in these sections, the Masons who vote do not seem to relish Masonic suggestions in advertisements of candidates for public office; but it would appear that such tactics are persisted in in various places. Thus the Grand Master's call upon the editors of all publications connected with the Masonic group, to "discourage this unmasonic practice". Then he adds this: "Candidates must no longer be permitted to use Masonry to further their political ambitions. Help us to keep Masonry out of politics and to keep politics out of Masonry."

DECISION ABOUT GAMBLING

And, like his associates of many another Grand Lodge, he takes a shot at gambling devices. His dictum is not ambiguous. It is in part as follows:

We cannot permit raffles, punch boards, the selling of chances, or any form of lottery or pernicious gambling held under Masonic auspices, nor can we permit these things to be done by organizations which base their membership upon Masonry. The worthiness of the cause for which money is sought to be raised, and for which the unlawful act is done, does not make it legal, nor does the fact that it is a game of skill rather than a game of chance make any difference. A prize is presumably a "thing of value." The statute states that whoever plays a game for money or other thing of value is subject to a fine and imprisonment. The only way this can be changed is by action of the State Legislature.

I realize clearly that the spirit of gambling pervades many of our institutions today, including some of our churches, but until the laws against gambling are repealed, Masons, I am sure, will cheerfully obey those laws. Let us not cheapen Masonry by sanctioning those things which the law expressly forbids.

Decision: Card games played for money or other things of value are in direct violation of Section 13059 G. C., of Ohio, and cannot be conducted in any Masonic temple or given under the auspices of any Masonic Lodge. society, or club, or by any organization which bases its membership upon Symbolic Masonry.

REPORTED THAT THEY SERVE BEER

In fact, the Grand Master takes a pretty complete inventory of Pandora's box. Next is his discussion of liquor and Masonry. It is reported to him that beer is used in Masonic Temples by "Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies and by organizations which base their membership on Symbolic Masonry." Therefore he issued what he titles "The Beer Edict", which forbids such anywhere about Masonic premises.

All of this is of the negative sort. Now to something positive—something constructive. He recommends Father and Son Nights. He is touching upon something there which ought to spread like wildfire. Here is what he says:

FATHER AND SON MEETINGS

In most of the Lodges a Father and Son's night was held during the year. These meetings have invariably proved to be a good thing for the community and for Masonry as well. Interesting programs were had for Masons and their sons; for the fathers of Masons, and for the sons of deceased members of the Lodge. Good fellowship and sincere friendliness everywhere prevailed. Lodges that do not hold a Father and Son's meeting are overlooking splendid opportunity to create a better feeling and understanding between those who represent the three eras of human life—youth, manhood, and age.

Our boys are going to carry on what we have started. When we are gone they will attend to those things we now think are so important. We may adopt certain policies, but how they will be carried out depends on them. They will soon fill our positions of responsibility. All our work will be judged by them. The future welfare of the nation and of humanity itself is in their hands. Let us, as individuals, therefore, give the young men of today just a little more attention than we have in the past. A sincere friendship established between the fathers and sons of Masons will be exceedingly beneficial to us all. I sincerely hope that our future Grand Masters will continue to encourage our Lodges to hold these friendly meetings.

WHEN ARE SQUARE CLUBS BAD?

And he takes note of "Square Clubs" and similar groups of Masons in lodges, which groups club together along occupational lines, have their officers and organiza-

tions and exemplify the degrees. All is fine as long as it is fine. But it is a fact, he says, that in some cases these clubs come pretty near to trying to run the lodge. They insist upon having the regular officers step aside and let them do the degree work. His dictum is that "No Square Club should be stronger than the Lodge in which it operates."

GUARDIAN MAY APPLY FOR DIMIT

And then there is a decision of law that is out of the ordinary, as follows: "The dimit of a brother who has been adjudged insane may be granted upon application of his legal guardian, if such brother is not in arrears for dues and no charges are pending against him."

SHRINKING INCOME

It appears that in Ohio the Masonic Home is supported by a direct per capita tax, and that with the shrinkage of membership this per capita tax also shrinks until it is now only some two hundred and eleven thousand dollars, being several thousand dollars below what it was a few years ago. What with the various things that enter into the cost of living rising, people knocking at the doors of the Home and decreased revenue, the Home does not see bright prospects right now. The operating cost seems to be \$217,232.00.

The Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee is Bro. Nelson Williams, who says he is in dilapidated condition and that exactly forty years ago this day on which the committee reports, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. What a record, his!

The book contains a valuable article, "Freemasonry in the Northwest Territory", by Doctor Tyler.

Past Grand Master Earle Stewart writes the Foreign Correspondence Committee's report. It is without introduction, and reviews very courteously North Carolina for 1937.

OKLAHOMA—1937

A DIG AT MAINE AND VERMONT

The 1937 Annual is the sixty fourth of the Indian Territory, the forty fifth of Oklahoma Territory and the twenty ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Oklahoma. All of this is set forth on the title page, along with the fact that it was held at Guthhire on February 9, 10, 11, Grand Master John L. Stuart presided. Whether it be because of the fact that the Masonic Home is located at Guthrie or not, the book is quite filled with references to the Oklahoma Masonic up the Endowment Fund. We are not sure, but we assume that this endowment is for the Homes. were the usual addresses of welcome, and response which are necessary when the place of the Annual is Mobile. Then the Grand Representatives were presented, and there was the "We will be glad to hear from my other Representative"; and then -PAST GRAND MASTER LESLIE SWAN: "Allow me to present the Grand Representative of the State of Vermont. He's alone. Maine wasn't with him" (Laughter.)

After which they all settled down and listened to the Official Address of the Grand Master which wasn't very long—only twenty seven pages, including the lists of the deceased.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOMES

In his address, the Grand Master says that "on account of the drougth conditions over the state" he has virtually suspended activities looking toward building up the Endowment Fund. We are not sure, but we assume that this endowment is for the Homes. Then comes the report on Masonic Homes from the point of view of the Grand Master. It tells of a new Vocational Building on the Home grounds, built by the Royal Arch Masons and equipped by the Eastern Stars. The two Homes are on the same grounds. The Children's Home has 56 guests, and the Home for the Aged has 46 men and 38 women. On monthly allowance are ninety old people and forty eight children in addition. Further-

more, it is reported that of the 140 persons in the Homes, fifteen are there under Eastern Star auspices and 125 under Masonic sponsorship. Yet the Eastern Stars happily contribute for the love of the cause. And now the same question becomes uppermost—Old Age Pension; what of it? Here is the statement of it:

The thing that is bothering us now is, what is the Old Age Pension going to do with Masonic charity? We thought awhile back we knew something about what it was going to do. We understood that an old person in the Masonic Home wouldn't be put on that old age pension list, but that if he wasn't in the Home,—say somebody in distress and you are drawing say twenty dollars or ten,-if he gets put on that list, and then it becomes necessary to go in the Home that money will come into the Home,—they tell us that isn't true. I remember that at the last board meeting, someone on an allowance, a family, I don't know whether it was an old gentleman or his wife, who got eight dollars from the board of control, sent it back to us and told us they couldn't use it because if they did the State would cut them off of the old age pension. That's what is happening to us. We don't know where we will be on the old age. We get letters from case workers of this county that investigate these cases. We got a letter from one of them asking if the Masons won't take care of an old man so the old age pension won't have to pay out their money to do it. That isn't right. I think it ought to be distributed equally among all. So instead of allowing us thirteen thousand dollars in taking care of those distressed, if the monev was available there ought to be an increase of at least fifty per cent and if the old age pension matter works out, where we don't have to use it, we won't use it.

EXPENSE BILLS

We do not see how these Grand Lodges with big mileage and per diem accounts carry on. Here is a bill for this purpose of \$6,700.00, which is paid by a membership of 47,711, which means that every member in the state contributes approximately thirteen and a half cents per year to get the brethren to go to Grand Lodge. And with all of this these Grand Lodges have bonds to pay interest on and to meet maturities from, and big expense bills common to all Grand Lodges as the price of operating. In Oklahoma they give the Grand Master an office allowance of two thousand dollars, traveling expense of

some more than a thousand, and a new car to travel in which costs eight or nine hundred dollars in addition.

MISSOURI WOULD DO NOTHING

There are two interjurisdictional cases which have given some trouble. Both concerned Missouri. One referred to the expenses of a funeral of a Missouri member, buried by an Oklahoma lodge. There is not sufficient information in the book to use as the basis of any judgment. The other refered to a "Missouri member who disturbed the peace and harmony of our Ottawa Lodge, No. 478, at Picher, to such an extent that the brother was tried by Ottawa Lodge and subjected to discipline, and the action of our Ottawa Lodge was not recognized by the brother's lodge in Missouri". Apparently the Grand Lodge of Missouri has adopted the plan of doing nothing in the expectation that the things will blow over; all of which is somewhat taxing on Oklahoma's patience.

THEY ARE TO BE OFFICIALLY NAMED

The following resolution was introduced, and was referred to the Board of Custodians. We do not know whether it was intended that it be the subject of any report to the Grand Lodge, and we find no such report:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The desirability of uniform language in the conferring of degrees is a Masonic principle; and

Whereas, The roll of workmen at the building of King Solomon's Temple contained names of men of that day and time:

Therefore, Be it resolved, that the following roll call,

THEFET	ore, be it resorve	a, ond one	,
Abishag Nathan	Abiathar Benhadad	Adoniram Issachar	Azariah Nebat
Zimri	Zadoc	Nadab	Shimei
Jether	Jeroboam	Jehosaphat	Jehoiada
T11_9_9	Ju-0-0	Ju-m-m	

be adopted as a roll call for use in the degree work in all the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction.

The Committee on Foreign Relations recommended recognition of the Grand Lodges of Jugoslavia, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro; and recommended that

recognition of the German crowd in Palestine be denied. Certain other requests, including two from Mexico, were postponed so that further information might be obtained.

Thomas Chauncey Humphrey, Committee on Correspondence, ninety two years old, presents his report which is duly printed. In it the administration of J. Giles Hudson in North Carolina is reviewed.

OREGON-1938

JUDGE PETERS PRESIDED

The Grand Master presiding in Judge R. Frank Peters, of what we in North Carolina would call the Superior Courts. He is an alumnus of Pacific University and is Treasurer thereof. Undoubtedly the chief feature of his Annual Communication was the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new State Capitol. It will be remembered that about a year before, this State Capitol had been totally destroyed by fire. Before noting that ceremony further we shall take notice of matters of business in the Annual Communication.

This seems to be a Grand Lodge believing in government by committees; for in the list printed in the book there are no fewer than twenty one committees listed—standing, session and what have you. It takes a very methodical Grand Master to be sure that all of these have reported when he delivers the gavel of authority to his successor.

OREGON RESEARCH LODGE

Oregon has one of the few real Research Lodges of the United States. It seems to be rather emphasizing the matter of furnishing speakers to the several lodges of the state desiring such service. It requires two pages of the book to list these appointments. We regret that we have not received any of the publications of this lodge, either when we served as Master of our own North Carolina Lodge of Research, or since that time.

At the suggestion of Research Lodge of Oregon, No. 198, the Grand Master convened the Grand Lodge on December 27 to observe Saint John's Day. Trinity Episcopal Church, Portland, was used and there was an appropriate service, which was attended by "about six hundred Masons". It is added that "the gathering showed Masonry at its best as it always should be on public occasions".

FEES REDUCED

The Grand Master approved a large number of a-

mendments to by laws of lodges during the year. Seventeen of the number were for the purpose of reducing the fees for the degrees; usually from about sixty dollars to about forty dollars. The old and the new average fees are interesting to us as indicating that such fees seem to have been uniformly higher on the Pacific coast for many years than they have been in this section.

WHAT HE THOUGHT COULD BE IMPROVED

The Grand Master attended the Conference of Grand Masters at Washington in 1937. Each Grand Master who attends gets some impressions of what he likes and of what he thinks can be improved. Grand Master Peters thinks the meetings would be more useful if the agenda would take less time on formal addresses and give more time to a general discussion of the questions which might be before the conference. We have been attending these Conferences of Grand Masters since they first became a stable feature of the February 22 meetings at Washington, about fifteen years ago, in the capacity of a Foreign Correspondent picking up information in places where it can be obtained. We have seen some of them run wild with this "general discussion" sometimes, and at others we have seen the members sit back like obediant oysters and say absolutely nothing. At a general rule everybody who goes there has a potential speech ready to be uncorked; but also as a general rule, these miscellaneous speeches are not turned loose by any great number. You know, even with Grand Masters it is true that there is a great difference between being a big dog in a small boneyard, and being a rather inconspicuous or minor dog in a larger boneyard.

This Grand Master does not see eye to eye with those G. M.'s who think it is none of the business of the Grand Lodge to condemn Communism. He defines and defends his position as follows:

MASONRY AND POLITICS

Masonry takes no part in politics. It is right that it should not. Neither should it permit discussions of political matters concerning which there can be an honest difference of opinion among Masons. Such discussions would only lead to dissension.

But as to those forms of government or political systems concerning which there is no room for difference of opinion among Masons, a different situation exists. We have a right to discuss them within the lodge. I refer to those forms of government or political systems which do not permit or tolerate Masonry.

During the year, I have talked in the lodges throughout this Jurisdiction against those subversive influences which, if permitted to go unchallenged, might eventually gain control in this country and destroy our liberties, our free institutions, and our Masonry.

If to talk against these sinister influences which are gradually boring into our government, our educational institutions, our patriotic organizations, and our fraternities constitutes the talking of politics, then let us to that extent get into politics.

If Masonry is worth maintaining, worth having, it is worth fighting for, even if we have to go into politics for that purpose. If we have any stamina, any virility, we ought to fight those things which are trying to destroy Masonry. If we do not, we may awake too late to find Masonry in this country in the same condition that it is in Russia, Germany and Italy today.

POOR LAW ABOUT LIQUOR DEALERS

And then he discusses his pet peeve about liquor; and we don't blame him a bit. It appears that in Oregon the Masonic law operates only against those who operate or tend bar in a liquor saloon; moreover, the saloon is defined as a place where the main business is the sale of intoxicants. So the Grand Master says that practically it is impossible for any conviction to be obtained in such a case for the lack of adequate evidence to prove the offense in a Masonic Commission trial. As a result, he says, there are a lot of Masons in Oregon whose occupation or business reflects anything but credit upon the fraternity.

REQUIRED TO BE READ

The Oration by Grand Orator Alfred E. Clark is on the timely subject, "The Constitution of the United States". So well was it liked that a resolution was passed "That each Master of the constituent lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction be required to have the oration of the Worshipful Grand Orator read before his lodge during the present year."

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

One thing this Grand Lodge does more systematically than any other of which we read. It has a scientifically correct system of fees for life membership and when any member takes out life membership and pays the appropriate fee, the money is sent to the Grand Lodge, which places it in the Life Membership Fund. The amount of that fund, for the brief period in which it has been operative, has grown to \$37,968.88.

This Grand Lodge operates to a great extent through its Trustees between annual communications. Eight pages are required to tell about the meetings of the Trustees.

HOME AID IN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Grand Lodge has an Educational Fund which is used to give assistance to the orphan children of Oregon Masons "in obtaining a grammar or high school education". Thirteen thousand dollars was used during the year for such assistance. We seem to learn that the educational feature of the assistance is less important than the need for assistance for subsistence: Education is free if one can get subsistence.

HOME POPULATION

The Masonic and Eastern Star Home of Oregon is located at Forest Grove. It has 93 guests; 48 men and 45 women. Sixty nine of them came from Masonic lodges and twenty four from Eastern Star chapters. In Oregon there are 24,574 Masons and 22,502 Eastern Stars.

On outside maintenance are twenty-eight men and twenty-six women, of which fifty-four, ten only come from Eastern Star Chapters. The Social Security laws of Oregon have enabled them to cut a number of persons off the outside maintenance list during the year, though it required an ultimatum to bring it to pass. Here is a rather interesting feature of Home life, not found in the other books that we read:

LODGE MEETINGS

Many Brethren of the Home Family are unable to attend Lodge because of their physical inability preventing them leaving the Home grounds. With this thought in mind two generous Masters conducted Lodge at the Home. These Brethren are Wm. Adams, W. M. of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, and James Lewis, W. M. of Beaverton Lodge, No. 100.

On September 21, 1936, Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., conferred the E. A. Degree in the Home Auditorium at 8:00 P. M. Refreshments were served in the dining room after Lodge.

On February 25, 1937, Beaverton Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., conferred the M. M. Degree in the Home Auditorium and refreshments were served after Lodge.

At refreshment each member of the Home Family was adopted by a member of the visiting Lodge and made to feel that he was one of their crowd. Was this real fraternalism or was it?

MASONIC BED IN HOSPITAL

Another matter that is possibly known elsewhere but does not get into the books of Proceedings is referred to by Grand Secretary D. Rufus Cheney. He says that a long time ago a Brother Seth Pope endowed a bed in a Portland hospital for Portland Lodge, No. 55. This one bed did not meet the needs and five years ago the several Portland lodges raised funds to endow another bed. He tells the Grand Lodge there is urgent need for the endowment of more beds.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF STATE CAPITOL

We now come to notice again the transactions of the Second Day—the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol Building. The Annual Communication was held at Portland and the State Capitol is Salem, which, if we remember correctly, is some seventy miles away. So a motorcade was formed; and, leaving at 11:45 o'clock, with motor cops at the head, they arrived at Salem at 1:20 p. m. The procession is said to have included some two or three hundred automobiles; but in another line Grand Secretary Cheney says "there were between 2000 and 3000 Masons in the parade" through the Salem

streets to the Capitol site. There was a half hour of the proceedings which was broadcast over the NBC hookup. Through the courtesy of the Standard Oil Company the amplifying outfit was provided which enabled everybody to hear all of the program. Associate Justice Rossman of the State Supreme Court presided; the governor spoke as did the associate architect, Francis Keally. He describes what is going to be there, saking that it emphatically does not have a dome patterned after the Capitol at Washington, and then proceeds:

The cylindrical tower will be crowned with a twentytwo foot bronze statue typifying a symbolic pioneer.

Above the main entrance will be carved a composition in which the eagle, the sun, the water, and the earth will form the component parts. On the flanking buttresses on the main entrance doorway are to be carved, on one side, the sea otter, on the other, the beaver.

Over the west entrance will be a composition of three salmon. On the east entrance wheat has been selected as the theme. Other sculptural subjects to be placed in various parts of the building include domesticated animals, such as the cow, the horse and the sheep, and the wild animals include the mule, deer, and buffalo. The stage coach, the locomotive, and the pony express are also part of the decorative work. And on the floor in the center of the rotunda is to be Captain Grey's ship, "The Columbia," cast in bronze.

Reviewer O. C. Hagmeier, Past Grand Master, writes the Reviews. North Carolina for 1936 is reviewed, for which we thank him.

and the state of the second

ender van de leer van de l De leer van de leer van de leer van de leer van de leer van de leer van de leer van de leer van de leer van de

The state of the s

in the second of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second

SOUTH CAROLINA—1937

BI-CENTENNIAL

This is the Two Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, in accordance with the prevailing chronology; all of which will appear in the course of the review of the Proceedings. The volume comes to us in party dress, in Royal Blue (i. e. purple). The presiding Grand Master was Joe Hart, and his successor is Walter Going of Columbia.

CHARLESTON TEMPLE LEASE

First in the book is an account of a special communication which was held at Columbia on June 16, 1936. It was very largely attended, and was called for the purpose of taking action on a certain report of the Hall Committee. This had to do with the disposition of the Masonic Temple at Charleston. It appears that several months before that time there had been negotiations with the Walgreen Company looking toward a lease on the property; and that there had been some other proposals. The communication was opened at eleven o'clock a. m., and after all proposals had been received, they were referred to the Finance Committee and the Jurisprudence Committee "to act jointly and report as soon as practical". So Grand Lodge again was in session at 1:25, and the committee recommended that the said lease be executed, which was unanimously adopted. Then they made arrangements to borrow twenty eight thousand dollars to put the property in condition for the lessees. So the special communication was closed at 3:30 p. m., and the property was duly leased to the Walgreen Co., of South Carolina, for \$9,200 per year for the thirty years with privilege of cancellation by the lessors at the end of 15 years on conditions satisfactory to both parties; and the "scrip" of twenty eight thousand dollars was placed in an account against which checks could be drawn by Walgreen and Grand Lodge, jointly signing. It cost them some two thousand dollars to accomplish the leasing: nine hundred was the cost of the special communication, five hundred went to the attorney and the rest for the engineer, committee, stamps and so forth.

MORE SPECIALS

Other special communications were as follows: At Clemson College, to lay the cornerstone of the Agriculture Building; at Winnsboro, to lay the cornerstone of Mt. Zion Institute; at Charleston (Sept. 14) to lay the cornerstone of the new Chapel on the campus of The Citadel, the South Carolina Military College; and at Camden, to dedicate the new Hall of Kershaw Lodge.

EVENTS LAST APRIL

Then came the 200th Annual, at Charleston, April fifth. This began on Monday evening with a Religious Service at the Citadel Square Baptist Church. Next day at 9:30 the Annual was duly opened in Alumni Hall, The Citadel. The preacher at the service was the Rev. Oliver J. Hart, D.D., Rector of St. John's P. E. Church of Washington, D. C.

TO WILMINGTON

The Grand Master tells us of the visit of Landmark Lodge of South Carolina to Wilmington, North Carolina, on February 20th, at which time St. John's Lodge was host and Grand Master Charles B. Newcomb did the honors.

ABOUT PHYSICAL PERFECTION

South Carolina leaves the physical qualifications of candidates to be decided by the lodge which receives his petition. If the Master decides that the candidate can give the grips, and so forth, "without artifical aid or friendly assistance", then that candidate may be received; if not, it is just too bad.

DIMIT IS PERSONAL PROPERTY: JURISDICTIONAL MATTERS

Then there was a question about what becomes of a man's demit if he is rejected on application for membership. It is ruled that it must be returned to the applicant, without mark or the notation of any subject. And a

man has lived at McColl for some five years and wants to apply "for membership," whatever that means in this case. Now McColl is just across the line a short distance from North Carolina toward Bennettsville, and this man has been "rejected by a North Carolina lodge about eight years ago." So the lodge wants to know its rights in the premises. Grand Master Hart tells them that North Carolina claims no jurisdicion over rejected material removed from its territorial jurisdiction, and that they can "receive and act upon the profane referred to", so we judge that the man wanted to petition for the degrees rather than apply for membership. He was right about North Carolina's attitude. Moreover, we do not recognize the claims of other Grand Lodges over material that their lodges have rejected and that has come to North Carolina for residence and home. If a man comes to our state after being rejected in Pennsylvania, and if he becomes a bona fide citizen and satisfies our requirements. our lodge may receive his petition for the degrees and proceed therewith. If he is raised, and subsequently visits Pennsylvania and seeks admission to a lodge there, then Pennsylvania can tell him what it pleases; that is not our affair. We hold to the doctrine that we are supreme in North Carolina. South Carolina is supreme in South Carolina and so on; and we are consistent in this, and expect the others to be so, too. The doctrines of exclusive territorial jurisdiction and perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material simply are irreconcilable and incompatible, and we choose the former to the exclusion of the latter. Others can do as they prefer.

COMMISSION TRIAL SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

Grand Master Hart has the following, in which we completely agree:

I therefore recommend that the incoming Grand Master be authorized to appoint a committee of three to study this important question and report to Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, the plan that it finds will be best suited to our needs, and that the sum of \$100.00, if so much be necessary, be appropriated to defray the actual expenses of this committee in holding the meetings of the committee.

MANY VISITORS

Then came the Bi-Centennial exercises, and the list of visitors. The Grand Masters of the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and other officers or representatives from Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, England, Scotland, York of Mexico, and other organizations, were there, including "John A. Anderson, Deputy General Grand High Priest."

HOW THEY KNOW THE DATE

The Historical Address of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Henry Collins, son-in-law of the late Rev. George T. Harmon. In his address, the means of determining the 200th Anniversary is discussed, in the following quotation:

John Hammerton, Esquire, was appointed the first Provincial Grand Master of the Colony some time during the year 1736, by the Earl of Loudoun, then Grand Master of England. It is significant that the first Master of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, was also the first Provincial Grand Master, and what is perhaps even more significant, is that he served in the dual capacity of Master of Solomon's Lodge and as Provincial Grand Master at the same time. Both of these offices, it seems, he continued to fill until July 21, 1737, when he was succeeded by James Graeme, Esq.

Upon the withdrawal of John Hammerton from the Province, James Graeme proceeded to exercise the office of Provincial Grand Master. Just how and when he was appointed, or elected, to that office cannot be ascertained, but we know, that very soon after the withdrawal of John Hammerton, James Graeme is referred to as "the present Grand Master." So it seems that James Graeme, like his predecessor, John Hammerton, served in the dual capacity of Master of the only Lodge, and as Provincial Grand Master at the same time.

The exact date of the formation of the Provincial Lodge of South Carolina in all probability will never be known, but documentary evidence establishes the fact, that it was in existence some time prior to December 28, 1737.

I quote from the South Carolina Gazette for December 29, 1737, as follows:

"On Tuesday last, being St. John's Day, all the members of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in this place met at Mr. Seaman's, Master of Solomon's Lodge, from whence they proceeded, all properly clothed, under the sound of French horns, to wait on James Graeme, Esq., Provincial Grand Master, at his house on Broad St., where they were received by all the members of the Grand Lodge. After a short stay there, they all went in procession and with the ensign of their Order into the Court room at Mr. Charles Shepheard's house, making a very grand show. Here, to a numerous audience of Ladies and Gentlemen, who were admitted by tickets, the Grand Master made a very elegant speech in praise of Masonry, which we hear was universally applauded. Then the Grand Lodge withdrew in order to proceed to the election of a Grand Master for the ensuing year, when James Graeme, Esq., was unanimously rechosen Grand Master, who appointed James Wright, Esq., Deputy Grand Master; Maurice Lewis, Esq., Senior Grand Warden; John Crookshanks, Esq., Junior Grand Warden; James Michie, Esq., Grand Treasurer, and James Gordon, Esq., Grand Secretary."

"The same day Mr. James Crokett was unanimously chosen Master of Solomon's Lodge."

From the foregoing account we are thoroughly convinced that the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Carolina had been in existence several months, if not a whole year, prior to this Communication. However, we are certain only that it was organized and functioning some time before December 28, 1737.

GRAND LODGE BECAME DORMANT

And then there is a comment as follows:

For several years prior to 1754 the Provincial Grand Lodge was so inactive that in that year it became necessary to effect a complete reorganization. Peter Leigh, Chief Justice of South Carolina, was elected Grand Master, and the other offices were filled by some of the most distinguished men of that time.

ANCIENTS AND MODERNS

And then there is a quite interesting matter about the period after the year 1787. It was in that year that there appeared some five lodges which had no part in the then existing Grand Lodge. Two of the outsiders had been chartered by the York Grand Lodge of England and three by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The five formed the second or York Grand Lodge, belonging to the division in England known as the "Ancients." Their Grand Lodge functioned for thirty years, and in 1817 there was effected a merger of the two Grand Lodges with Thomas W. Bacot as Grand Master.

ONE GRAND LODGE DID NOT WELCOME GEORGE WASHINGTON

But it is concerning an incident about the visit of George Washington that the paragraphs in which we are now interested, were written; and they are as follows:

An interesting incident occurred in connection with the visit of George Washington to Charleston, which we here relate: George Washington had received his initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry on the 4th day of November 1752, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in an Ancient York Lodge. In 1791, while on a tour of the Southern states, he visited Charleston. It was his first visit South, and everything was done to make his reception a royal one. The Ancient York Grand Lodge was represented, and an address was delivered by that body. The address and the reply by Washington, is still preserved. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was conspicuously absent. This body, no doubt, took the very logical position that Washington having received his initiation in a body which they looked upon as being clandestine was therefore not due any Masonic recognition or consideration.

There is considerable ground for the contention of some recent historians that the York Grand Lodge was very definitely aligned with the forces of the Revolution, while the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was aligned with the Loyalists. If this be true, then herein lies, perhaps, the real reason for the absence of these Brethren on the visit of General Washington to Charleston.

Brother Henry Collins set out to write his Fraternal Reviews in addition to all of his other duties, and he has a good report in the book.

SOUTH DAKOTA-1937

MORTIMER PRESIDES

The Grand Master presiding is Samuel George Mortimer, known to his associates as just "Sam". He seems to have been postmaster at Belle Fourche under a series of presidents through Hoover, in addition to having held several other offices whose basis is largely political. His present occupation is not stated. During his year he was called to lay the cornerstone of a high school and to conduct the dedicatory exercises with respect to the Masonic Temples at Newell and Buffalo. His Annual was held June 8, at Aberdeen. He had distinguished visitors present from North Dakota, Ontario and District of Columbia (this last being, as the reader may suspect, Carl Claudy).

EMERITUS

One of the elder members present was Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary Emeritus, George A. Pettigrew. Only last year was he retired from active duty, and W. D. Swain chosen to take his place.

CONDITIONS NOT SO GOOD

The Grand Master tells us that economic conditions in South Dakota have not been conducive to great gains in Masonic membership. He doubtless refers to the same things that smote North Dakota, q. v. supra. On looking at the figures, we see that 698 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, besides 247 dimissions. The net loss was 553, bringing the number of members down to 15,495. It would appear that the Grand Lodge is supported by a per capita tax of one dollar, and the budget appears to call for all of this. They pay their Grand Secretary, and in addition give the G. Sec. Emeritus one hundred dollars per month. The only thing that they have to pile up overhead is the item of "Library Expense", which we suppose to be the expense of maintaining the Grand Lodge Building constructed at Sioux Falls a few years ago, which is set at \$2,600.00.

No MASONIC HOME

The Grand Lodge charities are administered from the proceeds of the Charity Fund. This seems to stand at \$231,524.75, and there are no Masonic Homes in the jurisdiction. The charity budget for the new year is some \$8,500.00. We are not on the ground and cannot form definite conclusions, but it would seem that a few of the cases described might be suitable recipients of Old Age Pensions, though there is no mention of such.

No Automatic Suspension

The Grand Master did a lot of visiting within the State of South Dakota, and went to Washington for the annual meetings in February; but he declined all other out-of-state invitations. He granted a long list of dispensations, the most of which were to lodges to confer degrees short of time for military persons or those leaving for residence out of the state. He was asked for some decisions, one of which was with respect to approving the proposed by-laws of a lodge which would provide for the automatic suspension of any member in arrears of dues for one year and sixty days. This he disapproved.

ENTITLED TO CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING

Another question which he was asked was whether a certificate of good standing should be given to a member who did not ask for it in writing nor state what he wanted it for. Well, it is commonly understood that a certificate of good standing is to be used to transfer membership. The Grand Lodge is within its rights in stipulating that an application for a certificate of good standing shall be in writing, and this is not unreasonable. But in the last analysis, a man may want a certificate that he is Mason and a member of Blank Lodge in good standing, for a lot of reasons—or for no specific reason. We hold that it is the inherent right of a Mason to ask for, and to get, such a statement if he deserves it. It may be on a piece of plain paper and just signed; it is not a matter to be tied up in red tape, and we see no reason to quibble about it. It's none of the Secretary's

business what he wants to use it for; it might be to get into the Grotto, or that his daughter may get into the Eastern Star, none of which matters concern the the Secretary, nor the possible fact that he might not like the Eastern Star or the Grotto. The Grand Master in substance agrees with us.

PLURAL MEMBERSHIP PERMITTED

In the decisions is one which brings in the fact that a North Dakota Mason may affiliate with as many lodges as may choose to accept him, without regard to jurisdiction—except only that if I want to affiliate with a North Dakota lodge I must file with my petition a certificate that my Grand Lodge permits such dual membership.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN DIRECTED THE DISTRICT DEPUTIES

The Grand Master has done one very smart thing (among others). He has asked the Senior Grand Warden to "assume the supervision of District Deputies for me"; and he described the results as "splendid". This scribe is inclined to get personal here (almost). We have been serving as Senior Grand Warden this year. We have been serving as a Line Officer since we first were appointed Grand Steward. We venture to suggest that the several line officers should be intrusted with responsibilities and duties in keeping with the offices. We should have had little to do Masonically except twiddle our thumbs except for being Fraternal Correspondent for Grand Lodge and three other Grand Bodies, line officer in two other bodies, editor of the Sesqui-Centennial material and so forth; and it is useless to have a whole line of officers every year whose duties are no more arduous than twiddling their thumbs while the Grand Master is wondering how on earth he is going to measure up to the responsibilities on his shoulders.

The Grand Lodge of South Dakota has made provision to have its code revised, which item will come up next year.

STEWARDS TO COACH CANDIDATES

We have a long report of the Board of Custodians. This Board wanted the Grand Lodge to adopt an amendment to the law which would require Masters—and Wardens-elect to stand an examination in proficiency before they can be installed; but the Grand Lodge did not follow them in this. They set up a definite schedule of work, which is interesting. See what they want the Stewards to do:

The Junior Steward should learn the catechism of the Entered Apprentice Degree, should teach it to all Apprentices, and examine them, under the direction of the Master, before they are passed.

The Senior Steward should learn and teach the Fellow Craft catechism, and examine Fellow Crafts in open Lodge.

The Junior Deacon should learn and teach the catechism of the Master Mason Degree, and examine the new Master Mason therein. He should also learn the work of the 3rd Section of the 1st Degree and the 2nd Section of the Second Degree.

The last afternoon they called off long enough to receive a whole delegation of Eastern Stars—six of them—and there was a little speechmaking and the presentation of flowers.

The mileage and per diem account runs up to nineteen hundred dollars.

TENNESSEE—1938

FAST WORK ON PROCEEDINGS

This is the only book bearing the date of 1938 that has come to us as we go to press April 8th. It was in our hands less than ten days after the incoming Grand Master, Charles Harver McKinney, had rapped with his gavel the last time and declared the 134th Annual Communication closed. One would infer that Grand Secretary Ted Doss had his minutes written up in advance and told everybody what to say in order to keep straight with them.

ANDERSON AND THE GAVEL

Grand Master Neale Mulligan Rutland presided. The date was January 26. Present was John H. Anderson, representing the Grand Master of North Carolina. There were two other visitors; the Grand Tiler of Nebraska, and the Grand Representative of Tennessee near Manitoba. The book says that "later in the Communication, as opportunity offered, these brethren addressed the Grand Lodge. M.: W Anderson presented to M.: W Grand Master Rutland a gavel made from the wood of a tree near the home of William Polk, M.: W.: Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina". The gavel was sent by Bro. Alex. B. Andrews, we are advised.

MASONIC HOME LIFE TO BE AVOIDED

After the Grand Master in his address got through with the exordium, the Certificates of Proficiency and the Necrology, he turned his attention to the Masonic Home. He directs attention to the fact that the number of persons cared for in the home has decreased, and we note that as of the first of the year, there are in Home no old men, 14 old ladies, seventeen boys and seventeen girls; while there are on what they call the "Outside Roll", seventy one old men, eighty three old women, fifty three mothers, eighty seven boys and one hundred girls, or a total of 394, against 48 within its walls.

In discussing this fact, the Grand Master expresses himself as convinced that home assistance and Outside

Relief are the modern way to solve the problems of dependent children in the vast majority of cases. For the first 34 years of its life the Tennessee Masonic Home worked on the basis of guests inside only; for the past twelve years it has expanded its Outside Relief Department. Here are the results as he sees them:

Your attention is directed to the fact that in the first thirty-four years we averaged admitting 37.4% dependents annually and in the last twelve years we have averaged admitting to the home and on the outside maintenance 86.4 dependents annually, an increase of 230% annually for the last twelve years. At the same time the cost to the Masons of the state has decreased from \$100,000.00 to \$75,000.00 annually. In other words, our annual admission has increased 230%, and at the same time the cost has decreased 25%.

In this comparative statement outlined above, we can readily see that our turnover has been much greater in the past twelve years, and for a great deal less money we have been able to serve a great many more. We also find that under the system of institutions, children remained in home approximately seven (7) years, while under the present system their dependence averages only three (3) years.

TROUBLES OF A STATE INSTITUTION

And he compares the Masonic Home experience with that of a State institution and makes further comment, as follows:

I have also followed with a great deal of interest the activities of one of our state institutions, one that has a long waiting list for admissions. It is used by every county in the state, and its buildings are overflowing with children. The state has found it necessary to place a staff of workers in the institution to find places for those children in private homes. Many of them have been there too long and it is going to be a difficult task indeed to find places where these children can again take up their places in society. The head of another institution in East Tennessee stated not very long ago, "a real home, if there is any way at all of keeping it together, is a better place for a child to grow up in than an institution."

I have also noted that in Philadelphia, on May 6th, when the Presbyterians were in conference, that this same subject was the matter of study, and in the report of the

committee it was recommended; "That the ideal treatment is to place children in properly selected homes where they can have the advantages of individual care and training.

Little has been said by the authorities in any of these conferences about the cost of maintaining homes or children in their own homes, or the use of private homes, or boarding home care, or even institutions. The main topic has been what is now the best plan to follow in order to make our children useful and independent citizens. After making further investigations along the financial lines, it is established beyond a doubt that the new or adopted plan is more economical than the old I find that the cost of maintaining children in their own homes and giving aid to mothers, or taking care of children in boarding homes, is far less than the cost of keeping children in institutions, even in pre-war days; for instance last year in our own state, we maintained children in their homes and in private boarding homes at a cost of \$110.00 per capita, while in the year of 1914 it cost us \$170.00 per child in the institution. I was anxious to know more about our Masonic Home and I am sure the following information will be news to you and will give you further insight into the activities we call "our Charity."

THEY BOUGHT A HOME

One of the outstanding events of the year was the purchase of the Nashville Scottish Rite Cathedral by the Grand Lodge. It cost \$150,000.00, plus about ten thousand dollars for repairs. The Scottish Rite people had found that they were unable to finance the undertaking.

It appears to be well suited to the purposes of the Grand Lodge.

ALL MASONS MUST GET OUT OF AMRA GROTTO

And then there was Amra Grotto. Amra Grotto was located in Knoxville. It would seem to have acquired the wrong leadership; perhaps a liberal sprinkling of the wrong membership. Sometime in 1936, it put on a carnival. It must have been an excessively putrid carnival. The 1937 Grand Lodge session heard about it. Grand Master Rutland asked Past Grand Master Chandler to meet the officers of Amra Grotto and to advise them that Masonry could not stand any repetition of that putrid

sort of stuff in the name of anything whose prerequisite is Masonry. He did so and told than that if the edicts were violated the Grand Master would be forced to take action. Then read what happened:

Information reached me that Amra Grotto was arranging to sponsor another carnival in Knoxville early in May, and on May 3, I addressed a joint letter to the Masters of the Knoxville Lodges, calling their attention to the previous complaint and insisting that they, as the chosen leaders of Masonry in Knoxville, see to it that the good name of Masonry was not impugned through the activity of the Grotto or any other organization composed of Masons. I further requested that a full report be submitted to me in event any irregularity occurred at the carnival.

Complete reports in detail were made to me by the officers of two of the Knoxville Lodges, and they convinced me that certain games of chance, and immoral and indecent performances taking place at the 1937 carnival were in direct violation of our Edict No. 73. Accordingly, on May 27, I issued an order requiring the Masters of Tennessee Lodges to ascertain what members of their respective Lodges held membership in Amra Grotto, and instructed that such members be notified to terminate their membership in said Grotto immediately, and not later than July 1, 1937; that continued membership in Amra Grotto after that date would constitute a Masonic offense and subject such members to trial on charge of unmasonic conduct.

Through some source, the Grand Monarch of the Supreme Council of the Grotto learned of my action, and at the June session of the Supreme Council the charter of Amra Grotto was cancelled, which made any further action on my part unnecessary.

REMOVAL OF WORSHIPFUL MASTER FROM OFFICE

My attention was called to the fact that J. M. Stephenson was elected and installed Master of Boydsville Lodge, No. 121, on December 12, 1936, following his trial and conviction in Federal Court in Jackson, Tennessee, on or about September 28, 1936; at which trial he was given a sentence of one year and one day in Federal Prison, but was paroled on probation. On July 16th I suspended him from office as Worshipful Master, and on August 4 appointed a trial commission to try him for unmasonic conduct. This will be included in my report under the heading "Trial Commissions."

TOOK THE CHARTER AWAY

And the final climax came when the Grand Monarch of the Supreme Council of the Grotto heard of what the Grand Master was doing, and cancelled the charter of Amra Grotto. We shall now see whether it comes back to life.

PROBATIONER INSTALLED

The lodges are not as careful as they should be. Here is Boydsville Lodge, which installed one Stephenson as Master after he had been convicted and sentenced in Federal Court, and was out on parole and probation. He was removed from office and a commission appointed to try him. Stephenson was suspended until January 1, 1938.

Another case which interests us is that of Tate Spring Lodge, which tried three men for "drunkenness and general unmasonic conduct". They were let off with a reprimand, and a member of the lodge took an appeal. The Grand Lodge suspended all three indefinitely.

VIOLENT CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

The figures in the book are quite interesting, too. In 38 years, the membership has grown from 17,343 to 36,717. For the first half of this period there was a steady growth (after 1902) averaging 800 per year, with raisings averaging 1,300 per year. Then in the days after we got into the world war, raisings began to jump widely; and in 1928, the growth dried up as suddenly as it had been wild a few years before; whereas the gain in 1920 was 3,822, in 1933 the loss was 3,692. Now the Grand Lodge is about back in membership to where it was in 1920, or little lower. Raisings went up in 1920 to 4,476; in 1933 they were exactly one-tenth of that, or 447. Only in 1937 have they gotten back to about the 38 years average again, and we conclude that Tennessee Masonry is about out of the woods of depression, so to speak.

Reviewer John T. Peeler is on the job again, and this time he rates a full page picture. It's a good looking one, too.

TEXAS—1937

The only Texas Proceedings before us is a book of 1936, which is a little more ancient than we have set out to review this year. But the Annual Communication of 1937 was the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and there were "big doings"; so we have just simply substituted the "Texas Grand Lodge Magazine" for January, 1938, for the usual book Proceedings; and we give our readers some liberal quotations from the account of the exercises in the magazine before us. There are some very interesting pictures, too, which we wish we could use; but we haven't time to get the necessary cuts.

Here are the excerpts from the account:

GRAND LODGE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Precisely at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, December 1, 1937, Grand Master Galloway Calhoun dropped his gavel and called the Centennial Celebration of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas to order.

This session of Grand Lodge took place in the auditorium of the Cotton Palace at Waco. The scene was one of pageant splendor as the interior of the building was hung everywhere with American flags, Texas flags, Masonic flags, and bunting, all of which blended into an impressive harmony of gala festivity.

Nearly four thousand Master Masons were present to do honor to the occasion when the gavel fell. One cannot get the full impulse of the mighty power and background of a great institution until he has had the opportunity to attend such a meeting. The ordinary vastness of the great building was erased by the great concourse of humanity and the observant onlooker could not help but be overwhelmed by the spirit of united purpose and interest that prevailed. This was indeed the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Texas—and what a tribute it was to a hundred years of achievement!

After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was declared at labor.

Then the Distinguished Visitors from other Grand Jurisdictions were escorted before the Altar and one at a time stepped forward to be personally introduced to the Grand Lodge by name and title.

The Private Grand Honors were given by Grand Lodge and the distinguished visitors invited to seats in the Grand East. Past Grand Master Alva Bryan then gave a warm and heartfelt address of welcome to those from sister Grand Jurisdictions who had come to grace our one hundreth birthday party.

Grand Master Higgins, of Louisiana, responded for the visitors and said, "I recently attended a District meeting of our Scottish Rite Lodges, which work in foreign languages, in New Orleans. On that occasion I understood the greeting extended to me in four different languages. I think I understood fully the warmth of your greetings to us today. We have a sort of community of family interest represented here. Louisiana chartered the first Lodge in Texas, and we are here to celebrate. She also chartered the first Lodge in Arkansas, whose Grand Master is also here, and that daughter celebrates her centennial next year. Now let me state that South Carolina chartered Perfect Union Lodge, the first in Louisiana, and the Grand Master of South Carolina is also here. What a family reunion! Adequate thanks for your hospitality are impossible to express. We, of Louisiana, wish you Godspeed and one hundred more years of service to Masonry."

Grand Master Rutland, of Tennessee, was recognized and dropped a pleasant surprise into the program with the following: "It is indeed a great honor and a great privilege to be present here. We, of Tennessee, feel a close bond with Texas, for Sam Houston was raised in Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, at Nashville, Tennessee. We' are glad that Tennessee contributed Sam Houston to Texas, even though his going was a great loss to us. I now present to you, Grand Master Calhoun, and through you to the Grand Lodge of Texas, a photostatic copy of the records of Sam Houston's initiation, passing and raising. Also, as an additional gift from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee to the Grand Lodge of Texas, I present to you a cedar gavel made from a cedar log used to build the first law office occupied by Sam Houston in Lebanon, Tennessee. May Texas ever be the vanguard, upholding the principles of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"

Brother Walter C. Temple of Dallas, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite in Texas, then introduced Brother Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Brother Johnson prefaced his address by stating that his Grand Lodge, Massachusetts, had celebrated its two hundreth birthday in 1933, and added, "Texas cannot catch up with us in years, but she may give us close competition in other ways." He then delivered a masterful address on the subject, "Masonry from a World-Wide Viewpoint." In it he told of Masonic conditions in South America, Europe, Australia, Africa and Asia, taking up the various countries in turn. He dwelt particularly upon conditions in countries such as Russia, Germany, Italy and Roumania, where the oppression of dictatorship has wiped out any visible evidence of the operation of the Craft. He closed with the statement: "The red blood of American Masonry must ever protect the principles of love for his fellow man."

This subject was dealt with in such a masterly way, and at such length that the full address will be published later in the Grand Lodge Magazine. Those who desire to read it should read it either in the Magazine or in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, when they are available.

After a tremendous ovation for Brother Johnson, Grand Master Calhoun paid a grateful tribute to Massachusetts and stated that now is indeed a time for men to stand up and be counted.

Grand Master Calhoun then brought the entire audience to their feet and had them sing, "There's a Land that is Brighter than Day," and "I'm Bound for the Promised Land."

Past Grand Master Wallace Hughston then introduced Brother C. C. Selecman, Past Grand Orator and President of Southern Methodist University of Dallas.

Brother Selecman opened his inspirational address with the text, "The only basis upon which all men can get together is God." Masons, the world over, have that common basis. Bro. Selecman's speech is reproduced in full in this issue of the Magazine. In closing he congratulated the Grand Lodge of Texas upon its Centennial and congratulated those who had come into Masonry on having found a better life and also on leaving something of value to generations to come.

Grand Lodge was then called off until after dinner hour and all adjourned to the Cotton Palace Coliseum where the thousands of Masons present were promptly seated and served a delightful dinner, warm and complete. Not enough can be said of the efficiency of the arrangements made by the committee handling this important part of the program.

The evening program was an open one and many of the wives, families and friends of brethren were in attendance, filling the auditorium to full capacity. As the seats were filled up, the Baylor University Band of Waco played a concert program that entertained all present and caused pleasant comment on the variety of selections chosen.

Grand Master Calhoun then announced, "Our Jewels from our Masonic Home and School", and in came two charming little girls followed by twenty of the older girls comprising the girls' band.

Grand Master Galloway Calhoun then introduced Brother Pat Neff, President of Baylor University, saying, "He was a great governor, he is a great president of a great university, he is a great Mason, and he is my personal friend."

Brother Neff then made one of his stirring orations in which he dwelt upon the responsibility of the present to the history and romance of the past. His speech in full is printed in this issue of the Magazine. And he closed with the injunction, "Catch the torch and carry it on. Hats off to the past, coats off to the future."

The famous Bel Canto Quartette of Dallas (all members of Metropolitan Lodge), was introduced and sang, "I'm Going to Stay Right Here in Texas," "Old Faithful," and "Git Away Jordan." As the applause died down, the audience prepared for the final episode of the Centennial Celebration.

This was a tableau of nine scenes entitled "The Golden Circle, or, Light of the Square and Compass." It had been prepared under the direction of Mr. W. M. Hamilton of Prairieville from script prepared by the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education and Service. The scenes portrayed were based upon authenic Masonic records and history. The greater part of the accompanying lecture was taken from letters, documents and speeches prepared by many distinguished Masonic brethren, living and deceased. Brother Cantey read the descriptive lecture between scenes.

In the final scene were grouped the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Past Grand Masters, the historic characters represented in the tableau, with the American and Lone Star flags waving in the background. As Anson Jones, the first Grand Master, and Galloway Calhoun, the Centennial Grand Master, clasped hands, to symbolize the passage of the century, the Hella Temple Quartet led in singing "The Eyes of Texas." The vast audience joined in with a will and thus closed a perfect day, a perfect occasion, and everyone left with a thrilling lilt of enthusiasm and spirit and a will to rededicate themselves to the principles of Freemasonry.

VIRGINIA—1938

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held at Richmond on February 8-9-10, 1938. The book has not been sent to us from which we may read the Proceedings, but Grand Secretary James M. Clift has very kindly sent us a copy of the *Virginia Masonic Herald* for March, 1938, which is quite interesting. Perhaps we should tell our readers first about some other items than the transactions of the Grand Lodge, that are interesting.

First is an article by Bro. Clift himself, whose title is "First Evidences of Masonry in Virginia", which tells about the discoveries of Dr. J. Mason Spainhour, of Lenoir, NORTH CAROLINA (Not South Carolina as Bro. Clift's text states), in an Indian mound which he excavated. Bro. Clift says it is not very reasonable to suppose that this was made by Indians; it was purely a Masonic place. He asks the question, "Is not this the first evidence of Masonry in Virginia?"

Second the Herald tells about a forthcoming visit by North Carolina Masons to Blandford Lodge, No. 3, of Petersburg, Va. The date was set for March 22, 1938, and in due season that visit materialized. They went members of Royal White Hart Lodge, of Francis S. Packard Lodge, of Henderson Lodge, and of Johnston-Caswell Lodge. The Historical Sketch found elsewhere in this volume says Johnston-Caswell Lodge, No. 10, started life as Blandford-Bute Lodge. Blandford-Bute Lodge began life in 1766, its original five members being doubtless members of old Blandford Lodge, No. 3, of Petersburg. They came to Bute County, North Carolina, which was later divided into Franklin and Warren after the two towns of Warrenton and Louisburg had come of age and each could be a county-seat. The visit to Petersburg was a return visit; for Blandford Lodge had visited Warrenton twenty five strong last November.

Too account of the 140th Annual of Virginia is as follows:

GRAND LODGE HOLDS 160TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION By JAMES M. CLIFT, Grand Secretary

John J. S. ("Hurricane") Branch, of Suffolk, Va., a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 149, at Driver, some six or seven miles from Suffolk, who has attended each Annual Communication of Grand Lodge for the past sixty years without missing a single Grand Lodge Session, believes that the 160th annual was the most harmonious and enjoyable Grand Lodge he has ever attended. He remarked upon the unanimity (almost) that the Grand Junior Deacon enjoyed in being elected as the new brother in line—Dr. William Robert Weiseger, a native of Cumberland, but a resident and practicing physician in Richmond for the past twenty-five years; having affiliated with Dove Lodge, No. 51, in 1914.

Even the weather man was kind and smiling; the mildest February in many years, and except for being a bit too warm, made the representatives' stay in Richmond all that could be wished.

The addresses of our distinguished guests were replete with real Masonic inspiration and enjoyed by all who had the privilege of hearing them. The address of M. W. Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts (1914-1915-1916), and at present Grand Commander of the Supreme Council Scottich Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, on "World Masonry," was the outstanding feature of the first evening session. Other guests were: William H. Brehm, Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania, who was accompanied by M.W. Harold N. Rust, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and Bro. Henry S. Borneman, a District Deputy Grand Master of District A in Philadelphia, composed of ten Lodges; he is serving his eighteenth year in that office; M. W. Walter F. Going, Grand Master, with O. Frank Hart, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of South Carolina; M.W. Morris B. Payne, Grand Master of Connecticut; Eugene E. Thompson, Deputy Grand Master of the District of Columbia, who was accompanied by Ara M. Daniels, Grand Junior Warden; Needham C. Turnage, Grand Senior Warden of the District; also Brother Benjamin F. Larcombe, Past Master of Dawson Lodge in the District, who has been honoring us with his presence, for some years past. Brother Carl H. Claudy, executive secretary of the Masonic Service Association and also Junior Grand Deacon of the District, was also with us.

Watson N. Sherrod, Grand Master of North Carolina; Herschel H. Rose, Grand Master of West Virginia, and Clyde P. Love, Past Grand Commander of the Grand

Commandery of Pennsylvania, a long time friend of Grand Master C. Vernon Eddy, and John Temple Rice, Grand Master of Texas, a Virginia boy, who was born in Danville in 1885, honored his native State by visiting Grand Lodge. His presence was greatly enjoyed by all who had the pleasure to meet him—and he appeared to be right "at home" with the members of the Grand Lodge.

One of our distinguished visitors, who has been with us for a number of years past, could not attend this year —M. W. John H. Anderson, Grand Secretary of North Carolina. A number of our brethren inquired about him.

Grand Master C. Vernon Eddy opened the first session promptly at 7 p. m., with all of his Grand Officers in their places. There were eleven Past Grand Masters present, including our senior, Major Ed N. Eubank, of Newport News, who was Grand Master in 1903.

It has been our custom to formally welcome distinguished guests immediately after Grand Lodge opens on the first evening. This was under the supervision and direction of M. W. Bro. James H. Price, who took sufficient time to attend and welcome our visitors.

While more than two-thirds of the Governors of Virginia have been members of the Craft, only three of them have been Grand Master of Virginia—Edmund Randolph, who became Grand Master while he was Governor, 1786; Robert Brooke, who was also Grand Master during his first year as Governor, and the present Governor, who served the Craft, 1924 and 1925.

Reporting on the Grand Master's Address, which is always a feature of the opening session, the Past Grand Masters had this to say:

"We feel that the simple and modest manner in which he has reported his stewardship reflects how well he has done his work, but does not fully record the time, effort and sacrifice he had devoted to the Craft. He has devoted an unusual amount of time and effort in keeping in close touch with the membership through out the State through his visits to a large number of our Lodges. This action is highly commendable and worthy of emulation. It is also gratifying to the account of his activity in visiting our sister grand jurisdictions, thereby maintaining that close fraternal relationship and hearty cooperation that must exist between the several Grand Lodges for the common good of Masonry."

He was commended for proclaiming a "Constitution Month" in which every Lodge in Virginia observed the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, in which so many members of the Craft had such an important part in framing, the first to sign being a member of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, Gen. George Washington, who in 1789 became the first President, and at the same time was Worshipful Master of his Lodge. He was made a Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge, November 4, 1752.

In closing their report on the address, the Past Grand Masters said:

"In conclusion, we congratulate the Grand Master upon a most successful and harmonious administration, and felicitate the Grand Lodge upon a leader whose every word and every deed have reflected glory upon our Fraternity. He has spared neither his time, his health, nor his means to advance the cause of Freemasonry in the Old Dominion, and leaves the Grand East with his name carved in indelible characters in the affection of his fellow Craftsmen. It can truly be said that Most Worshipful C. Vernon Eddy has harvested much from his acres of life, and that the seeds of kindness sown in his furrows of time have taken root in the lives of his fellow Masons to help and inspire them to sweeter thoughts, kinder acts and greater achievements. Under his splendid leadership, our fraternity has been exalted by a continuous service, a deep reverence for God, and an unexcelled devotion to Masonic traditions and principles. proved himself a good Mason, a good Grand Master, and a good Masonic servant.

All reports of committees showed progress—that of the Endowment perhaps the largest increase of any; additions for the year being over \$11,500.00. Masonic Relief Foundation, as reported by M.W.Bro. James H. Price, showed an increase in investment funds after providing for relief demands during the year.

No changes were made in sections of the Methodical Digest, except Section 16 was modified to read that the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master cannot hold the office of Master or Warden in a Lodge. Heretofore this law had been construed that these officers could not hold any office during their term of office in Grand Lodge.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Thursday morning Grand Officers were elected for the Masonic year; M. W. Bro. C. Vernon Eddy declining a second term, placed in nomination his Deputy Grand Master, Dr. James N. Hillman, of Emory; he was elected by unanimous ballot. He, like Bro. Harry K. Green, in 1932, was presented by his son, J. N. Hillman, Jr., who this year is Master of his Lodge, Glade Spring, No. 336, at Emory, he being spokesman for a large delegation of members from the Southwest, who escorted the newly elected Grand Master to the altar. Dr. Hillman was installed by Judge J. C. Padgett, who had nominated Dr. Hillman for Grand Junior Deacon in 1933. Several useful gifts were presented Dr. Hillman by his brethren, the first being the official hat from his Lodge at Emory. His mother Lodge, Coeburn, No. 97, had made preparations for his election by making him a life member of that Lodge and the engraved "life certificate" was authorized to be delivered to him—the action of the Lodge was on December 4, 1937.

Rt. W. William Robert Weiseger, was chosen Grand Junior Deacon and thereby placed at the beginning of the line which eventually leads to the station of Grand Master of Masons in Virginia.

Brother Weiseger was born in Richmond, educated in the public schools of Richmond and Randolph-Macon College, and received his medical training at the University College of Medicine, Richmond, graduating in 1909.

He became a Master Mason in Cumberland Lodge, No. 283, in October, 1910, and affiliated with Dove Lodge, No. 51, in 1912. He was Worshipful Master of Dove Lodge in 1932-1933, and in February, 1935, was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 15, serving in that office with distinction for two years, during which period he was also President of the Masters and Wardens Association of the District. He is a member of Acca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Received his Scottish Rite degree November 19-22, 1923; was elected Venerable Master, Libertas Lodge of Perfection, February, 1929, serving for two years; invested Knight Commander of the Court of Honour, October 23, 1929; crowned Thirty-third Degree, Inspector General Honorary, October 25, 1935.

Dr. Weiseger is active also in the Order of the Eastern Star, having been worthy Patron of Mizpah Chapter, No. 32, in 1935-1936, and at present is Associate Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Virginia O. E. S. He is a Past Patron of Virginia Court No. 1, Order of Amaranth, and is the present Deputy of the Supreme Council of that Order.

He was a Medical Officer with the 77th Division during the World War and is Past President of the Richmond Chapter of the National Sojourners.

WISCONSIN—1937

The presiding officer was Grand Master Karl Braasch, and the date was June eighth, 1937. The place was the Capital city of Madison. We seem to find a bit of agitation looking toward a change of meeting place. It is possible that this may look toward meeting in Milwaukee; nothing is said definitely. Milwaukee has between five hundred thousand and six hundred thousand population, while Madison has a population about one tenth of that number.

AGED MASONS

A pleasing incident in the opening of the Grand Lodge is the reception of Charles W. Netherwood, age 94, a Master Mason for 72 years; of Owen Hughes, 89, a Mason for 68 years; and of William D. Hutchinson, 91, who has attended Grand Lodge for 38 years consecutively. Also come greetings by letter from Bro. William B. Church, who lacks only a few months of being one hundred years old; Masonic age not mentioned.

THE DIM DAWN OF MASONIC HISTORY

Grand Master Braasch launches into his official address to the Grand Lodge with the following:

Historians inform us that about the year 293 Saint Alban called a general council of Freemasons over which he presided as Grand Master. It is very improbable, however, that annual assemblies were regularly maintained from that date on, for it is not until the beginning of the tenth century that we again have authenic record of a Grand Lodge. "In the year 926," says Anderson, "Prince Edwin summoned all the Free and Accepted Masons in the realm to meet with him in congregation at York, who came and formed the Grand Lodge under him as their Grand Master."

From this point on, there are recorded many Grand Lodge meetings held under differing circumstances and under varying regulations. For the most part, however, I believe, these early General Assemblies approached closely pantisocracies. All Masons were included. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts could alike express their opinions and make any motion for the good of the Fraternity. The oldest Master present usually was made chair-

man or Grand Master. This was the legislative, judicial, and executive side of Freemasonry in its purest democratic form.

In matters legalistic, his address was barren: few dispensations and these not explained; no decisions of law. His Grand Lodge does not seem to treat its Grand Masters very generously: with 312 lodges and 53,125 members, they don't even allow him anything to hire a stenographer. And if perchance the Grand Master does not live near Madison, he has a heck of a time keeping up with things between himself and the Grand Secretary. Grand Master Braasch lives at Sheboygan, which is an important port on upper Lake Michigan.

TRUSTEES SEEM TO GET IN THE WAY

The Grand Master set out to get some things reorganized. There are some Grand Lodge Trusteees, who in a way get in between the immediate functionaries and their duties; as for instance, there is some ambiguity as to these and the Grand Secretary's office, and so he appoints a Brother Ramlo as detail man. Also, he found that the Trustees had a sort of anomalous position with respect to the Home at Dousman. The Home Board runs it in some respects and the Trustees run it in some other respects. So he recommends that the Home be made a separate corporation as an instrumentality of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge thought well of this, but it presents a lot of legal complications. So it is going to take a lot of time to put it into operation.

Wisconsin Masonry has been looking to Bro. Silas H. Sheperd for some phases of Masonic light, and now it is regretfully announced that he has removed his residence permanently to California. We received information a few days ago to the effect that he has been made one of the officers of the Philalethes Society.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION AGAIN

Much of the space of the Proceedings in occupied with the *Eighteenth Landmark*. In the event that the reader does not know what this is about, there are some listings of the Ancient Landmarks that vary from others, but in the listings used by some Grand Jurisdictions, the eighteenth is the one which sets forth the doctrine of the Physical Perfection of Candidates. This has been rigidly adhered to in Wisconsin, we learn from the Grand Master The reaction to it by the Grand Master is thus expressed:

To me the Unwritten Laws or Landmarks are so fundamental that one who loves and lives Freemasonry can tell in his heart the moment he violates them. As Grand Master, I have felt that I have violated basic Masonic Law when, in conformity with my obligations, I was forced, against my better judgment as a Mason, to deny membership to one spiritually imbued, but physically maimed.

Masonry today is speculative and spiritual; no good Mason, if he could so afford would refuse alms to an unfortunate fellow man because of physical deformity. Is it then Masonic to deny the most beautiful and complete philosophy of human life and happiness to one who is maimed.

There are those who protect the Eighteenth Landmark by saying that the moment we abolish it or let down our bars, the organization will become one of warped bodies. What grounds they have for this contention, I know not. I belong to other fraternal organizations that have not these rulings, yet I see few deformed among their members, and so far know of no specific case where any man physically deformed has joined any church or fraternal organization so that he might receive charity and become a burden upon it. A few brief moments ago, we pledged allegiance to our flag; but in Wisconsin we deny Masonic membership to many just because they bled for it.

SEVERE INDICTMENT GOT RESULTS

Then he adds, "The theory of the Perfect Youth is Symbolic." And then he adds further:

Is it our ART to improve man's body as the symbol of a Temple or Diety, or is it our mission to perfect his character or soul as a symbol of the God we worship?

We teach it is character, not physique, that should recommend a man to be made a Mason, and yet, after discarding dozens and dozens of portions of Ancient Law and Custom which might well be considered Landmarks, we still cling to that portion which is diametrically against our teachings.

It is my sincere hope and desire that this communication will look upon the Eighteenth Landmark as many of our Sister Jurisdictions have, and request that it be drastically revised or abolished entirely.

Well, the upshot of it all is, that the Jurisprudence Committee disagrees with all of this and recommended that the Grand Lodge have none of it; says that any "change or abolition of this rule would be most prejudicial." That is, it reports that this is the view of the "majority of the committee." But the committee made just one mistake: it felt that the Grand Lodge felt this way; says that the rule of Physical Perfection has become "firmly fixed in our jurisprudence." And when the Grand Lodge got to vote on this report of the Jurisprudence Committee, the minutes simply say that "the recommendation relating to the eighteenth landmark was disapproved". So it is resolved that an interim committee be appointed to "study and report on the recommendation of" the Grand Master, to report, we presume, in 1938.

The Grand Lodge passes a resolution requiring that henceforth every lodge or commission trial shall be reviewed by the Grand Lodge. It appears that suspension for unmasonic conduct is tied up with nonpayment of dues in some way, and we have several pages of trials of members at wholesale; the judgments being suspensions, and the charge, unmasonic conduct.

The Grand Lodge held no evening meeting that first day; there was an open program in the Temple auditorium with music, a dramatic sketch, "He that Believeth," and an address by the Rev. Thomas B. Lyter of Milwaukee, which was described as worth the entire expense of coming to Madison.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has legislation prohibiting any member from being connected with the retail sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises. That is as far as it goes. So a brother moves that a committee be appointed to study liquor laws, and in particular, "legislation affecting the manufacturer and wholesaler as well as the retailer of intoxicating liquors"; and it is so done.

Past Grand Master Loignon offered a resolution that the Grand Lodge "does authorize, warrant and encourage subordinate lodges and their members to sponsor chapters of The Order of De Molay," but it was laid over for action in 1938.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH ELECTION SYSTEM?

Then there is a resolution by a Brother Charles that a committee be appointed to work out "a more systematic and convenient plan for the election of officers". Since we don't know what that plan is that is here objected to we cannot comment except to say that the resolution was adopted.

Past Grand Master Frank Jenks presents the Foreign Correspondence Report—well done, after the manner of the elder Jenks, and in which North Carolina for 1936 is reviewed. For his information we shall here say that our 1936 Foreign Correspondence Report was prepared but the Grand Master ordered that it be not printed until 1937, when it was rewritten and printed in the Proceedings of that year.

And in the Decision list is a case where a Committee on Investigation of a Petition for the Degrees consisted of the usual three Masons. Two of them reported and the third refused to sign. The petition was ballotted on and the petitioner elected. The Grand Master holds that this was illegal and void, and that a new committee must be appointed and the provisions of the Code, whatever they are, be duly executed. With us, two of the three members of the committee agreeing, are the committee, and his ruling would be improper.

Then a certain lodge asked whether it could remit all back dues except for two years. He says it can, PRO-VIDED it does so on a purely personal basis, leaving nothing to be handled blanket-fashion or by a Secretary or somebody.

But when he ruled that a petitioner who was born and reared in a certain town, but now was roving about for a season and had set up no new place of residence, could petition in his old home, the Jurisprudence Committee sort of soured on him and his act was reversed, disapproved or what have you.

CONDITIONS GOOD

This is the last of the lodges of the United States whose Proceedings we are reviewing. In a couple of hours, this document will be before the linotype machines of the Oxford Orphanage. It is quite a benediction to us to read that in this Grand Lodge, suspensions are fewer than raisings, dimissions are fewer than affiliations, and the net loss is exactly the same as the number of lodges; namely, 48, for the year. Doubtless Grand Secretary Joe Lowndes, he who loves good poetry, has been busy with those 48 lodges and things are on the upgrade. Doubtless ex-soldier Warner Jones is going to turn this net loss into a net gain for the Annual of 1938. And—we might stop at Rawlins next August 22 and look in on them to hear that report.

Reviewer Lowndes seems not to have received our 1937 book in time to write it up this time.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MASONRY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

It is not at all difficult to get a satisfactory complete picture of World Wide Masonry if one goes at it systematically. In these days of general interest in the affairs of the various nations perhaps our reader will like to read such a word-picture.

Suppose we divide our picture by continents which will cover the world-territory:

ASIA,
AFRICA,
AUSTRALIA,
EUROPE,
THE AMERICAS; AND ALSO
THE ISLANDS OF THE SEAS.

I ASIA

And suppose we begin just as in the above order. First then, comes Asia. In no continent is the percentage of population that are Masons so small anywhere else as in Asia. Among all of the Asiatic continental countries, there is just one Grand Lodge which we recognize, namely, that of the Philippine Islands. There is another Grand Lodge which has recently been organized in Palestine. Then there are "Masonic Districts" of the larger Grand Lodges in various places, as for instance, District Grand Lodges of China for Massachusetts, England and others; District Grand Lodges in India of the British, and in Syria-Lebanon of New York. There are a few lodges belonging to certain Foreign Constitutions in Japan, but Japan does not permit Masonry among its own people. The Philippine Grand Lodge has a few lodges of natives in China. The Masonic population of British India is relatively quite large; since the British Grand Lodges do not keep membership records numerically, we do not know how many Masons there are in Asia. In the great countries like Siberia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and the Mongolian areas, there is no Masonry. In India, men of all religions and colors mingle in Masonic lodges.

II AFRICA

Next is Africa. The Masonic story of Africa is somewhat parallel to that of Asia. There are two sovereign Grand Lodges in Africa, and a number of lodges which are attached to various European constitutions. The two Grand Lodges of Africa are those of Egypt and Liberia. We have recognized the Grand Lodge of Egypt for many years, and have never recognized the Grand Lodge of Liberia, for obvious reasons. It may be said in passing that nobody knows much about the status of Masonry in Egypt today, owing to the changing conditions in that country. In Egypt also are a number of lodges of a number of European constitutions, Greek, French and so forth. In the southern part of Africa there are large numbers of lodges under British District Grand Lodges, and some Dutch lodges. These lodges have apparently never felt any desire to form any Grand Lodge of their own, preferring to remain connected with the mother European Grand Lodges. There are lodges in various places which were formerly Italian, or so it is reported to us, as well as French lodges.

III AUSTRALIA

Australia was colonized at a comparatively recent date and its colonization was under British auspices. As the pioneers went out "down under", as they say, they carried their Masonry with them; and in the course of time there were formed Grand Lodges in the several States of what is now the Australian Commonwealth. There are now Grand Lodges in all of the populous states; New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia (in order of size of membership) as well as in the neighboring islands of New Zealand and Tasmania. The Australian plan of Masonry is entirely British. In addition to the lodges which are a part of these Grand Lodges there are also numerous lodges which never withdrew from the mother Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. All of these work the British system: as far as is practicable, there is a Royal Arch Chapter attached to each lodge, and there are the other connected groups such as Preceptories, Knights Templar, Priests, Mark Lodges, and the rest. The Australian Grand Lodges have meetings of their presiding officers periodically, in which attempts are made to work toward some measure of uniformity.

IV EUROPE

The great Masonic puzzle today is Europe. Political conditions are closely reflected in Masonic conditions. Roughly speaking, we may divide Europe for Masonic purposes into some such divisions as the following:

- (a) The British Isles
- (b) The Scandinavian countries
- (c) The Totalitarian countries
- (d) The Countries with anti-Clerical Masonry
- (e) Socialist Governments

And we may study Europe on this basis. To begin with, it may be said that Masonry in the British Isles is the most prosperous numerically, and the most powerful financially, in the world. These past seven years when Masonry in the United States was losing twenty per cent of its membership, Masonry in England was gaining this much and more, if reports which come to us are correct. Much the same is true in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. In the Irish Free State, Masonry is highly respected, even though mobs do occasionally damage Masonic property. Altogether, Irish, Scottish and English Masonry comprise the brightest spots in the the Masonic picture of the world.

We are here quoting a comment on British Masonry by the Grand Master of New York:

THE MOTHER GRAND LODGE

While upon the subject of Sister Jurisdictions, let us turn our thoughts to our Mother Grand Lodge, the United Grand Lodge of England.

While we, in the United States, have been losing members in recent years, England has increased her number of Lodges and Brethren. Before the decline over here, New York led in numbers; now England is reported as over one hundred thousand ahead of us. Many believe that the mag-

nificent Temple on Great Queen Street has had something to do with the rise. But that is only a minor item. A far more convincing reason seems to be that English Freemasonry is regarded as one of the strong props of the Empire.

One need only look at the list of Officers to see the close connection between the Royal House and the Craft. The present King was made Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at the two hundredth anniversary of the latter body, and accepted also the Honorary Grand Mastership of the United Grand Lodge of England. His predecessor was a "Line" Officer on his ascension to the throne, and later accepted the title of Honorary Grand Master. Among the Chaplains always have been great Churchmen. The two appointed by the Grand Master at the Annual Communication last year were the Rt. Rev., The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, D.D., and the Rev. Canon E. W. P. ARCHDALL.

Even that does not explain fully the hold which the English Craft has taken on public esteem. There is, for example, the unsurpassed extensiveness of the benevolent work carried on, represented visibly by the three "Royal Institutions"—the one for girls, the one for boys, and the one for the aged and infirm—and the Royal Masonic Hospital. Besides these institutional foundations there are many private charitable institutions chosen by Lodges for special support, not to speak of the more direct relief and help voted on occasions.

Yet another point well worth taking into account is the real care taken in the examination of applicants for admission, to make sure not only of their moral qualities and general standing in their communites, but also of their financial ability to meet the many calls for help in addition to the regular support of the Fraternity's Charitable Institutions.

Contributions to the Royal Institutions alone totalled over one and one-half million dollars in 1936, or about forty per cent more than the Grand Lodge of New York received in dues and from other sources. Nor does the reported amount cover all that has been given for Lodge purposes toward private, charitable work and special occasions.

In England the support of needy Brethren, families, widows and orphans is universally regarded as a binding obligation. Aside from contributions made from that motive, there is considerable money obtained through the celebration of great feasts. The latest one on which reports have been obtained took place on the evening of February

24th. It was the Ninty-fifth Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, which during the past year has extended help to 2,500 Brethren and widows.

Outside Masonic thoughts, doings and contributions which we all share there seems to be among Englishmen, wheresoever dispersed a somewhat greater predisposition to the sort of atmosphere pertaining to any activity carried on by British Lodges; a natural taste, as it were, for dignified ceremonial and that pomp which is identified with British practices.

In Scandinavia, too, Masonry is strong. These countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark are essentially Proestant and in them Masonry is essentially Christian. They have their own system comprising the three Symbolic Degrees, as well as an added system of Christian grades based thereon. In Sweden and Denmark, the Royal Family are in charge; in Norway, they are favoable but not in charge, and certain Norwegian princes which incline toward Germany are not interested, we are advised.

In Germany and Italy, Masonry has been exterminated. In Switzerland, which uses the referendum and the initiative in legislative matters, an election was called for by petition to determine whether Masonry, Odd Fellows and Rotary should be prohibited. The matter was agitated for more than a year and then the election was held and the proposal to prohibit them was defeated three to one. It is said that the Catholics voted against the prohibition-did not know whether they might be hit next. In Germany, the prohibition of Masonry was connected (apparently) with the antisemitic drive. In Italy, Masonry had evidently been mixed in politics for years. In Spain, the Spanish Rebels (who are aided by Italians and Germans) have sought out the Masons in the towns that they entered, and have them killed by hundreds. They have killed them on one count in particular—they were Masons. Masons were made to dig their own graves and then were shot down into them. We are advised that the old Spanish Inquisition has been re-enacted, and that the garrote was a popular mode of execution. For reason best known to others, our newspapers play up killings by the Loyalists and fail or refuse to mention these atrocities by Franco's crowd, which are well authenticated.

Masonry in Roumania has been dissolved voluntarily, and in Turkey has been closed by the government after a rather sudden reversal of policy. It is doubtless gone in Austria, and no one can say when it will be closed in other central European countries, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Serbia. In Greece, Masonry is not molested and is strong.

In France and Belgium, the Bible is not on the Masonic Altars (which we call Anti-Clerical) and we therefore do not recognize it; except that in France there is one Grand Lodge which is of English origin and really an English District. The Grand Orient of France is the largest of these three French bodies and the Grand Lodge comes nearest to being worthy of recognition. Here are some comments on French Masonry by Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson of Massachusetts:

In France there is a very turbulent Masonic situation. There are, as you know, three Grand Lodges in France, the Grand Orient, the Grand Lodge and the National Grand Lodge.

The National Grand Lodge maintains very much the ideals of Freemasonry which we maintain. Nevertheless, it is composed practically entirely of Englishmen who are in France, and is almost a provincial Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of England. It is recognized, I think in this country now by more Grand Lodges than either of the other two.

The Grand Orient of France, which still calls itself Masonic, has long since ceased to be a Masonic institution, if measured by our standards. The fundamental landmark of Freemasonry as we know it is monotheism, a belief in God. All reference to God has been deleted from the ritual and the ceremonies of the Grand Orient of France. A man may join a Lodge there even if he is an atheist.

It is true that the pendulum swung that far in the Grand Orient of France on the motion of a clergyman, and the swinging was due to the antagonism of the thinking members of the Grand Orient for the dominant religious force in France at that time.

However, we cannot recognize the Grand Orient of France as a Masonic institution while it continues to disregard what we treat as the sole dogma of Freemasonry—a

belief in God. It is not recognized by any Grand Lodge in this country. It is, however, the most numerous of the bodies calling themselves Masonic in France. It mingles and deals in politics all the time. It therefore gives the French people the idea, by and large, that Masonry is a political institution. At least one of the two Grand Lodges of Italy was a political institution until every Mason was wiped out in Italy. Then when the Grand Orient of France invaded our jurisdiction over here and planted lodges in various Jurisdictions, we withdrew recognition from the Grand Orient, and because of their striking out belief in God from the rituals and from ceremonies we continued to treat them as non-Masonic and, I think, always shall.

The Grand Lodge of France has in its membership about half as many as the Grand Orient. The Grand Lodge of France is legitimate Freemasonry. It is distinct from the old Supreme Council of France, which is the second oldest Supreme Council in the world, and the National Grand Lodge of France. All of its meetings are opened to the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe, but the Bible is not open upon the altars. They nevertheless recognize monotheism in the ceremonial.

That Grand Lodge is recognized by a minority only, a small minority, of the Grand Lodges of the United States. I am almost inclined to think that it is worthy of a greater recognition than it has. But in France Masonry is being persecuted. Everything that happens that is wrong in France is laid to Freemasonry; it does not make any difference what it is. If that something ought to be condemned it is immediately laid at the doors of Freemasonry. I have seen great posters upon the billboards in Paris as large as those we see advertising our moving picture shows, containing attacks upon Freemasonry. I have bought newspapers upon the streets of Paris in which more than a page was devoted to denunciation of Freemasonry. In one paper a list was given of all those connected with the government of France who were either members of the Masonic fraternity or regarded as being favorable to the Masonic fraternity, that characterization alone being anathema.

There is a very strong feeling among the ordinary sound thinking citizenry of France that Freemasonry is a political institution and that it is destructive in its characteristics; and that viewpoint cannot be changed so long as the Grand Orient continues in the eyes of Frenchmen to dominate the field.

We are advised that in Portugal Masonry is not at all favored but not absolutely exterminated.

We do not know what to expect from it, but here is a clipping from the *Texas Grand Lodge Magazine* which seems to suggest better things for Belgian and French Masonry:

As a result of action taken by the Universal League of Freemasons is Paris last September 4 and 5, it now seems possible—indeed even probable—that the sixty year breach separating English-speaking Masonry from that of France, Belgium, Holland, etc., may be healed. Resolutions adopted by the League hold out the olive branch by voluntarily offering to comply with the requirements of what may be called Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry as regards the use of the Bible on the Altar and the profession to a belief in God under the title of the G. A. O. T. U.

In Russia, there has never within the past hundred years been any record of Masonry except a brief and sporadic attempt at great intervals which never made much headway. There was no place for Masonry under the Czars, and less under the present Bolshevik government.

V THE AMERICAS

It may be said in general that Masonry has never in all of history so nearly approached regularity in the American republics as at present. Of course we know that in British North America there are Grand Lodges in all of the Canadian provinces, and a District Grand Lodge in Newfoundland, which is not a part of the Dominion of Canada. We know of no Masonry in Labrador but there are Scandinavian lodges in Iceland, we are advised. There are no lodges remaining in Canada except those which are a part of the Dominion Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Canada in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There is a lodge in Yukon Territory. Lodges in Alaska belong to the State of Washington; and lodges in Hawaii belong to California.

In South America there are Grand Lodges in all of the republics. Within the past six or seven years, each of these has adopted standards of organization which are practically copies of the North Carolina Standards of

Recognition. The largest of the South American countries is Brazil. Here Masonry was formerly under the Grand Orient, whose organization was not at all satisfactory. In the past six years, there have been organized Grand Lodges of the States of Brazil, practically all of which are quite worthy of recognition and are in fact recognized by us.

In the Republic of Colombia there have been three regular Grand Lodges and some new groups. We are advised that a coalition of all is in progress but we have no official knowledge of this and await further information. There are lodges of foreign Grand Lodges in the Guianas, of course; in Demerara, British; in Dutch and French Guiana, those of their own native lands. In Chile, Massachusetts has a District. European Grand Lodges also have lodges in several South American countries for their nationals; notably in Brazil.

In the Canal Zone, Massachusetts has a District Grand Lodge.

In Central America, there are Grand Lodges of the various republics; and in Spanish Honduras as well as elsewhere, there are lodges also of European origin. That of Costa Rica is perhaps the most generally recognized, with Guatemala a close second.

This brings us to study Mexico. There is no country in the world in which Masonry is more misunderstood or more ignored than in Mexico. Because some foreigners, chiefly English-speaking, secured recognition almost universally for the York Grand Lodge, whose official language is English, very few American or European Grand Lodges recognize anything else. The Gran Logia Valle de Mexico has its headquarters in Mexico city, and there are Grand Lodges in the majority of the states of the Mexican Republic. American Grand Lodges simply ignore these as a general rule, and probably did not even know of their existence. They had not been informed of American practices—of the American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, for instance. Therefore, in times past, there have been things done which the Mexican Grand Lodges will not do any more, for they know more about things. Mexican Masonry is in two parts—the regular, which comprises the Mexican Masonic Federation, and the irregular, which is a lot of Masonic bastards and is ignored by regular Masonry. It is this irregular lot that have invaded Texas and California in recent years, and it can be totally ignored. It is the opinion of Masonic scholars of today that native Mexican Masonry ought to be more studied (as it is now) and more generally recognized, among American Grand Lodges than it is. We have perhaps more first-hand information about it than any other of the American Grand Lodges.

Brother Johnson of Massachusetts said to the Grand Masters: "Well, in Mexico, as you all know, there were two Grand Lodges, the Valle Mexico and the York Grand Lodge. You have presented a very interesting problem which applies not only to Mexico but to Honduras and other countries. What should we do towards recognition of Grand Lodges in countries where their English-speaking Masonry is under one Grand Lodge and the natives of that country are in another Grand Lodge? Is it fair that we should recognize only the English-speaking group and should not recognize the countrymen of that country if they organize legitimate Freemasonry? Some Grand Lodges in this country recognize the York Grand Lodge; some recognize the other in Mexico. Massachusetts recognizes the former. It seems to me that there is no reason why those Grand Lodges that are legitimate should not be recognized. As for the same system we have here of a Grand Lodge in the individual states, that problem is now being gradually worked out and time alone can work it out. Both Grand Lodges are in a sense legitimate, so far as design is concerned, as are undoubtedly many of the State Grand Lodges. (Applause.)

VI THE ISLANDS OF THE SEAS

This last geographical segregation of Masonry is intended to take in all that is omitted in the previous classifications. In the Western Hemisphere, it includes the West Indies, where we find Grand Lodges in Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo. The British Island, in which there are lodges attached to the British Constitution, such as in Barbados, Bermuda, the Bahamas and elsewhere; and in the Pacific Ocean, there are lodges of many sorts in the East Indies and the various islands of

the Pacific and Indian Oceans. These are all attached to sundry European Grand Lodges, chiefly British and Dutch. We have already stated that California exercises jurisdiction Masonically over the Hawaiian Islands, and there is apparently no desire for any independent Grand Lodge there.

ALBERTA—1937

The Thirty Second Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the capital city of Calgary on June 9, 1937. Presiding was Dr. Victor H. Macaulay, Doctor of Dental Surgery, resident of Calgary. His address is exceedingly well written and reflects excellent work on his part as Grand Master; but work against the odds inevitable from the period of subsidence of Masonic activity. His lodges raised 178 men this year, and suspended 653, so that the membership dropped from 12,-148 to 11,366. Perhaps some reflection of the lack of enthusiasm is shown in his statement that the district meetings have been far from what he thought they ought to be. They seemed to be equally as good District Meetings as had been held in the past, but they did not seem to register. He says that often the "afternoon meeting is not a success"; and that there is a "waning interest on the part of the Craft".

Then he reports that lottery tickets from Windsor, Ontario, flooded Canada even as far west as Alberta. The tickets came from the Shrine Club and Temple Association of Windsor. Canada has little patience with this sort of Masonic activity, and the thing was promptly squelched. The situation is thus summarized:

The sale of lottery tickets is clearly a contravention of the criminal code. It is needless for me to inform you that it has become a modern racket and organizations exist to promote the sale of lottery tickets whose credentials cannot bear inspection. Canadian and American authorities cause these tickets to be seized whenever discovered. Yet members of Parliament have been known to rise in their seats in the House of Commons with lottery tickets in their pockets, and Masons far and near are regular purchasers. So long as men buy, there will be men to sell. A Methodist mind suggests the buyer shares equal guilt with the seller. Masons! Are we true to Masonic principles if with a wink and a nod we support that which is not legal? Let us openly condemn this thing and its shadow shall never rise in our midst to remind us of our baser self.

Alberta is a very far flung Province. From the United States at the south to the Northwest Territories at the north is some twelve full degrees of north latitude, and in that north country is the great possibility of expansion and development of natural resources on this continent. The capital of the newer part of the province is Edmonton, from which the railroad goes up to Waterways and the Peace River country. It is a beautiful country. On its western border is the beautiful Mount Robson to the north, and Banff and Lake Louise to the south—scenery than one can never forget. Even now we study longingly the photographs which we took of that beautiful scenery, wishing for an opportunity to pay a fourth visit to it.

This Grand Lodge does not have a Masonic Home for its dependents; indeed, Canadian Masonry has avoided this plan except Nova Scotia. Alberta has a "Relief Fund" from which disbursements to beneficiaries were made to the total of nearly fourteen thousand dollars.

During the evening of the first day of the session, after the banquet, there was entertainment which is described after this wise:

On the conclusion of the speeches the brethren adjourned to the Lodge room and with many more members witnessed a well staged and most excellent exemplification of the Initiation of a Candidate in an Irish Working of 1730, as dramatized from old documents and records of that period by V. W. Bro. Philip Crossle, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The presentation of this drama by members of King George Lodge, No. 59, reached a really remarkable degree of perfection, both in the acting of the participants and the rendering of their several parts. Being in costume and having made themselves or obtained suitable and appropriate old time fittings and properties, the staging was perfect. In addition, the drama, being an exemplication on the floor of the lodge of the Masonic Ritual of those days, was highly instructive to all who witnessed it, and the cast received a wonderful ovation and many complimentary expressions from the assembled brethren on their successful production. short, the entire evening was voted an unqualified suc-

We were noting the list of Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Alberta, and were struck with the fact that eighteen of them are listed as residents of Calgary; twenty seven, of Edmonton; four, of Lethbridge; two, of Red Deer; two, from Cardston, and the other fourteen scattered one each from the smaller places such as Medicine Hat and High Prairie, all of which we have visited. Of course one of the number was the Rev. Canon S. H. Middleton, Rector of Saint Paul's School of Cardston, a distinguished Past Grand Master.

There is a good report from the Committee on Correspondence, which consists of eight brethren headed by Chairman A. M. Mitchell.

NOVA SCOTIA—1937

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Amherst on June 9th last. Presiding and re-elected was Grand Master Norman T. Avard, whose home is at the same place. We have all things associated in our minds with other impressions. Well, one day this scribe went through Amherst on the train. Suddenly the train stopped with a jerk. The sight which greeted us was one of those things which are humorous because of incongruity. Two country boys had been driving a wagon loaded high with hay-loose hay right out of the fields. They reached the railroad crossing in the edge of the city of Amherst without looking at the tracks and suddenly realized that the train was coming down upon them. They pulled their team suddenly to the right, and turned over the whole load of hay on the railroad line in front of the train. That caused the jerkthe train was stopped suddenly. When we came up to the scene, the two boys were furiously forking the hay off the railroad so that the train might pass; and we stayed there some fifteen minutes while those two farm boys forked hav off the railroad, in the midst of jibes from idle passengers and crew, red of face and embarrassed bevond measure. Such was our first experience at Amherst.

Grand Master Avard is a distinguished-looking person, tall and dignified. We met him at Boston last December. Grand Secretary James C. Jones is also a friend of long standing; also Grand Historian Reginald V. Harris, K. C., who is also Past Grand Master of his Grand Lodge and holds the same title in the Great Priory of Knights Templar of the Dominion of Canada.

This Grand Lodge comprises some 84 lodges and 8,756 members. It seems to have shown a net loss in membership the past year of 139 members. Its seat and head-quarters is at Halifax. It comprises quite a large territory, from North Sydney at the tip of Cape Breton, where you get the boat to go to Newfoundland, to Yarmouth, where the other boats go to Boston. Amherst is its "gateway" or land entrance, from the mainland. It is almost insular.

Grand Master Avard went to Scotland for the installation of the Duke of York, and of course the book contains his account of it, which is well written and interesting. He lists a number of dispensations, but none of these are unusual. He says this was a "wonderful year for me"; he likes to meet people.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia maintains a Masonic Home, and in the per capita tax account it keeps a separate account for the Home with each lodge. It also charges each lodge with one dollar and a half for the Proceedings, which is far from a bad idea. The Grand Lodge is almost too small to maintain a Masonic Home without finding it excessively burdensome.

Grand Historian Harris keeps after the lodges to get up their lodge histories but still some eleven of them have failed to do so. It appears that he wanted them all to get them up in time for the Bi-Centenary; but these eleven appear to have defeated the plan.

And that Bi-Centenary! It is going to be a most interesting occasion. The announcement of it is so alluring that it makes us want to partake of it and that is a good test. There are to be guests from overseas and we understand that the procedure will be to start at Halifax and to proceed through all Canada with the celebration.

Items of a miscellaneous sort are as follows:

The membership of the Masonic Home is 29.

There was a very interesting sermon before the Grand Lodge on the subject "The Divine Trestle Board"—Text, Hebrews 8:5—"See that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed thee in the mount", which is a very suggestive text from which came a good sermon.

They are going to have annually a Reconsecration Service.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1937

This is the smallest of the Canadian Grand Lodges, numbering fifteen lodges and 1,082 members. It is an interesting group in an interesting province. Edward Island is at its extremes about 150 miles long, and at one place is 35 miles wide; at another only four. Its capital is Charlottetown, near its center, with about twelve to fifteen thousand population, and Souris to the east, not very large; and Summerside to the west, with some five or six thousand people. Access to Charlottetown is by railroad from the mainland by way of a car ferry of some nine miles from Cape Tormentine, in New Brunswick, to Borden, near Cape Traverse on the Island. Grasses and potatoes are the principal crops. Away back fifty years ago somebody started raising silver and black foxes on fox farms and this is still done. Prince Edward Island is famous for its fish and sea foods. The climate there is cooler in summer than on the mainland.

The Grand Master presiding in 1937 was Howard E. Ward, and the place of meeting was Crapaud, on Northumberland Strait, near Tryon, the birthplace of the incoming Grand Master T. Gordon Ives, who sells automobiles at Charlottetown.

The list of officers of this Grand Lodge corresponds with what one would find in the Proceedings of any American Grand Lodge, except that there is added a Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The Grand Master is a man of good sense. He knows how to mix his commendation and his criticisms. Here is a specimen of this mixture:

Throughout all the visitations during the past year, a fourth degree was exemplified by the officers and members of each constituent lodge. This is, in my opinion, a most commendable practice as the free and friendly intercourse of the banquet table gives a better understanding of the aims, desires and difficulties of the individual lodges than could be had in any other way.

There is one matter to which I wish to direct your especial attention—I find the Worshipful Masters of a number of our lodges altogether too lenient and too informal.

Formality and dignity are essential characteristics of a well conducted lodge.

We must always bear in mind that Masonry is one of the greatest institutions of the present day; to maintain its prestige, we must pay it our fullest respect—only by so doing can we expect from the general public that high honor and regard which the Craft so well merits.

The committee which reviewed his address was glad to know that he visited every lodge, took the FOURTH DEGREE for granted and then amplified his criticism thus:

We agree with the Grand Master regarding the lack of information of the necessary formalities so important to a well conducted lodge. Visitors to our Grand Lodge have commented upon such laxity in the past and we strongly recommend that the Grand Master's suggestions be carried out, not only in Grand Lodge but in every constituent lodge throughout the jurisdiction, and that the Craft be instructed where necessary on such procedure.

He had few dispensations and no decisions; he kept after the delinquent dues matter and the year was, like the Island, uneventful. We should like to visit their Annual at some early time.

PART TWO

Statistical Tables

- THE MESSAGE OF THE FIGURES.
- TABLE 1—Consolidated Table of Masonry in the United States and Associated Organizations.
- TABLE 2—Synopsis of World-Wide Masonry: (1) Masonry Recognized by North Carolina; (2) Masonry Not Recognized by North Carolina.
- TABLE 3—Percentage of Net Loss—Grand Lodge.
- TABLE 4—Percentage of Suspensions in Grand Lodges of the United States.
- TABLE 5—Percentages of Raisings in Grand Lodge.
- TABLE 6—Mortality Table, Grand Lodges, 1937 Proceedings.
- TABLE 7—Eleven Year Table of Membership Changes—1928-1937.
- TABLE 8—Average Number of Members Per Lodge in the several Grand Lodges of the United States.
- TABLE 9—Percentage of Master Masons That Are Royal Arch Masons.
- TABLE 10—Percentage of Master Masons That Are Scottish Rite Masons, 32°.
- TABLE 11—Percentage of Knights Templar to Royal Arch Masons.
- TABLE 12—Percentage of R. A. M. That Are Members of Councils R. & S. M.
- TABLE 13—Percentage of Master Masons that are Shriners.
- TABLE 14—Percentage Relation Eastern Stars to Master Masons.
- TABLE 15—Canadian Statistics.

THE MESSAGE OF THE FIGURES

We have been writing Masonic Reviews since 1923, and have been compiling statistics for just about the same period. Those fifteen years have seen many changes. In 1923, we were reporting net gains in membership running up into almost unbelievable figures. Suspensions for nonpayment of dues were unknown or negligible. The keyword was "Masonic Education"—everybody believed that every Mason needed, and wanted to be educated Masonically. Then came a day of reckoning. Masonic educational programs went up in thin smoke. Huge numbers of raisings and vast net gains dwindled. Here and there a net loss in membership reared its head, and erelong all of the Grand Lodges were reporting net losses. Then ten years of this sort of change has come over us, and herewith we show in a special tabulation, the effect of these ten years. Note it. In eleven years, our membership in the United States has dropped from 3,233,757 to 2,587,212. Simple arithmetic tells us that the difference is 646,540 Master Masons fewer today than eleven years ago. But this has come about while the lodges were still at work. Six hundred sixty one thousand men have been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in that time, and in spite of this work, still we look those six hundred forty six thousand of Masons "gone with the wind" in the face. What is the reason? The answer is easy to see. Nine hundred twenty six thousand Master Masons have been suspended, dropped, excluded, erased, or what have you, in those ten years—not to mention four hundred thirty three thousand who passed into the Great Beyond. These figures do not look extremely roseate. To have worked diligently for eleven years and while doing so, to have seen the results of one's labors, and more, slip through one's fingers, is not all heartening—and that is what we have seen going on during the decade; slipping back from three and a quarter million to a bare few over two and a half million. This brings our membership back

to where it was in the year 1920. So we learn our lesson of over-expansion in the days following the World War. We sowed the wind and we reaped the whirlwind.

Or, we might look at the whole picture from another way. Our loss over the period of eleven years is less than twenty per cent. Compared with the losses in the organizations whose membership is based on Masonry, this is small. It is smaller than the losses have been in any of the dependent organizations. The Shriners have lost nearly forty per cent of their membership of 576,539 of 1928, but they are now vigorous and are probably in better condition in some ways than they were ten years ago. Their minimum dues of twelve dollars per year made their loss rate very high. The Grotto started out with 144,835 members and at the end of that decade had lost more than half of these. They had seen a mushroom-like growth, which collapsed the more completely because it was such.

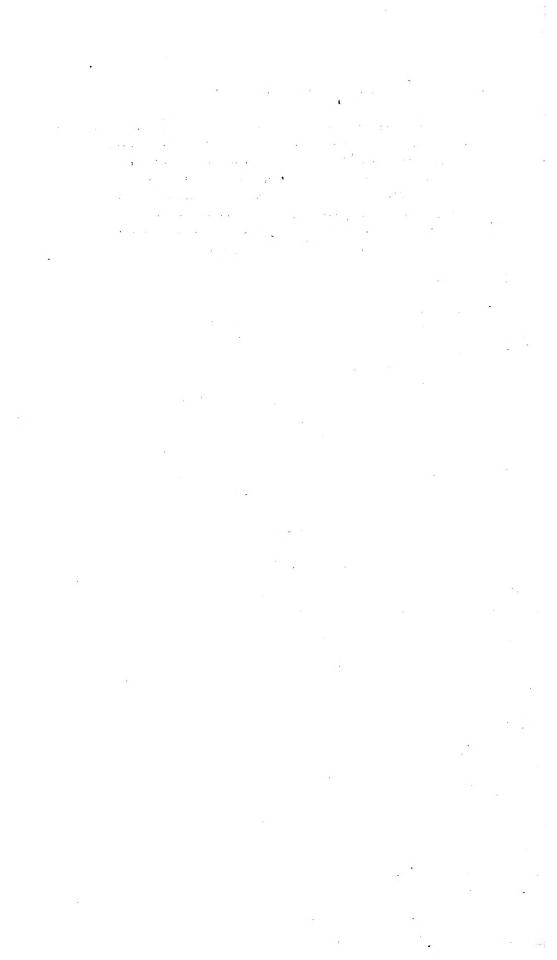
Among the older organizations, all lost in about equally great percentage. The Royal Arch Masons dropped forty per cent of their membership, about the same as the losses of the Templars; the Royal and Select Masters lost nearly forty three per cent, and the Scottish Rite lost nearly twenty six per cent. Of all of the larger organizations related to Masonry, the Eastern Star came out best; in fact, this Order fared even better than the lodges themselves; for, beginning the decade with 1,821,792, they lost only 222,869, or twelve and a quarter per cent, of their membership.

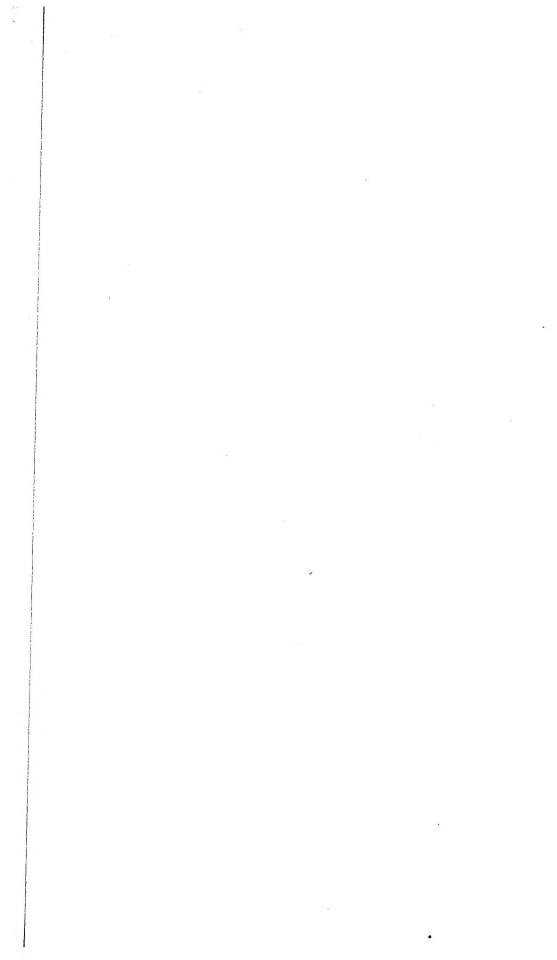
Summing up, the losses in the several American groups, expressed in percentages, are as follows for the decade beginning 1928:

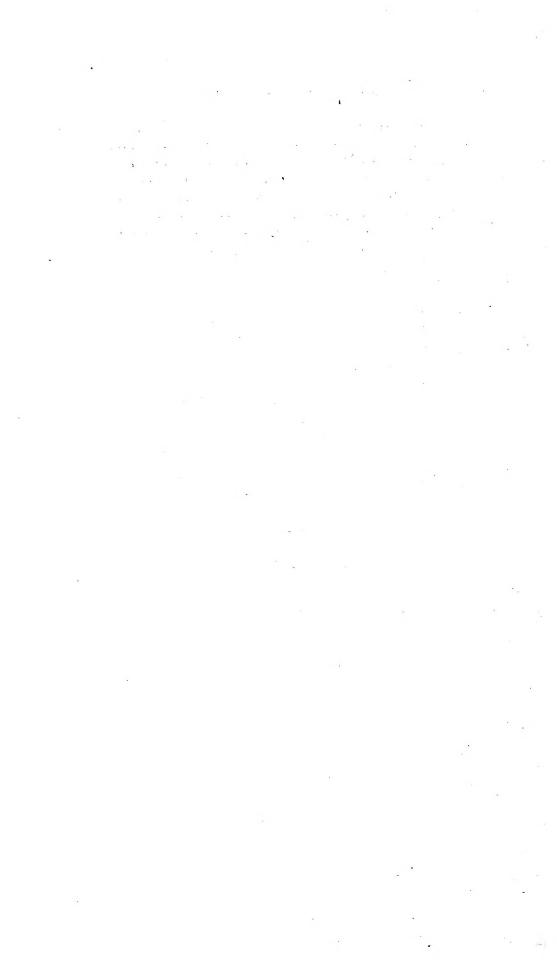
The Grand Lodges of Symbolic Freemasonry	20.82%
The Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons	40.26%
The Royal and Select Masters (Councils)	42.82%
The Knights Templar in 48 states and the D. C	39.27 %
The Scottish Rite (32° in the states and D. C.)	25.86%
The Mystic Shrine in the United States only	43.84%
The Grottoes, Veiled Prophets, in U. S	52.47%
The Order of the Eastern Star, in U. S. A	12.23 %

One other item we note to be significant. In 1928, the number of deaths per thousand was approximately

twelve or a little less; in 1938, the average death rate per thousand was a little less than eighteen per thousand. This means that in 1928 the average age of our membership by the American Experience Table of Mortality was 55 years; in 1938, the average age of American Masons was 61 years. The group are six years older. We are dealing with a lot of men above sixty. In four years they will be on the list eligible for retirement.







				SYMBOLI	C FREE	MASONR	Y
STATE	Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons	Net Loss in Last Masonic Year Reported (Gain Starred)	Number of Raisings	Number of Affiliations	Number of Demissions	Number Master Masons Sus- pended, Excluded, Dropped, or Expelled, Last Masonic Year
	Nu Lat	Nu	Rej Rej	Nu	Na	Na	Nu pen Exp
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AlabamaArizonaCaliforniaColorado	460	28,187	*3	734	572	323	2,07
	39	5,635	66	124	34	50	14
	445	23,974	477	771	425	280	2,25
	580	127,301	427	3,374	948	965	2,27
	147	30,074	370	569	179	165	48
Connecticut	128	37,128	1,141	551	57	217	97
Delaware	22	5,532	82	73	12	5	6
District of Columbia	44	20,510	330	621	313	262	39
Florida	270	19,945	35 6	521	332	274	1,03
Georgia	508	40,430	337	1,052	675	618	1,72
Idaho	81	8,816	77	244	90	100	24
Illinois	999	209,702,	8,367	2,822	798	1,513	8,54
Indiana	555	107,738	2,559	2,512	575	1,074	3,31
Iowa	551	72,131	1,381	1,362	776	1,163	2,07
Kansas	447	62,552	1,268	1,169	432	552	2,22
Kentucky	551	43,281	*90	1,215	339	368	1,4'
Louisiana	253	20,947	659	448	204	278	1,4'
Maine	216	36,832	910	621	105	158	8'
Maryland	122	29,278	552	526	79	145	5'
Massachusetts	329	104,172	2,678	1,626	307	882	1,8'
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	510 304 328 632 134	115,268 50,339 20,430 89,601 18,078	3,842 1,222 * 219 1,318 18	2,516 695 703 2,028 433	602 382 445 716 252	701 577 390 720 248	4,33 1,04 1,66 3,03
Nebraska	292	33,180	1,946	569	250	282	1,12
Nevada	26	3,079	20	109	33	10	5
New Hampshire	81	13,456	163	236	290	70	12
New Jersey	281	79,790	2,730	1,173	234	425	2,65
New Mexico	54	5,833	* 31	148	101	93	16
New York	1,036	269,096	9,152	4,518	649	826	10,04
North Carolina	350	27,088	360	573	342	333	86
North Dakota	128	11,869	261	181	150	222	30
Ohio	623	176,215	2,249	3,188	614	899	5,28
Oklahoma	461	47,711	347	949	590	524	2,69
OregonPennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	173 566 43 284 176	24,574 184,361 16,662 17,189 15,495	439 3,389 381 * 133 538	569 2,722 206 721 303	220 965 213 276 141	109 586 54 323 247	91 2,90 26
Tennessee	447	36,717	306	1,221	366	484	1,28
Texas	265	104,239	265	2,684	1,524	1,484	6,3:
Utah	26	4,552	30	118	26	43	1:
Vermont	103	17,583	512	328	63	143	3'
Virginia	338	39,551	919	758	272	384	1,00
Washington	267	40,459	550	889	428	360	1,2'
West Virginia	165	29,701	335	811	122	127	8
Wisconsin	312	53,125	1,311	775	304	543	1,3'
Wyoming	48	7,806	48	224	79	50	2
TOTALS	15,078	2,587,212	54,688	50,835	17,901	20,649	85,4

^{*} Gain.

^{**} Bodies Do Not Exist in the States.

TATISTICAL TABLE OF MASONKY IN THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by J. Edward Allen, Warrenton, N. C.

Compiled by J. Edward Allen, Warrenton, N. C.											
_		CAPITULAR CRYPTIC							TEMPLAR		
	Number Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported	Number of Deaths of Master Masons	Number of Chapters, R. A. M.	Number of Royal Arch Masons	Net Loss, Last Capitular Year Reported (Gain Starred)	Number of Councils, R. & S. M.	Number of Select Masters	Net Loss or Gain Last Cryptic Year Reported (Gains Are Starred)	Number Commanderies, K. T.	Number of Knights Templar	Net Loss or Gain Last Tent
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	2,008 73 1,861 584 120	545 100 455 2,105 592	53 12 60 125 51	3,767 824 3,124 19,098 5,897	307 49 983 986 168	19 6 33 33 15	1,261 383 865 5,841 1,769	91 11 ,77 389 68	26 7 20 65 36	2,633 506 1,252 10,748 3,494	
7 7 7 5	107 9 183 549 1,037	660 104 356 385 758	46 5 16 45 97	12,269 1,457 4,624 3,126 5,945	537 29 111 438 459	24 3 6 21 64	7,636 203 1,040 825 2,271	405 * 1 14 51 576	12 1 6 31 33	4,764 625 2,193 2,238 2,874	17.12
3 3 9 1	74 1,630 588 927 967	143 3,534 1,846 1,214 1,081	23 227 115 107 96	1,904 42,923 22,306 12,383 11,638	61 8,457 374 798 598	4 78 75 25 20	360 10,264 12,532 3,625 2,966	18 1,379 540 330 138	15 84 60 65 59	1,098 21,239 9,075 6,627 7,771	1
1 5 9 4 8	1,199 787 201 96 190	776 369 801 534 2,103	117 57 68 26 97	9,187 4,313 12,092 7,079 27,761	553 184 657 324 1,768	46 14 18 10 36	2,183 851 5,384 3,720 9,524	133 27 384 329 1,534	36 17 24 15 47	4,246 1,341 6,204 3,560 13,527	The state of the s
9 8 4 6 0	571 165 1,492 1,291 224	2,117 839 375 1,597 309	159 82 54 108 36	29,649 11,952 2,981 17,030 3,159	1,950 507 7 1,640 216	58 9 38 21 10	6,710 1,954 1,692 4,238 602	1,050 89 32 379 39	53 39 26 64 23	10,708 5,776 1,620 8,594 1,701	Chamber on the chamber of the
19 16 15	487 27 27 269 155	543 54 284 1,326 87	54 9 26 57 14	5,187 563 3,914 12,284 1,312	239 13 227 977 * 27	21 4 16 15 1	2,154 120 2,324 2,709 79	178 7 177 122 23	29 6 11 29 12	2,624 304 2,070 4,775 997	all the same of th
18 14 15 18	1,531 406 146 1,992 2,166	5,117 464 210 2,889 831	225 41 25 207 67	43,409 3,644 2,274 50,200 6,207	3,177 67 91 2,317 402	48 24 9 97 29	7,603 1,226 650 30,346 2,299	508 77 1 4,112 84	76 30 14 79 43	20,488 2,378 1,280 23,253 3,911	
5 13 13 4	401 21 2,074 245	478 3,557 298 322 290	50 153 16 33 36	5,027 42,837 8,235 1,800 3,116	279 2,926 407 259 206	15 39 8 37 7	1,215 9,349 4,225 1,281 692	140 1,003 200 188 74	21 96 7 15 22	2,388 30,982 3,679 1,218 1,943	100.00
38 18 15 76	574 4,853 54 26 202	695 1,472 69 413 738	75 240 7 29 71	5,439 22,624 1,222 4,278 11,584	225 1,308 10 297 758	. 17 257 3 15 **	1,155 21,160 562 1,472	115 1,051 * 30 142	23 81 5 14 32	2,335 9,678 863 2,412 4,488	1
37 38 17 14	494 198 359 42	764 454 868 129	54 45 113 18	6,238 8,241 18,876 1,737	308 465 1,133 66	17 ** 31 3	1,717 6,264 171	532 3	27 26 47 16	3,519 4,609 8,323 1,175	
24	33,682	46,032	3,547	543,953	37,454	1,405	187,472	16,990	1,625	274,208	1.

	STAR	EASTERN	ORDER	OTTO	GF	IRINE	SF	SH RITE	OTTI
22' DI per 18:	Net Loss or Gain (Gains are Starred).	Number Eastern Star Members	Number of Chapters O. E. S.	No. Members	No. Grottoes	No. Shriners	No. Temples	No. 32° Masons	No. Consistories
)00	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
Alabama Arizona Arkansas 64 California Colorado	515 *39 374 968 422	9,229 5,311 10,374 95,675 21,279	188 36 183 489 123	164 1,323 1,338 1,025	2 2 1 2	4,853 863 2,339 26,215 3,786	3 1 2 5 2	2,468 1,498 3,791 22,090 5,004	3 1 2 13 3
Connectication Delaware District of Florida Georgia	728 30 298 180 *122	26,835 1,678 10,649 13,553 7,069	100 13 40 151 113	2,186 ** 444 1,185 **	7 1 7	2,957 3,432 4,282 4,119	2 ** 1 3 3	2,828 1,620 2,293 3,443 3,108	2 1 1 6 5
Idaho 17 Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas	6,912 631 1,318 551	7,298 147,142 75,741 66,452 54,325	70 831 453 472 391	** 2,607 3,315 1,529 762	13 8 7 6	1,493 21,418 7,266 8,267 8,988	2 5 4 5	1,536 27,189 14,341 9,427 14,115	4 9 4 5 7
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachus	1,315 274 711 122 2,024	17,832 12,793 30,830 12,344 52,956	252 168 188 95 207	631 417 ** 510 4,624	2 3 -1 8	3,258 2,689 4,592 3,713 12,099	4 2 2 2 2	2,571 3,734 3,511 2,867 8,212	2 3 1 2 2
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	5,104 1,039 133 1,593 97	77,873 43,994 8,784 62,305 15,990	463 289 188 528 112	969 220 ** 3,712 **	7 2 -6	8,998 8,098 1,643 10,714 2,879	4 3 2 4 3	14,369 8,084 2,261 10,940 2,689	4 5 4 5
Nebraska Nevada New Hamı New Jersei New Mexic	542 *6 331 1,406 *76	30,631 2,799 11,746 51,259 5,178	260 20 61 260 48	** ** 1,216 **		3,867 798 1,388 8,768 1,658	3 1 1 2 1	5,611 853 2,495 14,872 1,690	4 1 1 5 1
New York North Car North Dak Ohio Oklahoma	5,735 *156 311 874 776	126,220 5,618 9,545 111,226 32,978	846 106 109 512 371	10,831 ** 20,308 228	18 — 19 2	23,271 3,357 2,057 19,304 4,003	10 2 2 6 3	24,410 2,883 1,624 28,991 10,619	11 5 5 6 2
Oregon Pennsylvan Rhode Isla South Car South Dak	397 986 215 *53 539	22,502 79,747 7,403 3,266 15,902	147 480 24 74 160	354 3,545 375 100 82	1 4 2 1	4,124 27,775 2,297 1,094 2,563	2 7 1 2 3	3,313 66,693 1,849 853 3,065	4 11 1 2 4
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	521 137 122 280 *204	16,737 49,858 2,496 11,289 9,261	227 591 18 93 97	1,675 570 259 891	1 5 1 2	3,846 18,020 1,142 1,768 5,492	4 10 1 2 3	4,188 13,665 1,214 1,196 3,954	2 6 1 1 6
Washington West Virgin Wisconsin Wyoming	68 155 1,468 *21	35,040 14,300 49,179 6,392	221 111 270 - 42	1,042 214 ** 184	4 1 -1	6,955 7,822 4,557 1,571	3 3 2 2	6,433 5,171 6,367 1,383	10 2 3 1
1	40,204	1,598,923	11,291	68,835	151	316,530	147	387,399	193

olumbia

ire

na a

ina

TABLE 2—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF WORLD-WIDE MASONRY

(1) MASONRY RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

		., 014111	0111101	111/11
			TO	TALS
	Lodges	Members	Lodges	Members
A-ENGLISH-SPEAKING GRAND LODGE	3:			
North America and Philippines			16,466	2,769,183
Continental United States of America 1	5.078	2,587,212	10,100	2,103,103
The Philippine Islands	104	5,200		
Canada	1 224	176,771		
British Isles (Estimates)			6,900	495,000
England	5,500	350.000		
Scotland	700	100,000		
Ireland	700	45,000		
Australia			2,118	179,364
New South Wales	600	59,047		,
New Zealand	302	25,446		
Queensland	357	17,773		
South Australia	154	13,627		
Tasmania	44	3,835		
Victoria	497	49,684		
Western Australia Mexico: York Grand Lodge	149	9,229		
	15	723		
Grand Total English-Speaking Masonry,				
in 70 Grand Lodges Recognized			25,484	3,443,547
B-OTHER MASONIC BODIES RECOG-				
· NIZED: THE AMERICAS				
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:				
MEXICO:				
Del Pacifico, Sonora				
Mexico, Valle de				
Grand Logia Benito Jaurez, Torreon, Coah				
Grand Logia Ind. Cosmos, Chihuahua, Chi				
Gran Logia del Estado de Chiapas,				
Tapachula, Chis.				
Grand Logia del Estado de Nuevo Leon,				
Monterey, N. L.				
Gran Logia El Potosi, San Luis Potosi, S. L	. P.			
Gran Logia Unida Mexicana, Veracruz, Ver	r.			
Gran Logia Oriental Peninsular,				
Merida, Yuc.		10.010		
Estimated Total, Mexico	175	10,000		
Chile, Grand Lodge	70	5,000		
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de	189	7,570		
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla deCosta Rica	7	350		
Panama	9	370		
Venezuela, U. S. of	10	350		
ITmionay	18	600		
Paraguay	10	500		
Argentine Republic	115	4,000		
Colombia: United	30	3,000		
Guatemala	10	500 800		
Peru	28 8	400		
Ecuador	6	150		
El Salvador: G. L. Cuscatlan	7	300		
Honduras	6	150		
Nicaragua Porto Rico	49	2,446		
Santo Domingo (Prov. Rec.)	13	1,000		
		_,		
Brazil:	10	250		
Amazonas E. Acre	22	3,000		
Bahia	15	400		
Grand Lodge of PernambucoRio de Janeiro	9	400		
Sao Paulo	28	1,000		
Parahyba	5	200		

MASONIC REVIEWS

	- 1111 II	2		
	T - 4	*****		TALS
Minas Gereas	Lodges 11	Members	Lodges	Members
Para		400 300		
Ceara		150		
Rio Grande Do Sul	39	2,500		
Total for Americas		_,000	17,378	2,815,269
			•	
Total for British Empire	•		10,306	851,135
C-AFRICA:				
Egypt: National Grand Lodge of	. 15	2,000	15	2,000
그 사람들은 아프라트 사람들은 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아프라이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를		2,000		
D—EUROPE:		005	472	65,266
Czechoslovakia, National		925 1,500		
Les. zu. den Drei Ringen, Czech Denmark, G. L		7,500		
Finland		250		
France, National Grand Lodge		1,034		
Poland, Grand Lodge		500		
Greece	. 56	3,500		
Holland		7,950		
Jugoslavia		800		
Norway, Grand Lodge		10,441		
Norway, Polarstjernen		800		
Sweden Switzerland	. 51 . 41	23,480 4,586		
		•		
Total of Recognized Masonry, 120 Grand	Lodge	s	_26,783	3,554,899
SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP O	F WO	RLD-WI	DE MA	SONRY
(2) MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZ	ED B	Y NORT	H CAR	OLINA
			Estima	ated
A-EUROPE:			Lodges	Members
France: Grand Orient			300	30,000
France: Grand Lodge				7,000
Luxembourg: Supreme Council			ĭ	100
Belgium: Grand Orient			24	4,000
Denmark: Symbolic			5	200
Ukraine: Grand Lodge			5	200
Total for Europe			465	41,500
B-ASIA:				
Palestine—Syria			10	500
C—AFRICA:	·			
				250
Liberia			9 484	250 42,250
Total Eastern Hemisphere			404	42,230
D—THE AMERICAS:				
South America:				
Brazil: Grand Orient			150	6,000
West Indies:				
Haiti: Grand Orient			75	3,750
Mexico:			: [1]	!
Gran Logia de Tamaulipas, Tampico,	Tamps.			. 1 1 15.14
Gran Logia Occidental Mexicana, Gua	dalajar	a. Jal.		
Gran Logia Guadalupe Victoria, Duras	ngo, Dg	go.		
Gran Logia Restauracion, Villahermos	a, Tab.			
Gran Logia Restauracion, Villahermos Gran Logia de Campeche, Camp.		1		
Gran Logia del Distrito Norte de la Ba	aja Cali	fornia,		
Ensenada, B. C.				
Gran Logia del Estado de Oaxaca, Oa				
TOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODG	E NO	r		
RECOGNIZED IN MEXICO (Estimate	a)		85	5,000
Total in the Americas Not Recognized			310	57,000
Total for All Masonry Not Recognized b North Carolina (Estimated)	У			
North Carolina (Estimated)			794	99,250
Total of Recognized Masonry (Including	Estim	ates)	26.783	3,554,899
GRAND TOTAL of Everything in These	Tables		27 577	3,654,149
GRAMD TOTAL OF EVERYMING IN ARESE	140100		~,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,001,110

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF NET LOSS—GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES

1.	Connecticut	3.980	26.	Washington	1.341
2.	Illinois	3.837		North Carolina	
3.	South Dakota	3.356		Ohio	
4.	New Jersey	3.308		New Hampshire	
5.	New York	3.289		Arizona	
6.	Michigan	3.226		West Virginia	
7.	Vermont	2.829		Mississippi	
8.	Massachusetts	2.506		Colorado	
9.	Maine	2.411		U. S. TOTAL	.700
10.	Wisconsin	2.408	34.	Idaho	.8658
11.	Minnesota	2.370	35.	Tennessee	.8265
12.	Indiana	2.320	36.	Georgia	.8266
13.	Virginia	2.270	37.	South Carolina	.7798
14.	Rhode Island	2.236	38.	Oklahoma	.7220
15.	North Dakota	2.152	39.	Utah	.6547
16.	Kansas	1.986	40.	Nevada	.6454
17.	Arkansas	1.951	41.	Wyoming	.6112
18.	Iowa	1.879	42.	Nebraska	.5540
19.	Pennsylvania	1.805	43.	New Mexico	.5343
	Oregon		44.	California	.3343
21.	Florida	1.754	45.	Louisiana	.3050
22.	Dist. of Columbia	1.5834	46.	Texas	.2536
23.	Delaware	1.461	47.	Kentucky	
	Missouri		48.	Montana	
25.	Maryland	1.385	49.	Alabama	**

^{**} Too Small to Calculate

MASONIC REVIEWS

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE OF SUSPENSIONS IN GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES

	Arkansas		25.	New Mexico	2.829
2.	Mississippi	8.145	26.	Wyoming	2.741
3.	Alabama	7.344		Idaho	
4.	Louisiana	6.946	28.	Connecticut	2.637
5.	Texas	6.061	29.	Arizona	2.591
6.	Oklahoma	5.653	30.	North Dakota	2.569
7.	Florida	5.199	31.	Kansas	2.551
8.	South Dakota	4.511	31.	Virginia	2.551
9.	Illinois	4.074	33.	Wisconsin	2.536
	Georgia			Utah	
11.	Michigan	3.764	35.	Maine	2.387
12.	New York	3.734	36.	Vermont	2.138
	Oregon		37.		
	Tennessee		38.	Montana	2.047
15.	Kentucky	3.399	39.	Maryland	1.961
	Missouri		40.	Dist. of Columbia	1.945
17.	Nebraska	3.379		Nevada	
	New Jersey		42.	California	1.785
	North Carolina		43.	Massachusetts	1.745
	U. S. TOTAL		44.	Colorado	1.599
20.	Indiana		45.	Pennsylvania	1.590
	Washington			Rhode Island	
22.	Ohio	3.001	47.	Delaware	1.211
	West Virginia		48.	New Hampshire	.9364
	Iowa			South Carolina	

^{**} No Calculations Possible.

TABLE 5—PERCENTAGE OF RAISINGS IN GRAND LODGES

uth Carolina	4.194	26.	North Carolina	2.115
vada	3.540			
ssissippi	3.441			
nnessee	3.325			
kansas	3.215	30.	Colorado	1.891
st. of Columbia	3.027			
yoming	2.869			
		32.		
aho	2.767	33.	Vermont	1.865
est Virginia	2.730	34.	Ohio	1.809
lifornia	2.650	35.	Maryland	1.796
orida	2.612	36.	New Hampshire	1.753
abama,	2.604			
orgia	2.602	38.	Maine	1.686
ah	2.592	39.	New York	1.678
xas	2.574	40.	Massachusetts	1.560
		41.	North Dakota	1.524
ontana	2.395			
diana	2.331	43.	Pennsylvania	1.476
regon	2.315	44.	New Jersey	1.470
issouri	2.263			
rizona	2.200			
		48.	Delaware	1.319
		49.	Rhode Island	1.236
	vada	uth Carolina 4.194 vada 3.540 ssissippi 3.441 nnessee 3.325 kansas 3.215 st. of Columbia 3.027 yoming 2.869 ntucky 2.807 aho 2.767 est Virginia 2.650 orida 2.612 abama 2.604 orgia 2.602 ah 2.592 xas 2.574 ew Mexico 2.537 ontana 2.395 diana 2.315 assouri 2.263 rizona 2.200 ashington 2.197 tchigan 2.182 uuisiana 2.138	vada	

MASONIC REVIEWS

TABLE 6—MORTALITY TABLE, GRAND LODGES 1937 PROCEEDINGS

1. Vermont 2.348 64 2. Maine 2.175 64 3. New Hampshire 2.110 63 4. Massachusetts 2.018 63 5. Colorado 1.968 63 6. Oregon 1.945 63 7. Alabama 1.930 62 9. Pennsylvania 1.929 62 10. New York 1.901 62 11. Arkansas 1.898 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.786 61 24. Missouri			Percentage of Deaths	Average Age
2. Maine 2.175 64 3. New Hampshire 2.110 63 4. Massachusetts 2.018 63 5. Colorado 1.968 63 6. Oregon 1.945 63 7. Alabama 1.933 62 8. Florida 1.930 62 9. Pennsylvania 1.929 62 10. New York 1.901 62 11. Arkansas 1.898 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 24. Missouri 1.786 61 25. Connecticut <td>1.</td> <td>Vermont</td> <td>2.348</td> <td>64</td>	1.	Vermont	2.348	64
3. New Hampshire 2.110 63 4. Massachusetts 2.018 63 5. Colorado 1.968 63 6. Oregon 1.945 63 7. Alabama 1.933 62 8. Florida 1.930 62 9. Pennsylvania 1.929 62 10. New York 1.901 62 11. Arkansas 1.898 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.837 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61	2.	Maine	-2.175	64
4. Massachusetts				63
5. Colorado 1.968 63 6. Oregon 1.945 63 7. Alabama 1.933 62 8. Florida 1.930 62 9. Pennsylvania 1.929 62 10. New York 1.901 62 11. Arkansas 1.898 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.837 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 24. Missouri 1.786 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61	4.	Massachusetts	2.018	
6. Oregon	5.	Colorado	1.968	
7. Alabama	6.	Oregon	1.945	
8. Florida 1.930 62 9. Pennsylvania 1.929 62 10. New York 1.901 62 11. Arkansas 1.898 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.786 61 25. Connecticut 1.774 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.769 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. Distri	7	Alahama	1 933	
9. Pennsylvania	Q.	Florida	1 930	
10. New York 1.901 62 11. Arkansas 1.898 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 24. Missouri 1.786 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33.	0.	Donnaylyonia	1 020	
11. Arkansas 1.892 62 12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61	10	Now Vonly	1 001	
12. Tennessee 1.892 62 13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34.	10.	Aulana	1 0.00	
13. Delaware 1.889 62 14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61		Arkansas	1 000	
14. Washington 1.888 62 15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.713 61		Tennessee	1.094	
15. Georgia 1.875 62 16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61	13.	Delaware	1.000	
16. South Carolina 1.873 62 17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 <t< td=""><td>14.</td><td>Washington</td><td>1.888</td><td></td></t<>	14.	Washington	1.888	
17. South Dakota 1.872 62 18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.769 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska	15.	Georgia	1.875	300
18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. C	16.	South Carolina	1.873	
18. Virginia 1.865 62 19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. C	17.	South Dakota	1.872	
19. Michigan 1.837 62 20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.652 61 41.	18.	Virginia	1.865	
20. Mississippi 1.835 62 21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebras	19.	Michigan	1.837	62
21. Maryland 1.824 62 22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.786 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.769 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin	20.	Mississippi	1.835	62
22. Kentucky 1.793 61 23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wiscons	21.	Maryland	1.824	62
23. Rhode Island 1.788 61 UNITED STATES TOTAL 1.786 61 24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.622 60 46. West V	22	Kentucky	1 793	. 61
24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.516 59 47. Utah	23	Rhode Island	1 788	
24. Missouri 1.782 61 25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.516 59 47. Utah	20.	UNITED STATES TOTAL.	1 786	
25. Connecticut 1.778 61 26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.516 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico	94	Missouri	1 789	
26. Arizona 1.774 61 27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58		Compositions	1 770	
27. North Dakota 1.769 61 28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.685 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	20.	Connecticut	1.774	
28. Louisiana 1.761 61 29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58		Arizona	1.774	
29. Nevada 1.753 61 30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58		North Dakota	1.769	
30. Oklahoma 1.742 61 31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	28.	Louisiana	1.761	
31. District of Columbia 1.736 61 32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	29.	Nevada	1.753	
32. Kansas 1.728 61 33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	30.	Oklahoma	-1.742	
33. Indiana 1.713 61 34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58				
34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58				
34. North Carolina 1.713 61 35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	33.	Indiana	$.___1.713$	
35. Montana 1.709 61 36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	34.	North Carolina	1.713	61
36. Illinois 1.685 61 37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	35.	Montana	1.709	61
37. Iowa 1.683 61 38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58				61
38. Minnesota 1.667 61 39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58		Towa	1.683	61
39. New Jersey 1.661 61 40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	38	Minnesota	1 667	
40. California 1.654 61 41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58				61
41. Wyoming 1.652 61 42. Ohio 1.639 60 43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. Naw Mexico 1.492 58	40	Colifornia	1 654	
42. Ohio	40.	, Camorma	1 659	
43. Nebraska 1.637 60 44. Wisconsin 1.633 60 45. Idaho 1.622 60 46. West Virginia 1.528 59 47. Utah 1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	41.	wyoming	1 690	
44. Wisconsin	42.	Onio	1.009	
45. Idaho	43.	Nebraska	T.03.1	
46. West Virginia	44.	. Wisconsin	1.633	
46. West Virginia	45.	. Idaho	$_{1.622}$	
47. Utah1.516 59 48. New Mexico 1.492 58	46	West Virginia	$_{}1.528$	
48 New Mexico 58	47	. Utah	1.516	
49. Texas1.412 58	18	New Mexico	1.492	
	49	Texas	$_{1.412}$	58

\mathbf{T}_{2}	TABLE 7—E	ELEVEN-YEAR A	AVERAGE OF ME	MEMBERS HIP	CHANGES IN	AMERICAN MASONRY—1928-1937	SONRY-1928	-1937
YEAR	Mumber Lodges Shown by Last Available Report	Number Master	Met Loss in One Year by Latest Available Report (Gain Starred)	Number Raisings in One Year as Shown by Last Available Report	Number Affilia- tions for One Year as Shown by Last Available Report	Mumber Demis- sions in One Year	Number Master Masons Excluded, Dropped, Suspended or Expelled in One Year	Number Deaths in One Year
1928	16,406	3,233,752	* 55,462	137,783	33,054	34,777	48,514	38,614
1929	16,408	3,283,514	* 47,919	126,402	30,478	32,203	51,948	38,629
1930	16,408	3,303,126	* 22,646	115,713	29,034	29,832	64,225	42,280
1931	16,431	3,296,018	* 3,480	103,166	25,699	28,228	69,259	43,322
1932	16,365	3,262,995	35,303	86,946	24,039	25,706	81,850	43,545
1933	16,251	3,165,810	105,413	60,738	20,776	23,926	115,838	44,424
1934	16,137	3,019,764	153,364	35,920	14,696	22,441	143,419	44,925
1935	15,967	2,849,973	156,435	30,244	15,592	20,366	139,772	44,642
1936	16,223	2,658,483	107,711	41,244	19,070	21,946	109,463	45,000
1937	**15,650	**2,622,848	** 81,199	**46,040	**18,486	**21,298	**97,444	**45,516
1938	15,078	2,587,212	54,688	50,835	17,901	20,649	85,424	46,032
TOTALS	TOTALS FOR ELEVEN	TYEAR PERIOD	694,113	661,329	231,511	261,593	926,606	433,501

* Approximated

190 507

TABLE 8-AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER LODGE IN THE SEVERAL GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rank:	1938	D111125	1926
1. District of Columbia	466		526
2. Rhode Island	387		440
3. Pennsylvania	325		362
4. Massachusetts	316	2	389
5. Connecticut	290	. /	351
6. New Jersey	284		333
7. Ohio	283		321
8. New York	260		325
9. Delaware	251		260
10. Maryland	240		262
11. Michigan	226		
12. California	210		268 273
13. Illinois			286
14. Colorado			222
15. Indiana	194		222
16. West Virginia	180		198
17. Utah	175		189
18. Vermont		le .	181
19. Maine		ì	208
20. Wisconsin			184
21. New Hampshire	_ 166		188
22. Minnesota	$_{-}$ 165.5	ì	194
UNITED STATES	. 165		190
23. Wyoming 24. Washington	_ 163		165
24. Washington	152		170
25. Arizona	144		162
26. Oregon	142		162
26. Oregon	141.7	•	169
28. Kansas	140		174
29. Montana			163
30. Iowa			153
31. Nevada			113
32. Virginia			130
92 Torres	115		135
33. Texas	114		138
34. Nebraska	100		125
35. Idaho	100		114
36. New Mexico	100		146
37. Oklahoma	103	*	
38. North Dakota	. 93		118
39. Florida	. 89		103
40. South Dakota	- 88	*	112
41. Louisiana	. 83		131
42. Tennessee			100
43. Georgia	. 80		104
44. Kentucky	. 79		117
45. North Carolina	. 77		90
46. Mississippi	62		89
47. Alabama	. 61		93
48. South Carolina	. 60.5		101
49. Arkansas	. 54		64

CORRECTION

NOTE: Since the compilation and printing of Table 1, there have been discovered two errors in column one thereof: the number of lodges in Texas should be 906, and the number of lodges in Florida should be 224, The total at the foot of the column is therefore 15,661,

TABLE 9—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

	DI 1 T1 1				
	Rhode Island		25 .	Illinois	20.46
	Wisconsin		26.	Oregon	29.46
	Connecticut		27.	South Dakota	20.12
	Maryland		28.	Colorado	19.61
5.	Virginia	29.29	29.	North Dakota	19.16
6.	New Hampshire	29.09	30.	Missouri	19.01
7.	Ohio	28.49		Kansas	
8.	West Virginia	27.47		Nevada	
9.	Utah	26.85		Montana	
10.	Massachusetts	26.25		Iowa	
11.	Delaware	26.34		New York	
12.	Michigan	25.72		Florida	
	Vermont			Nebraska	
14.	Maryland			Washington	
15.	Minnesota	23.74		New Jersey	
16.	Pennsylvania	23.24		California	
	Dist. of Columbia			Tennessee	
	New Mexico			Georgia	
	Wyoming		43.	Arizona	14.62
	Texas		44.	Mississippi	14.59
	Idaho			North Carolina	
22.	Kentucky	21.22	46.	Alabama	13.36
	U. S. TOTAL	21.11		Arkansas	
23.	Indiana		48.	Oklahoma	13.01
	Louisiana			South Carolina	

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE SCOTTISH RITE 32°

1.	New Mexico	28.96		Texas	
2.	Nevada	27.70	26.	Iowa	13.06
3.	Arizona	26.58	27.	Illinois	12.97
4.	Kansas	22.57	28.	Michigan	12.47
5.	Oklahoma	22.25	29.	Missouri	12.21
6.	South Dakota	19.78	30.	Rhode Island	12.09
7.	New Jersey	18.63	31.	Wisconsin	11.98
	New Hampshire		32.	Tennessee	11.40
	Louisiana		33.	Dist. of Columbia	11.19
	Wyoming		34.	Mississippi	11.06
11.	Idaho	17.42	35.	North Carolina	10.64
12.	West Virginia	17.41	36.	Virginia	9.997
13.	California	17.35	37.	Maryland	9.792
14.	Florida	17.26	38.	Maine	9.532
	Nebraska		39.	Massachusetts	7.883
	Colorado		40.	Alabama	8.755
	Ohio		41.	Georgia	7.687
	Minnesota		42.	Connecticut	7.616
	Washington			Vermont	
	Arkansas		44.	Kentucky	5.940
	U. S. TOTAL			South Carolina	
21.	Montana		46.	Delaware	3.928
	North Dakota			Pennsylvania	
	Oregon			Utah	
24	Indiana	13.31		New York	
	,				

TABLE 11—PERCENTAGE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TO ROYAL ARCH MASONS

	New Mexico		26.	Nebraska	50.58
2.	Pennsylvania	72.32		Missouri	
3.	Florida	71.69		U. S. TOTAL	
4.	Utah	70.62	28.	Maryland	50.28
5.	Alabama	69.99		Illinois	
6.	South Carolina	67.66		Massachusetts	
7.	Wyoming	67.64	31.	Georgia	48.34
8.	Kansas	66.77		Minnesota	
9.	Arizona	66.40	33.	Oregon	47.50
10.	North Carolina	65.25	34.	Dist. of Columbia	47.42
11.	Oklahoma	63.00	35.	New York	47.19
12.	South Dakota	62.35		Ohio	
13.	Colorado	59.25		Kentucky	
14.	Idaho	57.66	38.	Rhode Island	44.67
15.	Washington	56.41	39.	Wisconsin	44.09
16.	Vermont	56.38	40 .	Arkansas	43.27
17.	North Dakota	56.28	41.	Delaware	42.99
18.	California	56.27	42.	Tennessee	42.93
19.	West Virginia	55.92		Texas	
20.	Mississippi	54.34		Indiana	
21.	Nevada	53.99	45.	New Jersey	38.87
22.	Montana	53.84		Connecticut	
23.	Iowa	53.51		Virginia	
24.	New Hampshire	52.88		Michigan	
25.	Maine	51.30	49.	Louisiana	31.09

MASONIC REVIEWS

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE RELATION EASTERN STARS TO MASTER MASONS

1.	South Dakota	102.6	26.	Michigan 67.56
2.	Arizona	94.25		New Jersey 64.24
	Wisconsin			Vermont 64.20
4.	Nebraska	92.32	29.	Ohio 63.12
	Iowa			U. S. TOTAL 62.04
6.	Oregon	91.57	30.	Louisiana 61.07
7.	Nevada	90.91		Utah 54.83
8.	New Mexico	88.77	32.	Dist. of Columbia 51.92
9.	Montana	88.45	33.	Massachusetts 50.84
10.	Minnesota	87.39	34.	West Virginia 48.15
11.	New Hampshire	87.29	35.	Texas 47.83
12.	Kansas	86.85		New York 46.91
13.	Washington	86.61	37.	Tennessee 45.58
14.	Maine	83.70	38.	Rhode Island 44.43
15.	Wyoming	81.89		Arkansas 43.27
16.	Idaho	82.78	40.	Pennsylvania 43.26
17.	North Dakota	80.42	41.	Mississippi 42.99
18.	California	75.15	42.	Maryland 42.16
19.	Connecticut	72.28	43.	Kentucky 41.20
	Colorado			Alabama 32.74
21.	Indiana	70.30	45.	Delaware 30.33
22.	Illinois	70.17	46.	North Carolina 20.74
23.	Missouri	69.53	47.	Virginia 23.42
	Oklahoma		48.	South Carolina 19.00
	Florida		49.	Georgia 17.48

TABLE 15—CANADIAN STATISTICS

GRAND LODGES Canada	Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons	Net Loss in Last Ma- sonic Year Reported (Gain Starred)	Number of Raisings	Number of Affilistions	Number of Demissions	Number Master Ma- sons Suspended, Ex- cluded, Dropped, or Expelled Last Ma- sonic Year	No. Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported	Number Deaths of Master Masons
1. Alberta	56	11,366	782	178	113	318	654	44	147
2. British Columbia	119	13,629	228	230	160	266	286	22	147
3. Manitoba	106	10,855	209	136	88	159	204	38	140
4. New Brunswick	43	5,521	187	103	38	81	191	18	74
5. Nova Scotia	84	8,756	139	187	99	98	262	109	143
6. Ontario	269	98,733	2,829	1,529	533	1,260	2,639	312	1,413
7. Prince Edwards Island	16	1,082	28	20	1	15	18	-	17
8. Quebec	93	14,111	345	285	61	151	383	42	199
9. Saskatchewan.	198	12,690	169	253	136	262	232	63	109
TOTAL	1,284	176,771	4,921	2,923	1,194	2,594	4,885	683	2,394